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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. J. A. TAWNEY, W. I. SMITH, W. P. BROWNLOW, G. W. TAYLOR,
AND J. A. SULLIVAN,

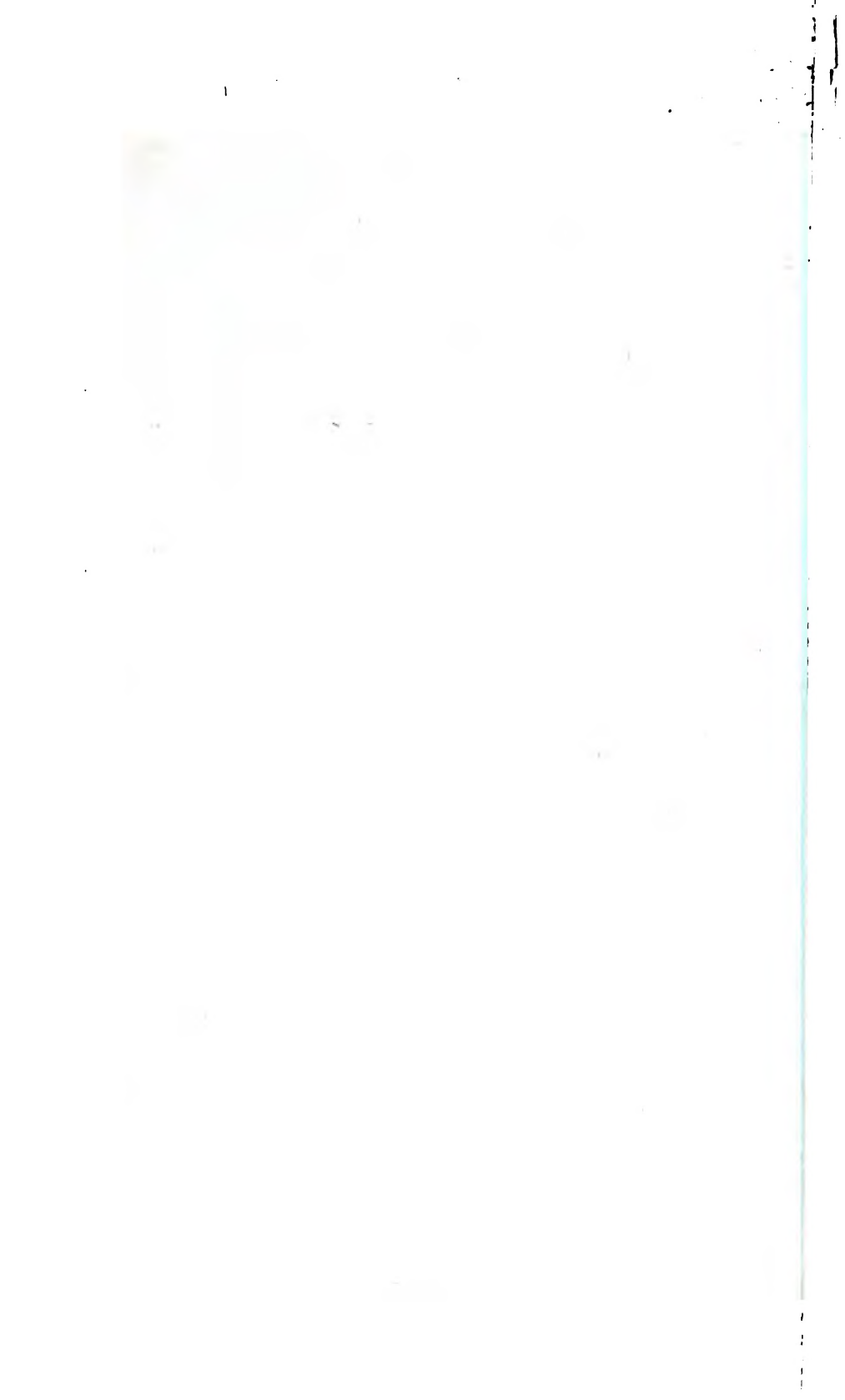
IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL

FOR

1908.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1907.



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SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1908.

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE, MESSRS. J. A. TAWNEY (CHAIRMAN), W. I. SMITH, W. P. BROWNLOW, G. W. TAYLOR, AND J. A. SULLIVAN, OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1908, ON THE DAYS FOLLOWING, NAMELY:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, January 5, 1907.

SIR: In response to the request of your committee, communicated to this Department through the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, I inclose herewith statements relative to the condition of appropriations for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, showing, under separate headings, the buildings in course of construction December 1, 1906, and also the buildings appropriated for but not in course of construction on the same date, the information given being grouped under descriptive captions indicating the various classes of expenditures incident to public buildings.

Appropriate footnotes, with explanatory references, embracing information which it is thought will be of service to the committee, are appended to each of the statements referred to.

It is requested that 12 copies of these statements, as printed, may be supplied for the use of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

There are also transmitted herewith statements relative to the appropriations, and the necessity therefor, in connection with each public building for which an amount was asked in the estimates transmitted from the Department to Congress.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts expended and

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Contingent force.
Aberdeen, S. Dak.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	\$175,000.00	\$175,000.00	\$5,168.45	\$37.85	\$3,333.33
Ablene, Tex.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	2,500.00	103.42	4,059.76
Adrian, Mich.....	Post-office <i>b c</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00	1.00	32.24	2,444.06
Albert Lea, Minn.....	do. <i>a</i>	36,000.00	36,000.00	5,850.00	96.62	1,510.31
Allentown, Pa.....	do. <i>b d</i>	115,000.00	115,000.00	20,500.00	24.42	2,963.33
Amesbury, Mass.....	do. <i>b</i>	55,000.00	55,000.00	8,000.00	58.67	1,908.45
Anderson, Ind.....	do. <i>a</i>	80,000.00	80,000.00	20,000.00	35.36	1,651.42
Anniston, Ala.....	do. <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	3,800.00	103.42	4,034.55
Athens, Ga.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	14,000.00	26.33	4,476.26
Atlantic, Iowa.....	Post-office <i>a e</i>	30,000.00	30,000.00	1.00	32.51	2,167.07
Atlantic City, N. J.....	do. <i>a d</i>	155,000.00	155,000.00	49,500.00	36.00	2,646.25
Augusta, Me.....	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>b f</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00			
Baltimore, Md.....	Custom-house <i>b d</i>	1,851,611.19	1,851,611.19	142,000.00	34.09	12,549.58
Baraboo, Wis.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	47,500.00	47,500.00	8,000.00	5.95	1,966.27
Batesville, Ark.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	80,000.00	80,000.00	8,000.00	24.46	3,377.25
Battlecreek, Mich.....	Post-office <i>b d</i>	110,000.00	110,000.00	16,500.00	19.27	3,000.00
Beaumont, Tex.....	Post-office and court-house <i>g h</i>	165,000.00	165,000.00	22,000.00	86.13	4,911.17
Biloxi, Miss.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house <i>b</i>	125,000.00	125,000.00	8,000.00	79.34	3,832.50
Brunswick, Ga.....	Custom-house and post-office <i>a</i>	130,000.00	130,000.00	5,250.00	53.45	4,838.24
Buffalo, N. Y.....	Post-office <i>i</i>	35,000.00	35,000.00			
Burlington, Iowa.....	do. <i>b g</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00			1,587.75
Burlington, Vt.....	Post-office and custom-house <i>b</i>	250,000.00	250,000.00			4,015.00
Butte, Mont.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	315,000.00	315,000.00	1.00	887.84	4,472.80
Charlottesville, Va.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00	39.86	3,175.84
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Public building <i>a</i>	340,000.00	340,000.00	11,030.00	164.07	8,897.54
Chicago, Ill.....	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>a</i>	5,088,788.00	5,088,788.00	26,000.00		88,019.42
Cleveland, Ohio.....	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house <i>b d</i>	3,000,000.00	2,500,000.00	555,923.00	98.25	10,560.65
Colorado Springs, Colo.....	Post-office and court-house <i>f</i>	275,000.00	150,000.00	35,000.00	52.84	29.11
Columbia, Mo.....	Post-office <i>b</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	4,950.00	68.91	2,133.33
Crawfordsville, Ind.....	do. <i>b</i>	65,000.00	65,000.00	9,000.00	36.14	2,190.00
Cumberland, Md.....	Court-house and post-office <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	226.49	4,512.91
Dallas, Tex.....	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>g h</i>	165,000.00	165,000.00			3,929.83
Deadwood, S. Dak.....	Post-office and court-house <i>b</i>	212,000.00	212,000.00	29,950.00	41.29	3,438.32
Decatur, Ill.....	Post-office <i>f</i>	110,000.00	0.000.00	12,000.00	30.50	
Dekalb, Ill.....	do. <i>b</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	14,000.00	38.93	2,292.50
Denver, Colo.....	Mint building <i>a</i>	831,200.51	831,200.51	60,000.00	261.71	47,059.10
Durham, N. C.....	Post-office <i>b</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	20,000.00	21.95	3,277.78
Elizabeth City, N. C.....	Court-house and post-office <i>b</i>	140,000.00	140,000.00	26,000.00	59.85	3,166.67
Elmira, N. Y.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	232,000.00	232,000.00	30,700.00	124.03	4,005.08
Evanston, Ill.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	90,000.00	90,000.00	17,500.00	32.52	2,965.00
Evanston, Wyo.....	Post-office and court-house <i>b</i>	184,000.00	184,000.00	4,000.00	12.14	4,197.50
Fargo, N. Dak.....	do. <i>b c</i>	80,033.70	80,033.70			1,663.03
Flint, Mich.....	Post-office <i>f</i>	90,000.00	65,000.00	9,100.00	30.80	
Florence, S. C.....	Post-office and court-house <i>a c</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	1.00	33.80	2,566.53
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	65,000.00	65,000.00	7,500.00	74.76	1,646.00
Fresno, Cal.....	Post-office and court-house <i>e</i>	150,000.00	100,000.00	15,000.00	33.13	623.06
Gainesville, Fla.....	Post-office <i>f</i>	60,000.00	35,000.00	1.00	39.56	

a Occupied but not finally completed.*b* Work well advanced or progressing satisfactorily.*c* Nominal consideration for site, \$1.*d* Construction under the provision of the Tarsney Act.*e* Under contract recently awarded.

condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Treasury Department.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Buildings.		Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
Office force Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$6,750.00	\$158,598.99	\$3,896.00	\$174,783.62	\$216.38	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
5,750.00	86,693.84	.....	99,112.02	887.98	Yes	Do.
1,400.00	23,768.59	11,667.31	39,713.20	286.80	Yes	June 6, 1902	
1,000.00	26,180.39	568.62	{ S. F. 51.38 35,204.94 }	740.68	Yes	Do.	
2,000.00	71,390.78	16,858.71	113,737.24	1,262.76	Yes	Do.	
1,925.00	35,789.68	6,832.31	54,514.11	486.89	Yes	Do.	
2,800.00	51,697.03	3,816.19	80,000.00	.....	Yes	Do.
6,700.00	131,047.59	1,083.30	146,718.86	3,281.14	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
4,000.00	72,436.38	2,191.50	97,130.47	2,869.53	Yes	June 6, 1902	
1,050.00	23,852.77	2,896.65	30,000.00	.....	Yes	Do.
3,770.72	94,436.86	346.57	150,734.40	4,265.60	Yes	Do.	
6,600.00	2,231.39	6,128.61	14,860.00	135,140.00	Yes	Do.	
3,400.00	1,324,972.05	314,567.58	1,797,523.30	54,087.89	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899	
1,575.00	33,043.71	2,025.00	46,614.93	885.07	Yes	June 6, 1902	
4,000.00	61,464.77	100.00	76,966.48	3,033.52	Yes	Do.	
3,200.60	53,809.34	32,245.90	108,775.11	1,224.89	Yes	Do.	
9,250.00	119,769.20	622.50	156,629.00	8,371.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
4,375.00	35,393.39	71,722.01	123,402.24	1,597.76	Yes	June 6, 1902	
7,500.00	105,439.06	2,275.78	125,356.52	4,643.48	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
5,000.00	24,932.97	2,549.00	32,481.97	2,518.03	Yes	June 6, 1902	
1,400.00	21,642.68	15,306.75	39,837.18	162.82	Yes	Do.	
10,000.00	117,144.82	102,990.73	234,150.56	15,849.45	Yes	Do.	
19,000.00	273,910.92	328.50	298,601.06	16,398.94	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
4,500.00	74,500.31	1,174.56	98,390.57	1,609.43	Yes	June 6, 1902	
16,250.00	288,797.05	159.91	325,268.57	14,731.43	Yes	Mar. 2, 1896	
124,841.19	4,738,279.47	49,087.82	5,000,227.90	88,560.10	Yes	Feb. 13, 1896	
60,000.00	1,064,481.50	576,802.91	2,267,866.31	232,133.69	500,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1899
2,000.00	386.33	14,497.06	51,965.34	98,034.66	125,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
1,225.00	23,174.03	8,292.18	39,843.40	10,156.60	Yes	Do.	
1,750.00	31,741.12	5,295.20	50,012.46	14,987.54	Yes	Do.	
9,500.00	110,191.28	.....	144,430.63	5,569.37	Yes	Feb. 20, 1896
9,500.00	130,589.85	50.80	144,020.48	20,979.52	Yes	June 6, 1902	
8,000.00	93,540.34	74,739.84	209,709.79	2,290.21	Yes	Do.	
1,000.00	311.26	12,528.74	25,870.50	34,129.50	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
3,500.00	66,444.92	12,015.03	38,291.38	1,708.62	Yes	Do.	
40,000.00	652,832.20	50.00	800,203.01	30,997.50	Yes	Mar. 2, 1896	
4,500.00	65,183.52	7,016.75	100,000.00	.....	Yes	June 6, 1902
4,900.00	88,117.55	15,680.58	137,924.65	2,075.35	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899	
13,600.00	177,965.85	40.19	226,434.65	5,565.35	Yes	Do.	
2,000.00	57,036.32	9,067.54	88,601.38	1,398.62	Yes	June 6, 1902	
6,000.00	64,899.84	96,719.79	175,919.27	8,180.73	Yes	Do.	
2,800.00	33,391.90	40,712.31	78,567.24	1,466.46	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903	
2,275.00	218.60	6,972.26	18,596.66	46,403.34	25,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
3,500.00	90,560.43	3,134.03	99,785.79	214.21	Yes	Do.	
2,275.00	51,529.88	1,974.36	65,000.00	.....	Yes	Do.
4,250.00	282.76	125,926.18	146,115.13	*46,115.13	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
228.00	136.96	5,596.72	6,999.24	28,000.76	25,000.00	Yes	Do.

f Condemnation proceedings instituted to secure additional land.

g Extension repairs, alterations, etc., old building.

h Extension occupied but not finally completed.

i Under limit of \$35,000, act of June 6, 1902.

j Bids now under consideration or not satisfactory.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Contingent force.
Gainesville, Tex.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	\$72,500.00	\$72,500.00	\$10,000.00	\$36.48	\$2,427.22
Geneva, N. Y.....	do. <i>b</i>	75,000.00	75,000.00	19,000.00	57.75	2,889.58
Georgetown, S. C.....	Post-office and custom-house. <i>a</i>	65,000.00	65,000.00	10,000.00	61.99	2,920.00
Gloversville, N. Y.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	81,000.00	81,000.00	14,960.00	27.67	2,828.75
Grand Forks, N. Dak.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>b</i>	165,000.00	165,000.00	16,500.00	40.23	3,741.66
Grand Haven, Mich.....	Post-office and custom-house. <i>ca</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	1.00	11.14	2,457.50
Guthrie, Okla.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>ac</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00		27.52	4,562.50
Hammond, Ind.....	do. <i>be</i>	145,000.00	145,000.00	19,500.00	26.69	3,011.25
Harrison, Ark.....	do. <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	5,400.00	31.11	4,064.28
Henderson, Ky.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	50,000.00	50,000.00	6,000.00	41.18	2,555.00
Holyoke, Mass.....	do. <i>a</i>	135,000.00	135,000.00	15,000.00	31.78	2,170.52
Huntington, W. Va.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>b</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	13,500.00	36.08	3,741.25
Hutchinson, Kans.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	5,000.00	84.47	3,738.90
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Court-house and post-office. <i>a</i>	2,617,423.65	2,617,423.65	626,200.00	81.62	8,530.42
Jacksonville, Ill.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	7,500.00	142.48	2,555.00
Jamestown, Va.....	Buildings, Jamestown Exposition. <i>f</i>	350,000.00	350,000.00			
Joliet, Ill.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	130,000.00	130,000.00	15,000.00	48.04	3,739.18
Joplin, Mo.....	do. <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	5,000.00	101.85	4,168.50
Kalamazoo, Mich.....	do. <i>gh</i>	62,000.00	62,000.00			527.17
Kansas City, Kans.....	do. <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	20,000.00	132.50	3,512.99
Kansas City, Mo.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>gh</i>	400,077.32	400,077.32			5,725.74
Kingston, N. Y.....	Post-office <i>i</i>	110,000.00	80,000.00	19,950.00	26.78	655.19
Laramie, Wyo.....	do. <i>a</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00	8,000.00	29.71	2,646.25
Laredo, Tex.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>b</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	10,800.00	98.44	2,372.50
Lawrence, Kans.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	6,500.00	81.82	2,615.88
Leadville, Colo.....	do. <i>a</i>	85,000.00	85,000.00	12,000.00	84.34	2,797.50
Lebanon, Pa.....	do. <i>a</i>	75,000.00	75,000.00	20,004.00	79.74	2,463.75
Lincoln, Nebr.....	Court-house and post-office. <i>bd</i>	350,000.00	350,000.00			5,244.48
Little Falls, N. Y.....	Post-office <i>j</i>	85,000.00	50,000.00	16,000.00	47.47	
Los Angeles, Cal.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>f</i>	850,000.00	412,500.00	1.00	96.19	666.35
Macon, Ga.....	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>b</i>	306,000.00	256,000.00	31,000.00		2,672.51
Marblehead, Mass.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	70,000.00	70,000.00	12,000.00	23.29	3,102.50
McKeesport, Pa.....	do. <i>b</i>	110,000.00	110,000.00	34,970.00	26.56	2,281.25
Montgomery, Ala.....	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>gh</i>	77,000.00	77,000.00			2,798.82
Muncie, Ind.....	Post-office <i>b</i>	80,000.00	80,000.00	15,000.00	34.67	1,760.02
Muskegon, Mich.....	Post-office and custom-house. <i>ac</i>	70,000.00	70,000.00	1.00	17.08	2,378.75
Nashua, N. H.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	90,000.00	90,000.00	17,000.00	80.10	2,038.89
Nashville, Tenn.....	Custom-house and post-office. <i>gh</i>	260,000.00	230,000.00			3,894.90
Natchitoches, La.....	Post-office <i>c</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	4,910.00	61.39	2,002.80
Nevada, Mo.....	do. <i>j</i>	50,000.00	40,000.00	4,500.00	26.32	
Newbern, N. C.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>gj</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Newcastle, Pa.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	125,000.00	125,000.00	24,970.00	27.42	3,285.00
Newport, Vt.....	Court-house, post-office, and custom-house. <i>a</i>	125,000.00	125,000.00	14,800.00	32.84	2,979.14
Newport News, Va.....	Custom-house and post-office. <i>a</i>	250,000.00	250,000.00	40,000.00	58.10	2,972.24
New York, N. Y.....	Custom-house building. <i>ce</i>	7,194,977.52	7,194,977.52	2,194,990.00	45,728.54	18,413.82
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....	Post-office <i>b</i>	150,000.00	113,750.00	24,000.00	149.04	2,508.58

a Occupied but not finally completed.*b* Work well advanced or progressing satisfactorily.*c* Nominal consideration for site, \$1.*d* Government reservation.*e* Construction under the provisions of the Tarsney Act.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

7

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.		Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of ac
Office force Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$2,450.00	\$54,172.59	\$1,522.80	\$70,611.08	\$1,888.92		Yes	Jan. 6, 1902
2,625.00	40,286.55	9,205.36	74,043.24	956.76		Yes	Do.
2,500.00	44,522.54	4,995.47	65,000.00			Yes	Do.
3,756.59	53,503.14	2,594.00	77,670.15	3,329.85		Yes	Do.
6,564.82	106,011.04	17,563.94	152,421.69	12,578.31		Yes	Do.
2,250.00	43,651.30	269.66	48,640.60	1,359.40		Yes	Do.
5,000.00	82,718.56	3,199.88	95,805.41	4,494.59		Yes	Do.
3,500.00	69,506.21	49,455.85	145,000.00			Yes	Do.
4,500.00	74,185.09	11,816.58	100,000.00			Yes	Do.
	39,387.14	1,881.21	49,814.53	685.47		Yes	Do.
6,750.00	107,495.60	110.19	131,558.09	3,441.91		Yes	Do.
5,183.34	102,086.12	23,256.06	147,766.77	2,243.23		Yes	Do.
3,000.00	33,638.19	14,540.44	60,000.00			Yes	Do.
35,300.12	1,906,220.96	30,037.84	2,608,370.86	9,052.79		Yes	Mar. 1, 1899
2,100.00	44,584.36	1,248.81	58,130.65	1,869.35		Yes	June 6, 1902
	102.46	242,327.54	242,450.00	107,570.00		Yes	June 30, 1906
8,280.00	97,782.31		124,879.48	5,180.52		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
3,500.00	130,736.24		148,506.59	1,498.41		Yes	Do.
2,500.00	46,776.51	11,014.14	60,816.82	1,183.18		Yes	June 6, 1902
10,500.00	106,618.02		140,764.01	9,235.92		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
30,080.00	319,648.86	44,696.12	390,065.72	10,011.60		Yes	June 6, 1902
2,800.00	4,379.04	8,475.77	38,286.78	43,713.22	36,600.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	74,704.07	10,619.97	100,000.00			Yes	Do.
8,250.00	92,918.09	38,478.25	149,907.27	92.76		Yes	Do.
2,500.00	46,460.24	96.00	58,282.89	1,747.11		Yes	Do.
3,750.00	68,509.44	65.00	82,206.23	2,793.72		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
	48,674.07	3,777.94	75,008.00			Yes	June 6, 1902
12,250.00	263,356.86	65,596.87	346,448.21	8,651.79		Yes	Do.
1,250.00	565.58	8,161.42	28,044.47	23,955.53	\$5,000.00	Yes	Do.
3,172.37	41,508.88	804,555.61	850,000.00	*437,500.00	437,500.00	Yes	Do.
10,710.00	46,154.07	185,906.16	276,442.74	*20,442.74	50,000.00	Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	44,688.86	5,567.16	67,881.90	2,618.20		Yes	June 6, 1902
4,800.00	41,017.54	26,874.65	110,000.00			Yes	Do.
3,250.00	61,371.08	300.00	67,714.90	9,235.10		Yes	Do.
3,600.00	34,239.37	24,598.93	79,232.99	767.01		Yes	Do.
2,950.00	57,640.87	1,150.41	64,138.11	5,861.89		Yes	Do.
2,700.00	43,755.52	24,224.24	89,758.75	241.25		Yes	Do.
13,080.00	212,729.58	286.18	229,410.66	589.34	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,675.00	7,629.93	40,821.23	58,100.35	1,899.65		Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
1,800.00	324.17	4,769.15	11,419.64	28,580.36	10,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
				5,000.00		Yes	June 30, 1906
5,800.00	73,658.56	1,365.36	109,106.34	15,893.66		Yes	June 6, 1902
6,250.00	96,270.57	148.28	120,480.78	4,519.22		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
14,500.00	186,583.91	527.67	244,641.92	5,358.08		Yes	Feb. 21, 1899
90,879.98	3,567,963.62	1,027,788.55	{ S. F. 4,258.98 } { 6,965,764.01 }	224,954.53		Yes	Sept. 14, 1888
6,550.00	62,018.51	61,971.92	147,196.05	*33,446.05	36,250.00	Yes	June 6, 1902

/ Under contract recently awarded.
 g Extension, repairs, alterations, etc., old building.
 * Extension occupied but not finally completed.
 † Not yet under contract.
 ‡ Bids now under consideration or not satisfactory.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Contingent force.
Oakland, Cal.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	\$265,000.00	\$265,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50.98	\$4,744.99
Oak Park, Ill.....	do. <i>c</i>	45,000.00	45,000.00	5,000.00	20.66	1,050.00
Ogden, Utah.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>b c</i>	\$20,000.00	150,000.00	1.00	51.54	3,558.76
Oil City, Pa.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	85,000.00	85,000.00	25,000.00	48.28	2,088.88
Owosso, Mich.....	do. <i>d</i>	60,000.00	40,000.00	5,000.00	26.58	
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	Post-office and custom-house. <i>b c</i>	67,000.00	67,000.00	1.00	23.30	3,083.38
Pierre, S. Dak.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>a</i>	175,000.00	175,000.00	4,960.00	25.71	4,836.25
Providence, R. I.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>b c e</i>	1,000,000.00	750,000.00	1.00	14.90	3,500.00
Reno, Nev.....	Post-office <i>d</i>	100,000.00	60,000.00	9,000.00	41.64	2,090.22
Rochester, N. Y.....	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>f</i>	160,000.00	90,000.00	39,980.00	8.59	
Rock Hill, S. C.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	45,000.00	45,000.00	5,500.00	30.97	2,518.50
Rome, Ga.....	do. <i>f g</i>	83,000.00	68,000.00	7,980.00	15.21	1,749.21
St. Joseph, Mo.....	do. <i>f c</i>	267,859.34	267,859.34	17,960.00	19.47	5,625.00
St. Paul, Minn.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>h i</i>	150,000.00	50,000.00			
San Francisco, Cal.....	Custom-house <i>e</i>	1,500,000.00	850,000.00			3,877.92
Do.....	Post-office, court-house, etc. <i>a</i>	4,003,112.04	4,003,112.04	1,040,000.00	15,055.04	64,882.04
Seattle, Wash.....	Court-house, custom-house, and post-office. <i>c d</i>	900,000.00	900,000.00	174,750.00	640.77	7,597.73
Selma, Ala.....	Post-office <i>d</i>	135,000.00	75,000.00	11,250.00	46.42	
Sherman, Tex.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>d</i>	145,000.00	101,250.00	11,949.00	36.29	3,019.54
Spartanburg, S. C.....	Post-office <i>c</i>	60,000.00	60,000.00	8,500.00	20.86	2,681.94
Stockton, Cal.....	do. <i>a</i>	156,900.00	156,900.00	26,350.00	129.00	3,076.09
Superior, Wis.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>c</i>	300,000.00	256,250.00	33,750.00	79.03	2,380.98
Toledo, Ohio.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>f h</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Traverse City, Mich.	Post-office and custom-house. <i>a</i>	56,000.00	56,000.00	5,900.00	18.93	2,727.78
Vincennes, Ind.....	Post-office <i>a e</i>	75,000.00	75,000.00	8,000	32.10	3,333.33
Waco, Tex.....	Court-house, post-office, etc. <i>f g</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00			2,648.23
Washington, D. C.....	Buildings, Bureau of Engraving and Printing. <i>a</i>	215,000.00	215,000.00	16,000.00		981.61
Washington, Pa.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	80,000.00	80,000.00	18,000.00	50.02	2,194.41
Wausau, Wis.....	do. <i>i j</i>	30,000.00	20,000.00			
Westchester, Pa.....	do. <i>c</i>	80,000.00	80,000.00	15,000.00	49.50	2,489.08
Wheeling, W. Va.....	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house. <i>c e</i>	400,000.00	370,000.00	92,000.00	85.30	4,428.76
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00	39,850.00	137.93	3,129.47
Winston, N. C.....	do. <i>c</i>	65,000.00	55,000.00	3,800.00	51.29	2,348.80
Yankton, S. Dak.....	do. <i>a</i>	88,500.00	88,500.00	6,950.00	37.61	2,171.24
Zanesville, Ohio.....	do. <i>a e</i>	110,000.00	110,000.00	13,600.00	19.58	3,760.00
Total.....		43,651,483.27	40,735,233.27	6,251,685.45	67,940.67	570,984.51

a Occupied but not finally completed.*b* Nominal consideration for site, \$1.*c* Work well advanced or progressing satisfactorily.*d* Bids now under consideration or not satisfactory.*e* Construction under the provisions of the Tarsney Act.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.		Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
Office force Supervising Architect.	Construction under contracts, etc.						
\$13,500.00	\$177,687.17	\$5,380.00	\$251,363.14	\$13,636.86		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
2,000.00	35,502.18	383.40	43,956.24	1,043.76		Yes	June 6, 1902
7,000.00	100,910.63	88,678.64	200,200.56	* 50,200.56	\$170,000.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	46,067.49	7,795.35	85,000.00			Yes	Do.
	137.27	7,002.73	12,166.58	27,833.42	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,500.00	43,262.60	11,203.28	60,073.46	6,926.54		Yes	Do.
8,000.00	132,172.13	25,005.91	175,000.00			Yes	Do.
17,000.00	483,058.29	79,870.80	583,444.99	166,555.01	250,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	814.01	47,876.77	61,822.64	* 1,322.64	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	8,481.21	2,432.51	54,902.31	35,097.69	70,000.00	Yes	Do.
2,000.00	34,453.49	497.04	45,000.00			Yes	Do.
3,625.00	58,273.34	389.89	67,032.65	967.35	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
8,000.00	161,278.85	31,115.96	223,999.28	43,860.06		Yes	Do.
	452.71	15,170.29	15,623.00	34,377.00	100,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
6,000.00	80,048.71	1,229,163.87	1,319,095.50	* 469,095.50	650,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
127,000.00	2,246,938.24	39,897.67	3,533,772.99	469,339.05		Yes	Mar. 3, 1887
23,850.00	187,571.84	451,007.99	845,418.33	54,581.67		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
	147.26	8,359.29	19,802.97	55,197.03	60,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
6,500.00	56,830.20	65,705.86	144,040.89	* 42,790.89	43,750.00	Yes	Do.
2,100.00	21,406.86	24,514.25	59,223.91	776.09		Yes	Do.
8,871.96	113,119.32		151,046.37	5,853.63		Yes	Jan. 12, 1891
4,000.00	84,798.15	110,582.97	236,591.08	20,658.92	43,750.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	20.80	9,250.20	9,271.00	729.00		Yes	June 30, 1906
2,500.00	41,645.45	195.29	52,987.45	3,012.55		Yes	June 6, 1902
2,000.00	37,777.53	19,224.86	70,367.82	4,632.18		Yes	Do.
5,000.00	87,097.10	16.00	94,761.33	5,238.67		Yes	Do.
10,750.00	151,086.52	896.66	179,664.79	35,335.21		Yes	Mar. 3, 1908
2,500.00	37,666.10	14,684.43	75,094.96	4,905.04		Yes	June 6, 1902
				20,000.00	10,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
3,000.00	8,659.18	49,452.09	78,599.85	1,400.15		Yes	June 6, 1902
5,000.00	173,673.79	124,544.74	399,732.59	* 29,732.59	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
7,500.00	97,004.95	1.00	147,623.35	2,376.65		Yes	Mar. 2, 1899
1,000.00	34,688.80	16,881.82	58,765.71	* 3,765.71	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
4,000.00	73,439.07	236.23	86,834.15	1,665.85		Yes	June 6, 1902
2,565.83	76,841.35	13,203.24	110,000.00			Yes	Do.
1,082,637.52	24,426,243.28	6,984,490.64	39,388,245.48	2,481,399.65	2,916,250.00		
		Surplus fund, 4,318.36		* 1,134,411.81			
				1,346,987.84			

/ Extension, repairs, alterations, etc., old building.

o Extension occupied but not finally completed.

A Under contract recently awarded.

f Under increase of limit, act of June 30, 1906.

/ Not yet under contract.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Limit of cost of sites and buildings.....		\$43,651,483.27
Expended for property (sites and land).....	\$6,251,685.45	
Expenditures incident to purchase of property (sites and land).....	67,940.67	
Expended for contingent force (building)....	570,934.51	
Expended for office force (Supervising Architect).....	1,082,637.52	
Expended under contracts for construction, etc.....	24,426,243.28	
Outstanding liabilities under contracts for construction, etc.....	6,984,490.64	
Amount sent to surplus fund.....	4,313.36	
Total.....		\$89,888,245.48
Balance available on appropriations.....	2,481,399.65	
* Less deficits, to wit: Fresno, Cal., \$36,115.13; Los Angeles, Cal., \$437,500; Macon, Ga., \$20,442.74; Niagara Falls, N. Y., \$38,446.05; Ogden, Utah, \$50,300.56; Reno Nev., \$1,322.64; San Francisco, Cal., custom-house, \$469,065.50; Sherman, Tex., \$42,730.89; Wheeling, W. Va., \$39,732.59; Winston, N. C., \$3,765.71.....		
	1,134,411.81	
Excess of available balances over deficits.....	1,346,987.84	
Total amount appropriated.....		\$40,735,233.27
Total amount to be appropriated.....		2,916,250.00
		43,651,483.27



Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts
Treasury

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and build- ing.	Site and land.		Build- ings.
			Amount ap- propriated.	Expended for prop- erty.	Office force, Su- pervising Archit- ect.
Aiken, S. C.	Post-office <i>a b</i>	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$22.38
Albany, Ga.	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	125,000.00	15,000.00		10.15
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	100,000.00	100,000.00		
Alexandria, Minn.	do. <i>c</i>	80,000.00	15,000.00	\$5,400.00	4.00
Alpena, Mich.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		18.56
Alton, Ill.	do. <i>a</i>	75,000.00	30,000.00		18.76
Americus, Ga.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		10.15
Amsterdam, N. Y.	do. <i>a b</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		16.20
Anderson, S. C.	Post-office and court-house <i>e</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		11.04
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	80,000.00	20,000.00		5.00
Appleton, Wis.	do. <i>a b</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		
Asheville, N. C.	Post-office and court-house <i>c f</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		
Ashtabula, Ohio.	Post-office <i>b e</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		29.26
Atlanta, Ga.	Post-office and court-house <i>c d</i>	1,000,000.00	200,000.00		
Auburn, Me.	Post-office <i>a</i>	75,000.00	15,000.00		20.91
Aurora, Ill.	do. <i>c f</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Austin, Minn.	do. <i>b e</i>	8,000.00	7,000.00	6,850.00	20.80
Baker City, Oreg.	do. <i>a d</i>	65,000.00	20,000.00		
Baltimore, Md.	Post-office, court- house, etc. <i>c</i>	150,000.00	75,000.00		
Bar Harbor, Me.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	60,000.00	20,000.00		
Barre, Vt.	do. <i>a</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		20.73
Bedford, Ind.	do. <i>c d</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		
Belleville, Ill.	do. <i>a</i>	75,000.00	20,000.00		16.01
Bellingham, Wash.	do. <i>a b</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		62.55
Beloit, Wis.	do. <i>a b</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		5.60
Belvidere, Ill.	do. <i>a</i>	65,000.00	17,000.00		
Bessemer, Ala.	do. <i>c d</i>	60,000.00	25,000.00		
Beverly, Mass.	do. <i>a b</i>	18,000.00	18,000.00		17.23
Binghamton, N. Y.	Post-office, court- house, etc. <i>g</i>	2,250.00	2,250.00	2,100.00	7.30
Bloomington, Ind.	Post-office <i>a b</i>	6,000.00	6,000.00		6.90
Bluefield, W. Va.	Post-office and court-house <i>c d</i>	100,000.00	20,000.00		
Boston, Mass.	Appraisers' stores <i>e</i>	900,000.00	400,000.00		112.25
Boulder, Colo.	Post-office <i>a</i>	60,000.00	35,000.00		24.73
Bowling Green, Ky.	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	80,000.00	20,000.00		
Bradford, Pa.	Post-office <i>a b</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		16.20
Brainerd, Minn.	do. <i>b e</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		18.98
Bridgeton, N. J.	Post-office and custom-house <i>a</i>	65,000.00	25,000.00		
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Post-office <i>c f</i>	40,000.00	40,000.00		
Buffalo, N. Y.	Marine hospital	125,000.00	125,000.00	22,000.00	169.25
Butler, Pa.	Post-office <i>g</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,900.00	25.39
Calais, Me.	Post-office and cus- tom house <i>c d</i>	60,000.00	20,000.00		
Canandaigua, N. Y.	Post-office <i>a</i>	75,000.00	30,000.00		
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Post-office and court-house <i>a</i>	100,000.00	20,000.00		19.89
Carbondale, Pa.	Post-office <i>a b</i>	28,000.00	28,000.00		52.15
Carlisle, Pa.	do. <i>e</i>	75,000.00	25,000.00		7.46
Carrollton, Mo.	do. <i>e b</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		16.29
Carthage, Mo.	do. <i>a</i>	75,000.00	25,000.00		10.89
Catlettsburg, Ky.	Post-office and court-house <i>a b</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	do. <i>a h</i>	200,000.00	60,000.00		
Centralla, Ill.	Post-office <i>a b</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		14.99
Chambersburg, Pa.	do. <i>a b</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		17.06
Charleroi, Pa.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	25,000.00		16.66
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Post-office and court-house <i>c f</i>	110,000.00	15,000.00		
Chester, S. C.	Post-office <i>a</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		21.64
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	do. <i>c d</i>	70,000.00	20,000.00		
Clarinda, Iowa.	do. <i>a f</i>	40,000.00	10,000.00		6.00

a Site or additional land not yet selected.

b Site only. No provision for building.

c Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.

d Building on ground now owned by United States.

e Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings under control of the Department.

COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus fund.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
			\$22.38		\$9,977.62			June 30, 1906.
			10.15		14,989.85	\$110,000.00	Yes	Do.
		\$10,590.00	10,590.00		89,410.00		Yes	Do.
			6,404.00		8,596.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.56		19,981.44	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.78		29,981.24	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.15		14,989.85	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			16.20		19,983.80		Yes	Do.
			11.04		14,988.96	85,000.00	Yes	Do.
		9,345.00	9,350.00		10,650.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
	\$45.42	5,854.58	5,900.00		15,000.00		Yes	Do.
					14,100.00	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
		14,900.00	14,929.28		70.74		Yes	Do.
	61.90	67,488.10	67,550.00		132,450.00	800,000.00	Yes	Do.
			20.91		14,979.09	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
	20.27	2,654.73	2,675.00		22,325.00		Yes	Do.
		1,000.00	7,870.90		*870.90	1,000.00	Yes	Do.
	50.00	6,720.00	6,770.00		13,230.00	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
					75,000.00	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
		6,904.00	6,910.00		13,090.00	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			20.73		14,979.27	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
		5,930.00	5,980.00		14,070.00	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			16.01		19,983.99	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			62.55		19,937.45		Yes	Do.
			5.60		19,994.40		Yes	Do.
		6,680.75	6,710.00		17,000.00	48,000.00	Yes	Do.
	29.25		17.23		18,290.00	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			2,107.30	\$142.70	17,982.77		Yes	Do.
			6.90		5,998.10		Yes	June 6, 1902
		10,690.00	10,690.00		9,310.00	80,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
		250,000.00	250,112.25		149,887.75	500,000.00	Yes	Do.
			24.73		34,975.27	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
					20,000.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			16.20		24,983.80		Yes	Do.
		4,430.00	4,448.98		5,551.02		Yes	Do.
					25,000.00	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
	12.65	4,527.35	4,540.00		35,460.00		Yes	Do.
	336.38	6,988.62	33,869.25		91,130.75		Yes	Mar. 24, 1902
			19,925.39	74.61	20,000.00	40,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
					30,000.00	45,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			19.89		19,980.11	80,000.00	Yes	Do.
			52.15		27,947.85		Yes	Do.
		15,000.00	15,007.46		9,992.54	50,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
		8,500.00	8,516.29		1,483.71		Yes	June 30, 1906
			10.89		24,989.11	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
					10,000.00		Yes	Do.
	77.20		77.20		59,922.80	140,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.99		7,485.01		Yes	Do.
			17.06		24,982.94		Yes	Do.
			16.56		24,983.44	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
	45.88	10,829.17	10,875.00		4,125.00	95,000.00	Yes	Do.
			21.64		14,978.86	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
	40.00	7,785.00	7,825.00		12,175.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			6.00		9,994.00	30,000.00	Yes	Do.

f Extension, remodeling, etc.

g Additional land only. No provision for extension.

h Additional land, extension, remodeling etc.

i Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	
Cleveland, Tenn.	Post-office <i>ab</i>	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00		\$20.91	
Clifton Forge, Va.	do. <i>a</i>	40,000.00	15,000.00		19.85	
Clinton, Mo.	do. <i>ab</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		20.86	
Coldwater, Mich.	do. <i>a</i>	42,500.00	15,000.00		8.70	
Columbia, Tenn.	do. <i>ab</i>	65,000.00	20,000.00		19.18	
Columbus, Ind.	do. <i>a</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		14.70	
Columbus, Miss.	do. <i>a</i>	40,000.00	18,000.00		11.55	
Columbus, Nebr.	do. <i>ab</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		7.20	
Columbus, Ohio	Post-office and court-house, <i>cd</i>	400,000.00	40,000.00			
Concord, N. C.	Post-office <i>ab</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		10.85	
Connellsville, Pa.	do. <i>ab</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		16.61	
Connersville, Ind.	do. <i>ab</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		15.90	
Corning, N. Y.	do. <i>ce</i>	60,000.00	20,000.00		50.00	
Corsicana, Tex.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		9.00	
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	Post-office and court-house, <i>cd</i>	75,000.00	30,000.00			
Crookston, Minn.	Post-office <i>ce</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00			
Dalton, Ga.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		4.20	
Danville, Ky.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		5.04	
Davenport, Iowa	Post-office and court-house, <i>af</i>	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Decorah, Iowa.	Post-office <i>at</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00		4.50	
Delaware, Ohio.	do. <i>ab</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		9.04	
Demopolis, Ala.	do. <i>ab</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00		4.80	
Denison, Tex.	do. <i>a</i>	85,000.00	25,000.00			
Denver, Colo.	do. <i>ab</i>	500,000.00	500,000.00		10.15	
Do.	Post-office and court-house, <i>cd</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00			
Des Moines, Iowa.	Post-office <i>ce</i>	500,000.00	50,000.00			
Detroit, Mich.	Post-office and court-house, <i>cd</i>	825,000.00	75,000.00			
Devils Lake, N. Dak.	do. <i>v</i>	150,000.00	15,000.00		61.88	
Dixon, Ill.	Post-office <i>ce</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00			
Dothan, Ala.	do. <i>a</i>	40,000.00	17,000.00		5.94	
Dover, N. H.	do. <i>a</i>	95,000.00	20,000.00		16.57	
Duluth, Minn.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house, <i>ah</i>	125,000.00	20,000.00		70.83	
Eagle Pass, Tex.	Post-office and custom-house, <i>a</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		5.88	
East Liverpool, Ohio.	Post-office <i>ce</i>	100,000.00	20,000.00			
East St. Louis, Ill.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a</i>	300,000.00	60,000.00		48.91	
Easton, Pa.	Post-office <i>ab</i>	45,000.00	45,000.00			
Eau Claire, Wis.	Court-house and post-office, <i>c</i>	160,000.00	130,000.00	\$27,531.20	178.95	
Elizabeth, N. J.	Post-office <i>a</i>	250,000.00	153,750.00		68.54	
Erie, Pa.	Post-office and court-house, <i>ah</i>	17,500.00	17,500.00			
Escanaba, Mich.	Post-office <i>a</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		22.07	
Etherville, Iowa.	do. <i>ab</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00		4.83	
Eugene, Oreg.	do. <i>a</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		66.26	
Eureka, Cal.	Post-office and custom-house, <i>a</i>	120,000.00	30,000.00		67.10	
Fairmont, W. Va.	Post-office <i>a</i>	75,000.00	20,000.00		5.40	
Fayetteville, Ark.	do. <i>at</i>	50,000.00	10,000.00		28.51	
Fayetteville, N. C.	do. <i>a</i>	60,000.00	20,000.00		12.44	
Fernandina, Fla.	Post-office, custom-house, and court-house, <i>a</i>	100,000.00	15,000.00		3.90	
Florence, Ala.	Post-office <i>ce</i>	50,000.00	25,000.00			
Fort Worth, Tex.	Post-office and court-house, <i>cd</i>	150,000.00	30,000.00			
Fredericksburg, Va.	Post-office <i>a</i>	40,000.00	15,000.00		14.70	
Gadsden, Ala.	do. <i>a</i>	60,000.00	10,000.00		9.30	
Gainesville, Ga.	do. <i>ce</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00			
Gonzales, Tex.	do. <i>at</i>	50,000.00	10,000.00		3.39	
Grafton, W. Va.	do. <i>ab</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			

a Site or additional land not yet selected.*b* Site only. No provision for building.*c* Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.*d* Extension, remodeling, etc.*e* Building on ground now owned by United States.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus funds.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
			\$20.91		\$4,979.09			June 30, 1906
			19.95		14,980.06	\$25,000.00	Yes	Do.
		\$6,000.00	6,020.86	1,479.14				Do.
			8.70	14,991.30		27,500.00	Yes	Do.
			19.18	19,980.82		45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.70	14,985.30				Do.
			11.55	17,988.45		22,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7.20	7,492.80				Do.
\$96.94	32,508.06		32,600.00	7,400.00		360,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.85	9,989.15				Do.
			16.61	19,983.39				Do.
			15.90	9,984.10				Do.
	6,660.00		6,710.00	13,290.00		40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.00	19,991.00		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
67.82	8,319.68		8,387.50	21,612.50		45,000.00	Yes	Do.
	5,845.00		5,845.00		9,155.00	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			4.20	14,995.80		35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.04	14,994.96		35,000.00	Yes	Do.
				7,000.00				Do.
			4.50	4,995.50				Do.
	9,500.00		9,509.04	490.96				Do.
			4.80	4,995.20				Do.
				25,000.00		60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.15	499,989.85				Do.
				15,000.00			Yes	Do.
92.41	36,567.59		36,650.00		13,350.00	450,000.00	Yes	Do.
	26,487.50		26,487.50		48,512.50	250,000.00	Yes	Do.
	10,000.00		10,061.38	4,938.62		135,000.00	Yes	Do.
50.00	5,555.00		5,605.00	14,395.00		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.94	16,994.06		23,000.00	Yes	Do.
	18,900.00		18,916.57	1,183.43		75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			70.83	19,929.17		105,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.88	14,994.12		35,000.00	Yes	Do.
35.00	11,315.00		11,350.00	8,650.00		80,000.00	Yes	Do.
			48.91	59,951.09		240,000.00	Yes	Do.
3.87			3.87	44,996.13				Do.
72.43	13,692.57		41,475.15	88,524.85		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
2.65	23,318.81		23,390.00	130,380.00		96,250.00	Yes	Do.
				17,500.00			Yes	Do.
			22.07	19,977.98		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			4.83	7,995.17				Do.
	15,000.00		15,067.10	19,933.74		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
				14,982.90		90,000.60	Yes	Do.
			5.40	19,994.60		55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			28.51	9,971.49		40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			12.44	19,987.56		40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			3.90	14,996.10		85,000.00	Yes	Do.
40.00	6,065.00		6,105.00	18,895.00		25,000.00	Yes	Do.
17.50	13,982.50		13,980.00	16,020.00		120,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.70	14,985.30		25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.30	9,990.70		50,000.00	Yes	Do.
30.00	5,575.00		5,605.00	14,395.00		30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			3.39	9,996.61		40,000.00	Yes	Do.
				10,000.00				Do.

f Additional land only. No provision for extension.

g Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.

h Additional land, extension, remodeling, etc.

i Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Office force Supervising Architect.
Grand Island, Nebr.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a b</i>	\$125,000.00	\$20,000.00			
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do. <i>a b</i>	500,000.00	10,000.00			
Great Falls, Mont.	do. <i>c</i>	200,000.00	30,000.00		\$40.40	
Green Bay, Wis.	do. <i>a</i>	175,000.00	80,000.00	\$18,500.00	71.42	\$3,000.00
Greencastle, Ind.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	9,000.00	9,000.00		15.30	
Greenville, Miss.	do. <i>c</i>	60,000.00	17,000.00		8.25	
Greenville, Ohio.	do. <i>c</i>	35,000.00	23,000.00		9.35	
Greenville, S. C.	Post-office and court-house, <i>c e</i>	80,000.00	30,000.00			
Greenville, Tex.	Post-office <i>c</i>	70,000.00	20,000.00		4.90	
Greensburg, Pa.	do. <i>c d</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		16.91	
Greenwich, Conn.	do. <i>c d</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		27.75	
Greenwood, S. C.	do. <i>c</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		11.05	
Griffin, Ga.	do. <i>c d</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		5.00	
Gulfport, Miss.	Post-office and custom-house, <i>c</i>	100,000.00	25,000.00			
Hagerstown, Md.	Post-office <i>c</i>	85,000.00	40,000.00		49.83	
Hamilton, Ohio	do. <i>a b</i>	100,000.00	20,000.00			
Hattiesburg, Miss.	do. <i>c d</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00			
Hazleton, Pa.	do. <i>f</i>	75,000.00	25,000.00		12.44	
Henderson, N. C.	do. <i>c d</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		10.90	
Highpoint, N. C.	do. <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		7.40	
Hinton, W. Va.	do. <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Honolulu, Hawaii.	Post-office, court-house, and custom-house, <i>c d</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00		4.48	
Houston, Tex.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a b</i>	400,000.00	100,000.00			
Hudson, N. Y.	Post-office <i>c</i>	75,000.00	25,000.00		35.07	
Independence, Mo.	do. <i>d f</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		10.89	
Iola, Kans.	do. <i>e</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		18.70	
Ironton, Ohio.	do. <i>c g</i>	40,000.00	20,000.00		18.99	
Ithaca, N. Y.	do. <i>a</i>	100,000.00	57,500.00	13,500.00	18.24	
Jackson, Miss.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a h</i>	40,000.00	30,000.00			
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		23.15	
Jersey City, N. J.	do. <i>c d</i>	400,000.00	400,000.00		18.42	
Johnson City, Tenn.	do. <i>c</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		31.53	
Johnstown, N. Y.	do. <i>c d</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		8.70	
Johnstown, Pa.	do. <i>c</i>	130,000.00	50,000.00		14.96	
Kearney, Nebr.	do. <i>c</i>	80,000.00	13,000.00		8.75	
Keene, N. H.	do. <i>c d</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00		22.81	
Kenosha, Wis.	do. <i>c</i>	75,000.00	20,000.00		6.00	
Kewanee, Ill.	do. <i>c</i>	65,000.00	20,000.00		8.40	
Kinston, N. C.	do. <i>c</i>	30,000.00	15,000.00		7.40	
Knoxville, Tenn.	Post-office and court-house, <i>c e</i>	155,000.00	20,000.00			
Kokomo, Ind.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		16.35	
Lafayette, Ind.	do. <i>c e</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00			
Lake Charles, La.	Post-office and court-house, <i>o</i>	125,000.00	20,000.00		10.90	
Lancaster, Ohio.	Post-office <i>c g</i>	75,000.00	10,000.00		5.47	
Lancaster, Pa.	do. <i>c e</i>	75,000.00	20,000.00		21.78	
Lander, Wyo.	do. <i>c d</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		21.67	
Lead, S. Dak.	do. <i>c</i>	80,000.00	25,000.00		41.18	
Lebanon, Ky.	do. <i>o</i>	30,000.00	20,000.00		5.80	
Lewiston, Idaho	do. <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		48.25	
Lexington, Mo.	do. <i>c d</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		10.90	
Lincoln, Ill.	do. <i>c</i>	65,000.00	20,000.00			
Litchfield, Ill.	do. <i>c d</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		14.67	
Little Rock, Ark.	Post-office and court-house, <i>a b</i>	125,000.00	50,000.00			
Logan, Utah.	Post-office <i>c</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		45.10	
London, Ky.	Post-office and court-house, <i>o</i>	65,000.00	15,000.00		1.26	
Lynchburg, Va.	do. <i>a h</i>	80,000.00	20,000.00			
Macon, Mo.	Post-office <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		10.90	
Malone, N. Y.	do. <i>c d</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Manchester, Va.	do. <i>c</i>	60,000.00	12,000.00		19.66	

a Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.*b* Building on ground now owned by United States.*c* Site or additional land not yet selected.*d* Site only. No provision for building.

expended and conditions of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus fund.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
	\$48.00	\$12,689.50	\$12,737.50		\$7,202.50	\$105,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
	15.06	36,384.94	36,400.00		* 26,400.00	490,000.00	Yes	Do.
	2,980.11	9,099.89	40.00		29,959.60	170,000.00	Yes	Do.
			28,651.42		51,348.58	95,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			15.30		8,984.70			June 30, 1906
			8.25		16,991.75	43,000.00	Yes	Do.
			-9.35		22,990.65	12,000.00	Yes	Do.
					30,000.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			4.90		19,995.10	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			16.91		24,988.09			Do.
			27.75		19,972.25			Do.
			11.05		14,988.95	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.00		7,496.00			Do.
					25,000.00	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			49.88		39,950.17	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
	20.00	11,200.00	11,220.00		8,780.00	80,000.00	Yes	Do.
					15,000.00			Do.
		15,000.00	15,012.44		9,987.56	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
		7,000.00	7,010.90		489.10			Do.
			7.40		9,992.60			Do.
					10,000.00			Do.
			4.48		149,986.52			Do.
	100.00	31,500.00	31,600.00		68,400.00	300,000.00	Yes	Do.
			35.07		24,964.98	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
		9,925.00	9,985.89		64.11			Do.
			18.70		14,981.30	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.99		19,981.01	20,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
	68.84	11,751.16	25,338.24		32,161.76	42,500.00	Yes	Do.
	48.75	4,626.25	4,675.00		25,325.00	10,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			28.15		9,976.85			Do.
			18.42		399,981.58			Do.
			31.53		19,968.47	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			8.70		14,991.30			Do.
			14.96		49,985.04	80,000.00	Yes	Do.
			8.75		12,991.25	67,000.00	Yes	Do.
			22.81		19,977.19			Do.
			6.00		19,994.00	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			8.40		19,991.60	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7.40		19,992.60	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
	38.69	13,866.31	13,905.00		6,095.00	135,000.00	Yes	Do.
			16.35		14,983.65			Do.
	28.27	6,626.73	6,650.00		8,350.00	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.90		19,989.10	105,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.47		9,994.58	65,000.00	Yes	Do.
		7,963.22	7,985.00		12,015.00	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
		6,000.00	6,021.67		1,478.33			Do.
			41.18		24,958.82	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.80		19,994.20	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
			48.25		9,951.75			Do.
			10.90		7,489.10			Do.
					20,000.00	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.67		7,485.33			Do.
					50,000.00	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			45.10		14,954.90	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			1.28		14,998.74	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
					20,000.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.90		9,989.10			Do.
					10,000.00			Do.
			19.66		11,980.34	48,000.00	Yes	Do.

* Additional land, extension, remodeling, etc.

f Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.

g Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

a Extension, remodeling, etc.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	Office force Supervising Architect.
Manhattan, Kans.	Post-office a.	\$30,000.00	\$10,000.00		\$14.45	
Manistec, Mich.	do. b.	56,000.00	15,000.00		18.50	
Manitowoc, Wis.	do. b.	75,000.00	20,000.00			
Marietta, Ga.	do. b.	50,000.00	15,000.00		3.90	
Marietta, Ohio	do. b.	100,000.00	25,000.00		14.37	
Marinette, Wis.	do. c d.	80,000.00	20,000.00			
Marion, Ind.	do. c d.	100,000.00	25,000.00			
Marion, Ohio.	do. b.	75,000.00	20,030.00		18.87	
Marlboro, Mass.	do. b e.	15,000.00	15,000.00		14.05	
Mason City, Iowa.	do. c d.	70,000.00	20,000.00			
Mayfield, Ky.	do. b.	40,000.00	15,000.00		7.50	
Meadville, Pa.	do. b.	110,000.00	38,000.00		60.15	
Meriden, Conn.	do. c.	140,000.00	70,000.00	\$20,500.00	27.61	\$3,500.00
Michigan City, Ind.	do. b.	70,000.00	20,000.00		13.80	
Middletown, N. Y.	do. b e.	20,000.00	20,000.00		7.58	
Milford, Del.	do. b.	30,000.00	15,000.00		6.00	
Minneapolis, Minn.	do. b e.	350,000.00	350,000.00		81.88	
Missoula, Mont.	do. b e.	20,000.00	20,000.00		40.25	
Mitchell, S. Dak.	do. a.	90,000.00	20,000.00		27.11	
Moline, Ill.	do. b.	75,000.00	20,000.00		15.60	
Moscow, Idaho.	Post-office and court-house b.	100,000.00	30,000.00		38.64	
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	Post-office. b.	30,000.00	10,000.00		11.38	
Muscatine, Iowa.	do. c d.	75,000.00	20,000.00			
Nebraska City, Nebr.	Post-office and court-house. b f.	8,000.00	8,000.00			
Newark, Ohio.	Post-office b.	90,000.00	20,000.00		19.50	
New Britain, Conn.	do. a.	140,000.00	60,000.00		37.57	
New London, Conn.	do. g.	6,500.00	6,500.00		30.98	
Newnan, Ga.	do. b e.	7,500.00	7,500.00		5.04	
New Orleans, La.	Post-office and court-house. c d.	1,300,000.00	200,000.00			
Newport, R. I.	Post-office and custom-house. c h.	20,000.00	20,000.00			
Newton, Kans.	Post-office b.	60,000.00	15,000.00		19.60	
New Ulm, Minn.	do. a.	30,000.00	20,000.00		17.09	
New York, N. Y.	Assay office building. c h.	350,000.00	20,000.00			
Niles, Mich.	Post-office b.	40,000.00	15,000.00		9.30	
North Adams, Mass.	do. b.	115,000.00	40,000.00		22.55	
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	do. b e.	15,000.00	15,000.00		6.73	
North Yakima, Wash.	do. b e.	15,000.00	15,000.00		60.16	
Ocala, Fla.	Post-office and court-house. c d.	85,000.00	25,000.00			
Oklahoma City, Okla.	Post-office b e.	30,000.00	30,000.00		9.45	
Olean, N. Y.	do. b.	70,000.00	30,000.00		24.17	
Ottumwa, Iowa.	do. c h.	35,000.00	20,000.00			
Owensboro, Ky.	Post-office and court-house. b.	175,000.00	25,000.00		8.10	
Palestine, Tex.	Post-office b e.	10,000.00	10,000.00		5.07	
Paris, Ill.	do. b.	65,000.00	20,000.00		8.70	
Paris, Ky.	do. b.	40,000.00	20,000.00		15.00	
Paris, Tenn.	do. b.	40,000.00	15,000.00		18.11	
Peoria, Ill.	Post-office and court-house. c f.	200,000.00	40,000.00	8,500.00		
Peru, Ind.	Post-office b e.	15,000.00	15,000.00		12.90	
Petersburg, Va.	Post-office and custom-house. c h.	50,000.00	25,000.00			
Pine Bluff, Ark.	Post-office c d.	75,000.00	25,000.00			
Pittsburg, Kans.	do. b.	75,000.00	25,000.00			
Pittsburg, Pa.	Marine hospital. i.	125,000.00	125,000.00		189.98	1,875.00
Do.	Post-office b e.	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00		24.17	
Pittsfield, Mass.	do. b.	115,000.00	40,000.00		29.44	
Platteville, Wis.	do. b.	40,000.00	13,000.00		5.60	
Plattsmouth, Nebr.	do. b e.	7,500.00	7,500.00			
Plymouth, Mass.	do. b e.	12,000.00	12,000.00		15.64	
Pontiac, Mich.	do. a e.	15,000.00	15,000.00		30.06	
Portland, Me.	Court-house c d.	200,000.00	25,000.00			

a Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.

b Site or additional land not yet selected.

c Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.

d Building on ground owned by United States.

e Site only. No provision for building.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus fund.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
		\$2,400.00	\$2,414.45		\$7,585.55	\$20,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			18.50		14,981.50	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
			3.90		20,000.00	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.37		14,996.10	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7.50		24,985.63	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
\$22.00	8,103.00	8,125.00	11,875.00		11,875.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.87		25,000.00	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.05		19,981.13	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
30.00	7,085.00	7,065.00	14,065.00		14,985.95			Do.
			7.50		12,935.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			60.15		14,992.50	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
596.31	10,503.69	85,127.61	37,939.85		37,939.85	72,000.00	Yes	Do.
			13.80		34,872.39	70,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			7.58		19,986.20	50,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			6.00		19,992.42			Do.
			81.88		14,994.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
			40.25		349,918.12			Do.
	4,600.00	4,527.11	19,959.75		19,959.75			Do.
			15.60		15,472.89	70,000.00	Yes	Do.
			38.64		19,994.40	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
					29,961.36	70,000.00	Yes	Do.
			11.38		9,988.62	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
100.00	8,125.00	8,225.00			11,775.00	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			19.50		8,000.00			Do.
			30,537.57		19,980.50	70,000.00	Yes	Do.
			30.93		29,462.43	80,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.04		6,469.02			Do.
					7,494.96			Do.
					200,000.00	1,100,000.00	Yes	Do.
45.67	2,274.33	2,320.00			17,680.00		Yes	Do.
			19.60		14,980.40	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
	4,700.00	4,717.09			15,282.91	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
75.25	23,649.65	23,725.00			* 3,725.00	330,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.30		14,990.70	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			22.55		39,977.45	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			6.73		14,993.27			Do.
			60.16		14,939.84			Do.
					25,030.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.45		29,990.55			Do.
					30,000.00	40,000.00	Yes	Do.
					20,000.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
			8.10		24,991.90	150,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.07		9,994.93			Do.
			8.70		19,991.30	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			15.00		19,985.00	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
			18.11		14,981.89	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
		8,500.00			31,500.00	160,000.00	Yes	Do.
			12.90		14,987.10			Do.
34.77	5,865.23	5,900.00			19,100.00	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
					25,000.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
					25,000.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
488.52	9,246.50	11,800.00			113,200.00		Yes	Mar. 31, 1902
			24.17		999,975.83			June 30, 1906
			29.44		39,970.56	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
			5.60		12,994.40	27,000.00	Yes	Do.
					7,500.00			Do.
			15.64		11,984.36			Do.
	12,000.00	12,080.06			2,969.94			Do.
					25,000.00	175,000.00	Yes	Do.

f Additional land, extension, remodeling, etc.

g Additional land only. No provision for extension.

a Extension, remodeling, etc.

i Government reservation.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriated.	Site and land.		Buildings. Office force Su- pervising Archi- tect.
				Expended for prop- erty.	Incidental ex- penses.	
Portsmouth, Va	Post-office and cus- tom-house. <i>a</i>	\$98,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$7,560.00		
Provo, Utah	Post-office <i>b</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		\$30.24	
Punxsutawney, Pa.	do. <i>b c</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		9.00	
Quincy, Mass.	Post-office and cus- tom-house. <i>d e</i>	80,000.00	20,000.00			
Rawlins, Wyo	Post-office <i>b</i>	80,000.00	20,000.00		25.54	
Red Wing, Minn	do. <i>b</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		21.29	
Richmond, Va	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house. <i>d e</i>	800,000.00	40,000.00			
Roanoke, Va	Post-office and court-house. <i>a f</i>	75,000.00	75,000.00		16.87	
Rochester, Minn	Post-office <i>a c</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00		18.99	
Rockford, Ill	do. <i>b f</i>	25,000.00	10,000.00			
Rome, N. Y.	do. <i>d g</i>	7,000.00	7,000.00			
Ruston, La	do. <i>b h</i>	30,000.00	10,000.00		14.96	
St. Charles, Mo.	do. <i>a</i>	60,000.00	15,000.00		10.90	
St. Louis, Mo.	do. <i>i</i>	1,100,000.00	547,500.00	196,987.50	212.21	
Salem, Oreg	do. <i>d g</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00			
Salisbury, N. C.	do. <i>b</i>	75,000.00	20,000.00		19.75	
San Angelo, Tex	Post-office and court-house. <i>b</i>	100,000.00	22,000.00		8.70	
San Antonio, Tex	do. <i>d g</i>	45,000.00	20,000.00			
San Diego, Cal	Post-office and custom-house. <i>b</i>	150,000.00	40,000.00		59.99	
Sandusky, Ohio	Custom-house and post-office. <i>j</i>	20,000.00	20,000.00	19,960.00	12.03	
San Francisco, Cal ..	Subtreasury <i>b f</i> ..	375,000.00	200,000.00			
San Juan, Porto Rico.	Post-office and court-house. <i>b c</i>	300,000.00	20,000.00			
San Marcos, Tex	Post-office <i>b c</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Santa Cruz, Cal	do. <i>b</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		18.48	
Santa Rosa, Cal	do. <i>b</i>	70,000.00	20,000.00			
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	do. <i>b</i>	125,000.00	60,000.00		104.66	
Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.	do. <i>d e</i>	100,000.00	20,000.00			
Schenectady, N. Y.	do. <i>b</i>	170,000.00	70,000.00		9.28	
Sewickley, Pa	do. <i>b c</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		10.14	
Shamokin, Pa	do. <i>b c</i>	15,000.00	15,000.00		28.70	
Sharon, Pa	do. <i>b</i>	80,000.00	30,000.00		15.86	
Sheboygan, Wis	Post-office and cus- tom-house. <i>d g</i>	30,000.00	20,000.00			
Shenandoah, Iowa	Post-office <i>b c</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00		10.50	
Sheridan, Wyo	Post-office and court-house. <i>b</i>	150,000.00	20,000.00		21.85	
South Bend, Ind	Post-office <i>a f</i>	100,000.00	40,000.00			
South Chicago, Ill	do. <i>b c</i>	25,000.00	25,000.00		46.20	
Spokane, Wash	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house. <i>d e</i>	500,000.00	150,000.00			
Springfield, Mass	Post-office and cus- tom-house. <i>b f</i>	90,000.00	45,000.00		7.47	
Springfield, Ohio	Post-office <i>a f</i>	30,000.00	20,000.00		14.96	
Sumter, S. C	do. <i>b</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00		17.65	
Syracuse, N. Y	Post-office and court-house. <i>b c</i>	150,000.00	150,000.00			
Tacoma, Wash	Post-office, court- house, and cus- tom-house. <i>d e</i>	500,000.00	145,000.00			
Temple, Tex	Post-office <i>b c</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00			
Texarkana, Tex	Court-house <i>b c</i> ..	100,000.00	25,000.00		6.24	
Toledo, Ohio	Post-office <i>d e</i>	500,000.00	50,000.00			
Trenton, N. J	Post-office and court-house. <i>d g</i> ..	125,000.00	20,000.00			
Trinidad, Colo	Post-office <i>b</i>	60,000.00	25,000.00		35.23	
Troy, Ala	do. <i>b c</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00			

a Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.*b* Site or additional land not yet selected.*c* Site only. No provision for building.*d* Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.*e* Building on ground now owned by United States.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus fund.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
			\$7,500.00		\$22,500.00	\$68,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			30.24		14,969.76	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.00		24,991.00		Yes	Do.
\$75.00	\$8,650.00		8,725.00		11,275.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			25.54		19,974.46	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			21.29		14,978.71	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
75.00	40,626.00		40,700.00		700.00	760,000.00	Yes	Do.
		10,000.00	10,016.87		19,983.13	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
		7,925.00	7,943.99		56.01			Do.
					10,000.00	15,000.00	Yes	Do.
					7,000.00		Yes	Do.
			11.96		9,985.04	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7,010.90		7,989.10	45,000.00	Yes	Do.
140.87	67,859.13		265,199.71		282,800.29	552,500.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
					15,000.00		Yes	June 30, 1906
		17,000.00	17,019.75		2,980.25	55,000.00	Yes	Do.
			8.70		21,991.30	78,000.00	Yes	Do.
18.06	5,248.96		5,267.00		14,733.00	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			59.99		39,940.01	110,000.00	Yes	Do.
			19,982.03		7.97			June 6, 1902
					200,000.00	175,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
					20,000.00	280,000.00	Yes	Do.
					10,000.00			Do.
			18.48		14,981.52			Do.
					20,000.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			104.56		59,995.44	65,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
					20,000.00	80,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
			9.28		69,990.72	100,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.14		14,989.86			Do.
			26.70		14,973.30			Do.
			18.86		29,984.14	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
					20,000.00	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
			10.50		4,982.50			Do.
			21.85		19,978.15	130,000.00	Yes	Do.
					40,000.00	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
			46.20		24,953.80			Do.
487.47	43,162.53		43,650.00		106,350.00	350,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
12.65			20.12		44,979.88	45,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
	3,100.00		3,114.96		16,885.04	10,000.00	Yes	Do.
			17.65		14,962.35	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
					150,000.00			Do.
58.78			58.78		144,941.22	355,000.00	Yes	Mar. 3, 1903
					10,000.00			June 30, 1906
			6.24		24,998.76	75,000.00	Yes	Do.
125.00	32,775.00		32,900.00		17,100.00	450,000.00	Yes	Do.
58.32	12,816.68		12,875.00		7,625.00	105,000.00	Yes	Do.
			35.22		24,964.77	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
					5,000.00			Do.

f Additional land, extension, remodeling, etc.

g Extension, remodeling, etc.

A Nominal consideration for site, \$1.

i Site partially acquired.

j Additional land only. No provision for extension.

Statement prepared for House Committee on Appropriations relative to amounts

BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE

Location.	Designation.	Limit of cost of site and building.	Amount appropriate	Site and land.		Buildings.
				Expended for property.	Incidental expenses.	
Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>a b</i>	\$150,000.00	\$30,000.00			
Tyler, Tex.....	do. <i>a b</i>	40,000.00	20,000.00			
Valdosta, Ga.....	do. <i>a c</i>	125,000.00	80,000.00			
Versailles, Ky.....	Post-office <i>d</i>	25,000.00	12,000.00			
Waldoboro, Me.....	Post-office and custom-house. <i>a b</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Warren, Ohio.....	Post-office <i>d</i>	75,000.00	45,000.00		\$47.39	
Warrensburg, Mo.....	do. <i>d e</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		10.90	
Washington, D. C.....	Custom-house <i>a b</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00			
Do.....	Hall of records, site. <i>a e</i>	400,000.00	400,000.00	\$303,498.80		
Do.....	Hall of records, plans.	5,000.00	5,000.00			
Do.....	Post-office <i>a</i>	400,000.00	400,000.00	354,571.00		
Washington, N. C.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>d</i>	75,000.00	18,000.00		16.08	
Watertown, N. Y.....	Post-office. <i>a e</i>	77,000.00	10,000.00			
Watertown, S. Dak.....	do. <i>f</i>	90,000.00	20,000.00		27.14	
Watertown, Wis.....	do. <i>d e</i>	8,000.00	8,000.00		6.16	
Waukegan, Ill.....	do. <i>d e</i>	75,000.00	25,000.00		14.30	
Waukesha, Wis.....	do. <i>d e</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		2.81	
Waycross, Ga.....	do. <i>d e</i>	7,500.00	7,500.00		9.10	
Webster, Mass.....	do. <i>d e</i>	10,000.00	10,000.00		12.44	
Webster City, Iowa.....	do. <i>a e</i>	70,000.00	20,000.00			
Westminister, Md.....	do. <i>d</i>	4,000.00	4,000.00		3.68	
West Point, Miss.....	do. <i>d e</i>	5,000.00	5,000.00		9.60	
Wichita, Kans.....	Post-office and court-house. <i>a b</i>	50,000.00	15,000.00			
Willimantic, Conn.....	Post-office <i>d</i>	50,000.00	20,000.00		30.94	
Winchester, Ky.....	do. <i>d</i>	45,000.00	20,000.00			
Winchester, Va.....	do. <i>d</i>	60,000.00	12,000.00		7.50	
Wolurn, Mass.....	do. <i>d e</i>	12,000.00	12,000.00		29.01	
Woonsocket, R. I.....	do. <i>d</i>	90,000.00	55,000.00		64.01	
Yazoo City, Miss.....	do. <i>d</i>	40,000.00	20,000.00		5.60	
Yonkers, N. Y.....	do. <i>d</i>	170,000.00	50,000.00		30.08	
York, Nebr.....	do. <i>a c</i>	70,000.00	20,000.00			
York, Pa.....	do. <i>d e</i>	75,000.00	75,000.00		7.96	
Youngstown, Ohio.....	do. <i>a b</i>	100,000.00	40,000.00			
Total		29,754,750.00	11,937,000.00	1,023,313.50	4,815.30	\$12,750.00

a Not yet placed upon the market, or bids not satisfactory.*b* Extension, remodeling, etc.*c* Building on ground now owned by United States.*d* Site or additional land not yet selected.*e* Site only. No provision for building.*f* Site or land selected, but title not yet vested in United States.

expended and condition of appropriations for public buildings, etc.—Continued.

OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906—Continued.

Buildings.	Incidental expenditures.	Outstanding liabilities.	Total expended and outstanding.	Carried to surplus fund.	Balances available.	To be appropriated.	Authority to contract within limit.	Date of act.
	\$75.00		\$75.00		\$29,925.00	\$120,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
	17.10	\$4,757.90	4,775.00		15,225.00	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
					30,000.00	95,000.00	Yes	Do.
					12,000.00	13,000.00	Yes	Do.
					5,000.00		Yes	Do.
		11,000.00	11,047.89		33,952.61	30,000.00	Yes	June 6, 1902
			10.90		7,489.10			June 30, 1906
					8,000.00		Yes	Do.
			303,493.80		96,506.20			Mar. 3, 1903
					5,000.00			Do.
		40,429.00	395,000.00		5,000.00			Do.
			16.08		17,983.92	57,000.00	Yes	June 30, 1906
		3,000.00	3,027.14		10,000.00	67,000.00	Yes	Do.
			6.16		16,972.86	70,000.00	Yes	Do.
			14.30		7,993.84			Do.
			2.81		24,985.70	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			9.10		9,997.19			Do.
			12.44		7,490.90			Do.
					9,987.56			Do.
					20,000.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			3.63		3,996.37			Mar. 3, 1903
			9.60		4,990.40			June 30, 1906
	20.73	5,319.27	5,340.00		9,660.00	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			30.94		19,969.06	30,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7.50		20,000.00	25,000.00	Yes	Do.
			29.01		11,992.50	48,000.00	Yes	Do.
			64.01		11,970.99			Do.
			5.60		54,935.99	35,000.00	Yes	Do.
			30.08		19,994.40	20,000.00	Yes	Do.
	40.00		40.00		49,969.92	120,000.00	Yes	Do.
					19,960.00	50,000.00	Yes	Do.
			7.96		74,992.04			Do.
	20.28		20.28		39,979.72	60,000.00	Yes	Do.
7,193.11	1,344,677.87	2,392,749.78	\$217.31		9,600,728.81	17,817,750.00		
					* 31,695.90			
					9,569,032.91			

RECAPITULATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS APPROPRIATED FOR BUT NOT IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER 1, 1906.

Limit of cost of sites and buildings	\$29,754,750.00
Expended for property (sites and land)	\$1,023,313.50
Expenditures incident to purchase of property (sites and land)	4,815.30
Expended for office force, supervising architect	12,750.00
Incidental expenditures relative to buildings	7,193.11
Outstanding liabilities on account of sites and buildings	1,344,677.87
Total	\$2,392,749.78
Amount carried to surplus fund	217.31
Balances available on appropriations	9,600,728.81
*Less: deficits, to wit, Austin, Minn., \$870.90; Grand Rapids, Mich., \$26,400; New York, N. Y., assay office, \$3,725; Richmond, Va., \$700	31,695.90
	9,569,032.91
Total amount appropriated	\$11,937,000.00
Total amount to be appropriated	17,817,750.00
	29,754,750.00

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ALBANY, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$125,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	110,000
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A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$60,000.

POST-OFFICE, ALEXANDRIA, MINN.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	15,000
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A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$15,000.

POST-OFFICE, ALPENA, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000
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A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$30,000.

POST-OFFICE, ALTON, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000
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A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, AMERICUS, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	35,000
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A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$35,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ANDERSON, S. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	35,000
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A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$35,000.

POST-OFFICE, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	60,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$60,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

As this is an extension, remodeling, etc., which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to await the obtaining title to additional property, it is desired that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date—\$30,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ATLANTA, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$1,000,000
Contract limit.....	200,000
Amount appropriated.....	200,000

Balance of contract limit to be appropriated, nothing.

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made of \$250,000.

In order that contracts may be awarded for the entire building, it will be necessary that authority be given to make contracts therefor up to the full limit, \$1,000,000.

POST-OFFICE, AUBURN, ME.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	60,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$40,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$30,000 was asked for, but in order that proper progress be made upon the work it is desirable that \$40,000, in lieu of the above amount, be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, AUSTIN, MINN.

Limit of cost.....	\$8,000
Amount appropriated.....	7,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	1,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make complete payment therefor it will be necessary that the entire balance be appropriated, \$1,000.

POST-OFFICE, BAKER CITY, OREG.

Limit of cost.....	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$30,000 was asked for, but in order that the desired progress may be made upon the work it is now asked that the entire balance be appropriated in lieu of the \$30,000 asked for.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, ETC., BALTIMORE, MD.

Limit of cost.....	\$1,684,000
Amount appropriated.....	1,609,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	75,000

In order that this extension be completed it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$75,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$50,000 was asked for, but in order to make the proper progress on the work it is desirable that the entire balance be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, BAR HARBOR, ME.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$40,000.

POST-OFFICE, BARRE, VT.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$30,000 was asked for, but in order that proper progress may be made upon the work the entire balance is necessary.

POST-OFFICE, BEDFORD, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$30,000.

POST-OFFICE, BELLEVILLE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	55,000

An agent has inspected the site, and it is probable that in the near future one will be secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$25,000 was asked for, but in order that the work may be properly carried forward it is now desired that \$35,000 be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, BELVIDERE, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	17,000
Balance to be appropriated	48,000

An agent has inspected the site, and it is probable that in the near future one will be secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation up to the limit be made—\$48,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$25,000 was asked for, but in order to properly prosecute the work it is desired that \$48,000 be appropriated.

POST-OFFICE, BESSEMER, ALA.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$35,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, BLUEFIELD, W. VA.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	80,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$50,000.

APPRAISERS' STORES, BOSTON, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$900,000
Amount appropriated	400,000
Balance to be appropriated	500,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$250,000.

POST-OFFICE, BOULDER, COLO.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	35,000
Balance to be appropriated	25,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$25,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	60,000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that in the near future one will be secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$40,000.

It is noted that the original estimate submitted to Congress asked for \$25,000, but in order to properly prosecute the work \$40,000 is now desired.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, BRIDGETON, N. J.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	40,000

A site has not been secured, but it is probable that one will be in the very near future, and in order to make the desired progress in the work on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$40,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$20,000 was asked for, but in order to properly prosecute the work the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, CALAIS, ME.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	40,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress in the work it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$40,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted the amount asked for was \$25,000, but in order to properly carry forward the work on the building the entire balance is desired.

POST-OFFICE, CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

An agent has inspected the site, and it is probable that in the near future one will be secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	80,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$30,000 was asked for, but in order to properly prosecute the work \$45,000 is now desired.

POST-OFFICE, CARLISLE, PA.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

A site has been selected, and in order to construct the building it is necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, CARTHAGE, MO.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

An agent has inspected the site, and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order that the work may not be delayed it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$200,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	140,000

As this is an extension which will be constructed entirely on land now owned by the Government it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, and it is desired that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date—\$140,000.

POST-OFFICE, CHARLEROI, PA.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

An agent has inspected the site, and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order that work on the building will not then be delayed it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$25,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	95,000

This appropriation is for an extension, remodeling, etc., which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain a title to additional property, and in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date it will be necessary that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$95,000.

It is noted that the amount asked for in the original estimate was \$10,000, but for the reasons above stated \$95,000 is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, CHESTER, S. C.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

A site has been selected and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress \$20,000 was asked for, but in order to properly proceed with the work the entire balance is now desired.

POST-OFFICE, CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

A site has been secured and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$50,000.

It is noted that the amount asked for in the original estimate was \$25,000, but in order to carry the work forward properly the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, CLARINDA, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	10,000
Balance to be appropriated	30,000

A site has been secured and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$30,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order to properly carry on the work on the building the above amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND COURT-HOUSE, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$3, 000, 000
Amount appropriated.....	2, 500, 000
Balance to be appropriated.....	500, 000

In order to make satisfactory progress in connection with the construction of this building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$250,000.

POST-OFFICE, CLIFTON FORGE, VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$40, 000
Amount appropriated.....	15, 000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25, 000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that one will be selected in the near future, and in order that work may not then be delayed on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$25,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$15,000, but in order that the work may be properly carried forward the entire balance is now desired.

POST-OFFICE, COLDWATER, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$42, 500
Amount appropriated.....	15, 000
Balance to be appropriated.....	27, 500

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order that the work on the building may not be delayed it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$27,500.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$15,000, but in order that the work may be properly carried forward the amount named is now desired.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

Limit of cost.....	\$275, 000
Amount appropriated.....	150, 000
Balance to be appropriated.....	125, 000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$75,000.

POST-OFFICE, COLUMBIA, TENN.

Limit of cost.....	\$65, 000
Amount appropriated.....	20, 000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45, 000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the entire balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made in the work \$45,000 is now desired.

POST-OFFICE, COLUMBUS, MISS.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	18,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	22,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$22,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$12,000, but in order that the work may be carried forward as desired the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$400,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	360,000

As this is an extension, etc., which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, it is desired, in order that the desired progress may be made in the construction of the extension, that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$160,000 in lieu of \$100,000 asked for in the original estimate.

POST-OFFICE, CORNING, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000

A site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$40,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$25,000, but in order to carry on the work as desired the entire balance is asked for.

POST-OFFICE, CORSICANA, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

A site has been secured, and in order that the work may be carried forward as desired it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$30,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made on the building the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

As this is an extension, which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, it is desired that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date, \$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$25,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made in the work the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, CROOKSTON, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

The site has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress in the work it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated, \$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order to complete the building the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, DALTON, GA.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Amount to be appropriated	35,000

No site has been selected, but it is probable one will be in the near future; and in order that there may be no delay in building operations it is necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$15,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, DANVILLE, KY.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

An agent has visited the place and examined the sites, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future; and in order that building operations may be vigorously prosecuted it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be made of \$35,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, DECATUR, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$110,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

In order that building operations may be carried on, an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$25,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, DENISON, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$85,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	60,000

An agent has examined the sites and a selection will probably be made in the near future; and that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$35,000, in lieu of \$25,000 included in estimates.

Amount to be appropriated, \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, DES MOINES, IOWA.

Limit of cost	\$500,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Balance to be appropriated	450,000

In order that building operations may be prosecuted with dispatch it is necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$225,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$225,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$325,000
Amount appropriated	75,000
Balance to be appropriated	250,000

In order that the work on the extension may be properly prosecuted it is necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$125,000.

Balance to be appropriated, \$125,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	135,000

A site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$60,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$75,000.

POST-OFFICE, DIXON, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	30,000

As there will be no delay incident to securing land, in order that the work may be completed without delay it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$30,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, DOTHAN, ALA.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	17,000
Balance to be appropriated	23,000

It is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, \$23,000, in lieu of \$10,000 in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, DOVER, N. H.

Limit of cost	\$95,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Amount of balance	75,000

Site has been selected, and that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000 in lieu of \$25,000 asked for in estimates.

Amount unappropriated, \$35,000.

POST OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, DULUTH, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	105,000

As it is desirable that this extension be completed as rapidly as possible, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$105,000, in lieu of \$75,000 asked for in original estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, EAGLE PASS, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

No site has been selected, but as it is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that there may then be no delay in building operations, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$35,000, in lieu of \$15,000 as asked for in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	80,000

No site has been selected, but as it is probable one will be acquired in the very near future it is necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000. Leaving to be appropriated \$40,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$300,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Balance to be appropriated	240,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable that a selection will be made in the near future; and in order that there may be no delay in the work it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$140,000, in lieu of \$100,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Limit of cost.....	\$250,000
Amount appropriated.....	153,750
Balance to be appropriated.....	96,250

In order that building operations may be carried on with rapidity it is necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, ESCANABA, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

A site has been selected, and that building operations may progress rapidly it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$30,000, instead of \$15,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, EUGENE, OREG.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

A site has been secured, and in order that no delay may be encountered in building operations it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$30,000, in lieu of \$15,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, EUREKA, CAL.

Limit of cost.....	\$120,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	90,000

A site has been secured, and in order that building operations may progress rapidly it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$40,000.

POST-OFFICE, FAIRMONT, W. VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

No site has been acquired, but as it is probable one will be in the near future, it is desired, in order that building operations may not then be delayed, that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000

A site has been selected, and in order that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and that building operations may not then be delayed, it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND COURT-HOUSE, FERNANDINA, FLA.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	85,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and that there may then be no delay in the work, it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$35,000.

POST-OFFICE, FLINT, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	65,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

A site is now owned by the Government, and that the work may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired that the entire appropriation be made under the limit of \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, FLORENCE, ALA.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

Land for this building is now owned by the Government, and in order that building operations may be properly carried on, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$25,000, in lieu of \$10,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	120,000

In order that the extension may be carried on with dispatch, it is desirable that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$120,000, in lieu of \$80,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, FREDERICKSBURG, VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and that work may then be carried on with dispatch. It is desired that an appropriation of the entire balance under the limit be made—namely, \$25,000—in lieu of \$10,000 asked for in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, FRESNO, CAL.

Limit of cost.....	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	100,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

Contracts have been awarded practically up to the limit fixed, and in order to meet obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$50,000.

POST-OFFICE, GADSDEN, ALA.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

An agent has visited the city, and it is probable that a site will be secured in the near future, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$50,000—in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, GAINESVILLE, FLA.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	35,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

In order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, GAINESVILLE, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

As it will not be necessary to wait to acquire title to property, in order that the desired progress be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$30,000—in lieu of \$15,000 included in the annual estimate.

POST-OFFICE, GONZALES, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000
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No site has been secured, but it is expected that one will be obtained in the near future; therefore it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$20,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Limit of cost.....	\$125,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	105,000
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In order that the desired progress on the building may be made, it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$65,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$500,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	490,000
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In order that the desired progress on the building may be made, it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$150,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$340,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Limit of cost.....	\$200,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	170,000
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An agent has visited the city but no site has been selected. It is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress on the building may be made, it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$70,000, in lieu of \$40,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREEN BAY, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$175,000
Amount appropriated.....	80,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	95,000
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The site for this building has been secured, and in order to make the desired progress on the building, it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$60,000.

POST-OFFICE, GREENVILLE, MISS.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	17,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	43,000
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No site has been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$43,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, GREENVILLE, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$35,000
Amount appropriated.....	23,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	12,000

An agent has visited this city, and it is probable that a site will be selected in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$12,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

In order that the work on the extension may be prosecuted without delay, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, in amount \$50,000, in lieu of \$25,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, GREENVILLE, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

An agent has visited this city, and it is probable that a site will be selected in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$30,000, instead of the \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, GREENWOOD, S. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

A site has been selected, and it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, in amount \$45,000, in lieu of \$20,000 called for in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, GULFPORT, MISS.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	75,000

No site has been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$25,000.

Balance unappropriated, \$50,000.

POST-OFFICE, HAMILTON, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	80,000

In order that building operations may be carried on an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$40,000.

Balance, \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, HAZELTON, PA.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

Site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$30,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the annual estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, HOUSTON, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$400,000
Contract limit	100,000
Amount appropriated	100,000

In order that building operations may be carried on with rapidity it is recommended that an appropriation be made of \$100,000.

In order that contracts may be advantageously awarded for the entire building it will be necessary that authority be granted to make contracts therefor up to the full limit of \$400,000.

POST-OFFICE, HUDSON, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

An agent has examined the site, and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$30,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, IOLA, KANS.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Amount to be appropriated	45,000

An agent has visited the site and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$45,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, ITHACA, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	57,500
Balance to be appropriated	42,500

This work is about ready to go on the market, and therefore it is recommended that the entire balance up to the limit be appropriated of \$42,500, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, JACKSON, MISS.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	10,000

In order that extension may be carried on without delay, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	30,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$30,000, in lieu of \$10,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$130,000
Amount appropriated.....	50,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	80,000

An agent has visited the site and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, KEARNEY, NEBR.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	13,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	67,000

No site has been selected, but it is expected that one will be procured in the near future, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, KENOSHA, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	55,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, KEWANEE, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	45,000

No site has been selected, but it is expected that one will be procured in the near future, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, KINGSTON, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$110,000
Amount appropriated.....	80,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	30,000

It is expected that work on this building will begin in the very near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed it is recommended that the entire balance up to the limit be appropriated of \$30,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, KINSTON, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	15,000

An agent has visited the site and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$15,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Limit of cost.....	\$155,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	135,000

In order that the work on the extension may be pushed as rapidly as possible, it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made, in amount \$80,000.

POST-OFFICE, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

In order that the work on the extension may be pushed as rapidly as possible, it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit, in amount \$45,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, LAKE CHARLES, LA.

Limit of cost.....	\$125,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	105,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$45,000, in lieu of \$25,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, LANCASTER, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	65,000

A site has not been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, LANCASTER, PA.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

A site has not been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$35,000, in lieu of \$25,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, LEAD, S. DAK.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, LEBANON, KY.

Limit of cost	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	10,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, in amount \$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, LINCOLN, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

A site has not yet been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$85,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

In order to make the desired progress on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit—\$35,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Balance to be appropriated	75,000

No site has been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$50,000, in lieu of \$25,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, LOGAN, UTAH.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

An agent has visited the city, and it is probable that a site will be secured in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made in the building, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, LONDON, KY.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

An agent has visited the city, and it is probable that a site will be secured in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made in the building, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, in amount \$50,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Limit of cost	\$850,000
Amount appropriated	412,500
Balance to be appropriated	437,500

Contracts in connection with this building have been awarded in excess of the amount appropriated of over \$600,000. In order to meet the obligations thereunder it will be necessary to appropriate \$300,000 in lieu of \$250,000 included in the estimate.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., MACON, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$306,000
Amount appropriated.....	256,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000
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Contracts for this work have been awarded in amount approximately \$20,000 over the amount appropriated. In order to meet such obligations and to complete the building it will be necessary that the balance under the limit be appropriated, \$50,000.

POST-OFFICE, MANCHESTER, VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	12,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	48,000
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An agent has visited the city and it is probable that a site will be secured in the near future. In order that there may be no delay in the progress of the building, it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit—\$48,000—in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MANHATTAN, KANS.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	20,000
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A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit—\$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, MANISTEE, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$55,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	40,000
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A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit—\$40,000—in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MANITOWOC, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000
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No site has been selected, but it is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MARIETTA, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	35,000
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No site has been selected, but it is probable that one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit—\$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MARIETTA, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	75,000

A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MARINETTE, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	60,000

In order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$45,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MARION, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	75,000

In order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$55,000, instead of \$30,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MARION, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

An agent has visited the town, and it is probable that a site will be secured in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MASON CITY, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

In order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, \$50,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MAYFIELD, KY.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, \$25,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MEADVILLE, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$110,000
Amount appropriated.....	38,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	72,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$37,000, in lieu of \$22,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MERIDEN, CONN.

Limit of cost.....	\$140,000
Amount appropriated.....	70,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	70,000

In order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$50,000, in lieu of \$35,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MICHIGAN CITY, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

An agent has visited the town, and it is probable a site will be selected in the near future. In order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MILFORD, DEL.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	15,000

No site has been selected, but it is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building, it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$15,000.

POST-OFFICE, MITCHELL, S. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	70,000

A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000 instead of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MOLINE, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, MOSCOW, IDAHO.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	70,000

An agent has visited the site, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$30,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	20,000

A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000

No site has been selected, but it is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it is recommended that there be an appropriation under the limit of \$40,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimate.

POST-OFFICE, NEVADA, MO.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	10,000

The site has been obtained, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	70,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Limit of cost.....	\$140,000
Amount appropriated.....	60,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	80,000

A site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$50,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Limit of cost.....	\$1,300,000
Contract limit.....	200,000
Amount appropriated.....	200,000

In order that building operations may progress rapidly it is desired that an appropriation be made of \$250,000.

In order that contracts may advantageously be awarded for the entire building it will be necessary that authority be granted to make contracts up to the full limit of \$1,300,000.

POST-OFFICE, NEWTON, KANS.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	45,000

Site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit may be made of \$45,000, in lieu of \$20,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, NEW ULM, MINN.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	10,000

Site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be rapidly pushed it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$10,000.

ASSAY OFFICE BUILDING, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$350,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	330,000

In order that the extension, etc., may be carried on with dispatch it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$150,000.

POST-OFFICE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	113,750
Amount to be appropriated	36,250

Contracts have been awarded practically up to the limit fixed, and in order to meet obligations thereunder it will be necessary that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated of \$36,250.

POST-OFFICE, NILES, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Amount to be appropriated	25,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$25,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$115,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Amount to be appropriated	75,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$50,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, OCALA, FLA.

Limit of cost	\$85,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Amount to be appropriated	60,000

No site has been obtained, but it is expected that one will be procured in the near future, and it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$30,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, OGDEN, UTAH.

Limit of cost	\$320,000
Amount appropriated	150,000
Amount to be appropriated	170,000

Contracts have been awarded in excess of amount appropriated, and in order to meet obligations thereunder and pay for additional land and make satisfactory progress on the building it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$130,000, in lieu of \$100,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, OLEAN, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	40,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$25,000, in lieu of \$15,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, OTTUMWA, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	\$35,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	15,000

In order that the extension, etc., may be carried on with dispatch, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$15,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, OWENSBORO, KY.

Limit of cost.....	\$175,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	150,000

An agent has visited the town and a selection will probably be made in the near future, and in order that building operations may not then be delayed an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$75,000, in lieu of \$50,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, OWOSSO, MICH.

Limit of cost.....	\$60,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Amount to be appropriated.....	20,000

In order to carry on the work with rapidity it is recommended that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, PARIS, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$65,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

An agent has been to the city and examined the sites, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and in order that there may then be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$30,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, PARIS, KY.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	20,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and in order that there may then be no delay in the building operations it is desired that the entire limit under the appropriation be appropriated, namely, \$20,000, in lieu of \$10,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, PARIS, TENN.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	25,000

A site has been selected, and in order that the building operations may be pushed as rapidly as possible an appropriation of the entire balance is desired under the limit, namely, \$25,000, in lieu of \$15,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, PEORIA, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$200,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Balance to be appropriated	160,000

Additional land has been secured, and in order that the work on this extension may progress rapidly it is necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$100,000.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PETERSBURG, VA.

Limit of cost	\$50,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	25,000

In order that this extension may be rapidly pushed to completion it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

In order to carry on the work on this building with proper dispatch, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$35,000, in lieu of \$25,000 asked for in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, PITTSBURG, KANS.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

No site has been secured, but it is probable one will be acquired in the near future; and in order that there may then be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$15,000.

POST-OFFICE, PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$115,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Balance to be appropriated	75,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future; and that there may be no delay in building operations it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$50,000, in lieu of \$25,000 asked for in estimates.

POST-OFFICE, PLATTEVILLE, WIS.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	13,000
Balance to be appropriated	27,000

No site has been secured, but it is probable one will be acquired in the near future, and in order that there may then be no delay in the building operations an appropriation is desired under the limit of \$15,000.

COURT-HOUSE, PORTLAND, ME.

Limit of cost	\$200,000
Amount appropriated	25,000
Balance to be appropriated	175,000

In order that the building operations may be rapidly prosecuted, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$125,000, in lieu of \$50,000 asked for in the original estimate.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Limit of cost	\$98,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Balance to be appropriated	68,000

In order to carry on the work of this building with proper dispatch an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$43,000, in lieu of \$30,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Limit of cost	\$1,000,000
Amount appropriated	750,000
Balance to be appropriated	250,000

In order to complete the building, which is now well under way, the entire balance under the limit is desired, namely, \$250,000.

POST-OFFICE, PROVO, UTAH.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and, in order that there may be then no delay in the building operations, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$45,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUINCY, MASS.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	60,000

In order to prosecute the work on this building with dispatch it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000, in lieu of \$30,000.

POST-OFFICE, RAWLINS, WYO.

Limit of cost	\$80,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	60,000

A site has been selected and, in order that building operations may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, RED WING, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

A site has been selected and, in order that the building operations may be prosecuted with the utmost dispatch, an appropriation is desired under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, RENO, NEV.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Balance to be appropriated	40,000

In order to carry on the work of this building, which is now well under way, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$40,000.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, RICHMOND, VA.

Limit of cost	\$800,000
Contract limit	200,000
Amount appropriated	40,000
Balance of contract limit to be appropriated	160,000

In order to carry on the work of this building with proper dispatch it is desired that an appropriation be made of \$260,000.

In order that contracts may be advantageously awarded for the entire building, it will be necessary that authority be granted to make contracts up to the limit of \$800,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, ROANOKE, VA.

Limit of cost	\$75,000
Amount appropriated	30,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

In order that the work on this extension may be prosecuted with the utmost dispatch, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$45,000, in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimates.

COURT-HOUSE, POST-OFFICE, ETC., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$160,000
Amount appropriated	90,000
Balance to be appropriated	70,000

In order that the work on this extension may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired that the balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$70,000.

POST-OFFICE, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Limit of cost	\$25,000
Amount appropriated	10,000
Balance to be appropriated	15,000

In order to carry on the building operations with proper dispatch, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$15,000.

POST-OFFICE, RUSTON, LA.

Limit of cost	\$30,000
Amount appropriated	10,000
Balance to be appropriated	20,000

A site has been selected, and in order that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$20,000, in lieu of \$10,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, ST. CHARLES, MO.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	15,000
Balance to be appropriated	45,000

A site has been selected, and in order that the building operations may be prosecuted with the utmost dispatch it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$45,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Limit of cost	\$1,100,000
Amount appropriated	547,500
Balance to be appropriated	552,500

A site is being condemned.

In order that there may be no delay in the building operations, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$250,000.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Limit of cost	\$1,300,000
Amount appropriated	1,200,000
Balance to be appropriated	100,000

In order that the work on the extension may be prosecuted with dispatch it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$100,000, in lieu of \$50,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, SALISBURY, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	55,000
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A site has been selected, and in order that building operations may be pushed as rapidly as possible, it is desired to have an appropriation under the limit of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SAN ANGELO, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	22,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	78,000
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No site has been acquired, but it is probable one will be in the near future, and in order that there may be then no delay in the building operations it is desired to have an appropriation under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$45,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000
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In order that the work on this extension may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired to have an appropriation of the entire balance under the limit, namely, \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Limit of cost.....	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	110,000
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An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and that there may be no delay at that time in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$60,000, in lieu of \$40,000 asked for in the estimates.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Limit of cost.....	\$1,500,000
Amount appropriated.....	850,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	650,000
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Contracts have been entered into up to, approximately, \$475,000 in excess of the amount appropriated, and in order to carry on the work satisfactorily it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated, namely, \$650,000, in lieu of \$500,00 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SAN JUAN, P. R.

Limit of cost	\$300,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	280,000

In order that work may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired to have an appropriation under the limit of \$180,000.

POST-OFFICE, SANTA ROSA, CAL.

Limit of cost	\$70,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	50,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and in order that there may then be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$35,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	60,000
Balance to be appropriated	65,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000.

POST-OFFICE, SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	80,000

In order to properly carry on the work of this building it is desired to have under the limit an appropriation of \$60,000, in lieu of \$40,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$170,000
Amount appropriated	70,000
Balance to be appropriated	100,000

An agent has examined the sites offered, and it is probable a selection will be made in the near future, and in order that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$60,000, in lieu of \$40,000 required by the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, SELMA, ALA.

Limit of cost	\$135,000
Amount appropriated	75,000
Balance to be appropriated	60,000

In order that the work on this buliding may be prosecuted with dispatch, it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$40,000, in lieu of \$25,000, asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, SHARON, PA.

Limit of cost.....	\$80,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

A site has been selected, and in order that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$30,000, in lieu of \$20,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	10,000

In order that the work of extension may be prosecuted with the utmost dispatch, it is desired that an appropriation be made of the entire balance under the limit, namely, \$10,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SHERIDAN, WYO.

Limit of cost.....	\$150,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	130,000

A site has been selected, and that there may be no delay in the building operations it is desired to have under the limit an appropriation of \$60,000, in lieu of \$30,000 asked for in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SHERMAN, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$145,000
Amount appropriated.....	101,250
Balance to be appropriated.....	43,750

Contracts have been awarded practically up to the limit, and in order to meet outstanding obligations it is desired to have an appropriation of the entire balance, namely, \$43,750.

POST-OFFICE, SOUTH BEND, IND.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	60,000

In order that the work on this extension may be completed as rapidly as possible it is desired that the entire balance be appropriated under the limit—namely, \$60,000—in lieu of \$30,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SPOKANE, WASH.

Limit of cost.....	\$600,000
Amount appropriated.....	250,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	350,000

In order that the work on this building may be prosecuted with the utmost possible dispatch it is desired to have under the limit an appropriation of \$200,000, in lieu of \$150,000 included in the estimates.

POST-OFFICE AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	45,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	45,000

The site is being condemned, and in order that the work on the building may not be delayed it will be necessary to appropriate under the limit \$25,000.

POST-OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$30,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	10,000

As this is an extension which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, it is desired that the balance up to the limit be appropriated in order that the building may be completed at the earliest possible date—\$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, SUMTER, S. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	35,000

A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the sum asked for was \$15,000, but in order that the work may be carried forward as now desired the entire balance is asked for.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$300,000
Amount appropriated.....	256,250
Balance to be appropriated.....	43,750

This building is nearing completion, therefore in order to settle the final contracts the balance under the limit should be appropriated—\$43,750.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, TACOMA, WASH.

Limit of cost.....	\$600,000
Amount appropriated.....	245,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	355,000

In order to carry on the building operations with the utmost dispatch it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$205,000.

COURT-HOUSE, TEXARKANA, TEX.

Limit of cost	\$100,000
Amount appropriated	25,000

Balance to be appropriated	75,000
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In order to carry on the work of constructing this building as rapidly as possible it will be necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$50,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the sum asked for was \$25,000, but in order to carry forward the work the larger sum is now desired.

POST-OFFICE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Limit of cost	\$500,000
Amount appropriated	50,000

Balance to be appropriated	450,000
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In order to carry forward this work as rapidly as possible it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$200,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, TRENTON, N. J.

Limit of cost	\$125,000
Amount appropriated	20,000

Balance to be appropriated	105,000
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As this is an extension which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain the title to additional property, it is desired, in order to make the desired progress on the building, that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$80,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$60,000, but the larger amount is now desired in order to carry forward the work as rapidly as possible.

POST-OFFICE, TRINIDAD, COLO.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	25,000

Balance to be appropriated	35,000
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A site has been selected, and in order that the desired progress may be made on the building it will be necessary that the balance under the limit be appropriated—\$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, and in order to carry forward the work as desired the entire balance is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, TUSCALOOSA, ALA.

Limit of cost	\$150,000
Amount appropriated	30,000

Balance to be appropriated	120,000
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In order to carry on the work on this building it will be necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$80,000.

It is noted that the original estimate submitted to Congress was for the sum of \$60,000, but in order to make the desired progress in the work the sum of \$80,000 is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, TYLER, TEX.

Limit of cost.....	\$40,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	20,000

As this is an extension which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, it is desired that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated in order that the building may be completed at the earliest date—\$20,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, VALDOSTA, GA.

Limit of cost.....	\$125,000
Amount appropriated.....	30,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	95,000

In order to carry on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$70,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$50,000, but in order to carry on the work as rapidly as desired \$70,000 is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, VERSAILLES, KY.

Limit of cost.....	\$25,000
Amount appropriated.....	12,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	13,000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order that the work on the building may not then be delayed it will be necessary that the balance under the limit be appropriated—\$13,000.

POST-OFFICE, WARREN, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	45,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000

When the original estimates were prepared, on account of certain delays in connection with this building, it was not deemed advisable to include any amount therein; as, however, the matter is now progressing satisfactorily it is recommended that the balance under the limit be appropriated—\$30,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, N. C.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	18,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	57,000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order to make the desired progress on the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$35,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the sum asked for was \$20,000, but in order to make the desired progress in the work the sum of \$35,000 is now asked.

POST-OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Limit of cost.....	\$77,000
Amount appropriated.....	10,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	67,000
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In order to carry on the work of constructing the building it will be necessary to make an appropriation under the limit of \$50,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the sum asked for was \$40,000, but in order to make the desired progress on the building the increased amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, WATERTOWN, S. DAK.

Limit of cost.....	\$90,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	70,000
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A site has been selected, and in order to make the desired progress in the work of constructing the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$45,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order to carry forward the work as rapidly as possible the increased amount is asked for.

POST-OFFICE, WAUKEGAN, ILL.

Limit of cost.....	\$75,000
Amount appropriated.....	25,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000
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An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order to make the progress on the building desired it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$30,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but in order to carry forward the work as rapidly as possible the increased amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, WAUSAU, WIS.

Limit of cost.....	\$87,000
Amount appropriated.....	77,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	10,000
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As this is an extension which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to obtain title to additional property, it is desired that the entire amount under the limit be appropriated in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date—\$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, WEBSTER CITY, IOWA.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000
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In order to carry on the work of constructing the building it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$40,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$30,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made in the work the increased amount is asked for.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, WHEELING, W. VA.

Limit of cost.....	\$400,000
Amount appropriated.....	370,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000
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Contracts have been awarded practically up to the limit of cost and to meet the obligations thereunder an appropriation of the entire balance should be made—\$30,000.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, WICHITA, KANS.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	15,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	35,000
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As this is an extension which will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and it will not be necessary to wait to obtain title to additional property, it is desired that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated in order to complete the building at the earliest possible date—\$35,000.

POST-OFFICE, WILLIMANTIC, CONN.

Limit of cost.....	\$50,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	30,000
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An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order that work on the building may not then be delayed it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$30,000.

It is noted that the original estimate submitted to Congress asked for \$15,000, but in order to make the desired progress on the building the increased amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, WINCHESTER, KY.

Limit of cost.....	\$45,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000

Balance to be appropriated.....	25,000
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An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that one will be secured in the near future, and in order that work on the building may not then be delayed it will be necessary that the balance up to the limit be appropriated—\$25,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$15,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made on the building the increased amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, WINCHESTER, VA.

Limit of cost	\$60,000
Amount appropriated	12,000
Balance to be appropriated	48,000

An agent has inspected the sites and it is probable that one will be secured in the near future, and in order that the work on the building may not then be delayed it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$33,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$20,000, but the increased amount is now desired in order that the building may be brought forward more rapidly.

POST-OFFICE, WINSTON, N. C.

Limit of cost	\$65,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Balance to be appropriated	10,000

Contracts have been entered into practically up to the limit of cost, and in order to meet the obligations under same the entire amount of the balance should be appropriated—\$10,000.

POST-OFFICE, WOONSOCKET, R. I.

Limit of cost	\$90,000
Amount appropriated	55,000
Balance to be appropriated	35,000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that it will be secured in the near future, and in order to make the desired progress in the work it will be necessary that an appropriation be made under the limit of \$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, YAZOO CITY, MISS.

Limit of cost	\$40,000
Amount appropriated	20,000
Balance to be appropriated	20,000

In order to complete the building it will be necessary that the entire balance under the limit be appropriated—\$20,000.

POST-OFFICE, YONKERS, N. Y.

Limit of cost	\$170,000
Amount appropriated	50,000
Balance to be appropriated	120,000

An agent has inspected the site and it is probable that one will be secured in the near future, and in order that work on the building may not then be delayed it will be necessary that an appropriation under the limit be made of \$75,000.

It is noted that in the original estimate submitted to Congress the amount asked for was \$45,000, but in order that the desired progress may be made in the building the increased amount is now asked for.

POST-OFFICE, YORK, NEBR.

Limit of cost.....	\$70,000
Amount appropriated.....	20,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	50,000

In order that building operations may be carried on, an appropriation under the limit is desired of \$35,000.

This amount is asked for in lieu of \$30,000 included in the original estimate submitted to Congress.

POST-OFFICE, YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO.

Limit of cost.....	\$100,000
Amount appropriated.....	40,000
Balance to be appropriated.....	60,000

This is an extension and will be constructed on land now owned by the Government, and as it will not be necessary to delay the building in order to obtain title to additional land it is desired that the entire amount of the balance under the limit be appropriated so that the work may be completed at the earliest possible date—\$60,000.

This amount is asked for in lieu of \$30,000 named in the original estimate submitted to Congress.

TUESDAY, *January 22, 1907.*

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, we have your estimate for public buildings and also a revision of your former estimate. Will you explain to the committee generally the basis upon which you made your estimates, and whether or not the revised estimates include all the money that can be expended on these buildings from the time that this bill becomes a law until the expiration of the fiscal year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We always make up our estimates allowing just as close as we can the amount of money that we believe we will expend, and if we run short on some three or four we always feel that we can get an appropriation in a deficiency bill in the long session, so we never make our estimate so large as to surely be ample to cover the entire fiscal year clear up to the end of the long session of the next fiscal year, and we did not this time. We were told afterwards that it was better to have covered that—that is, the full fiscal year up to July 1, 1908—so we have made a revision of those estimates, putting an additional sum on 131 of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you wish to submit to the committee anything with reference to any of these items that has come to your attention?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I believe there is a letter here in regard to certain items, but I think that was taken care of by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. Certain legislation and appropriations did not agree, and I think they passed a resolution that covered that.

Mr. SMITH. I think they have reported it.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it has been passed.

The CHAIRMAN. The House or the Senate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The House has not acted upon it. The only thing is that on those buildings mentioned in that letter it is utterly impossible to go ahead with the work.

Mr. SMITH. If I understand the question, it is this: Where the act authorizing the appropriation provides for a Federal building, and we provide for a post-office, whether you put into effect the ordinary language of the appropriation or the language of the authorization?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The authorization in one instance says a court-house, and the other says a post-office and court-house.

Mr. SMITH. Under this resolution, which I understand the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has reported, if we make an appropriation for a post-office they can build anything else that they want to within the limits of cost excepting the court-house.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. If it says simply a post-office, we build simply a post-office.

Mr. SMITH. That is what you do now?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. But this resolution or bill which that committee has reported, if I understand it, enables you to build a public building out of that.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It distinctly specifies that we shall take care of all Government offices in that bill of last year.

Mr. SMITH. I am talking about the bill which has just been reported by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is simply to correct legislation—to correct certain differences in legislation.

Mr. SMITH. I am not so advised by members of the committee. I am advised by members of the committee that it goes further than that and places in the Treasury Department the discretion to build any kind of a Government building that is not a court-house.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Then they have extended the authority we asked for?

Mr. SMITH. I think, in considering all of these items, that if we have made any mistakes in the language so that it does not conform to the authorizations of the previous bill, that we ought to know that, so as not to rely upon it. We should make our language conform to the act of authorization.

Mr. COURTS. I do not know of but one case last year, and that was in the matter of the building at Portland, Me. The public building there was authorized as a court-house, but the appropriation was for a post-office, the amount being \$25,000. Of course, that \$25,000 is not available, but is certainly within the jurisdiction of this committee. You can certainly do directly anything you can do indirectly.

Mr. SMITH. We certainly have a right to make that available for a court-house at Portland. I am in favor of conforming our appropriations to the law of authorization, and let them change the authorization if they want to change the building.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We simply send it up and ask to have it changed to whatever they wanted, either in the appropriation or in the authorization, to make them agree. That is all we asked for. We had no idea of going beyond or changing the bill at all, but simply to make them work together.

The CHAIRMAN. Your idea is that we should, where there is any discrepancy in language, correct these items to agree with the authorization.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We had better send you a copy of that letter which gives those items in detail.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that letter sent to the Speaker?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think so. I will say that there has been nothing paid out. The Treasury Department state that they could not work under that.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. The comptroller has declared that there was no authorization for the expenditure of money, so the Government loses nothing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You are simply going to make that money available for proper purposes?

Mr. SMITH. That is what I had in mind. I do not think that we ought to pass any legislation about that.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are there any other designations of Federal buildings besides post-office and court-house?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Post-offices, court-houses, and custom-houses. It depends upon what the building is build for, mints, marine hospitals, or subtreasuries. The three that appear usually are post-office, court-house, and custom-house, because those are usually combined in one; when there is a combination building they are the usual ones that are combined.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does that include the internal-revenue offices?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; and all the other offices of the Government excepting possibly the army headquarters. We usually do not have the army headquarters.

PORTLAND, ME., COURT-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, on page 30 we have an item for Portland, Me., court-house: For Continuation of building under present limit. The appropriation made at the last session of Congress, \$25,000, was appropriated for a "post-office" under that authorization.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is one of them. I think if you will look in the bill you will find that it was a post-office and court-house.

Mr. COURTS. No; a court-house.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They have a post-office building up there independently. This is a new court building. That is one of the buildings mentioned in that letter, where the legislation of last year and the authorization did not agree.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not the authorization the legislation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; the authorization and the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the legislation and the appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the language of the appropriation and the language of the authorization should agree?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. I did not look at that letter very carefully. The note here states: "The appropriations stated include \$25,000 appropriated last session for 'post-office.'" The authorization is for a court-house and the appropriation for a court-house, but the Comptroller has held that we can not use that.

Mr. SMITH. Then they want you to build a court-house, and you do not want to build a court-house?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The authorization says that we can not build a post-office.

Mr. SMITH. The money for a post-office would be authorization if it went through without a point of order. But the point is you do not want to build a post-office?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; and we can not use it to build a post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. They have no post-office at Portland?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; they have one there now.

Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama. Unless Mr. Smith's suggestion is followed there will be trouble hereafter.

Mr. SMITH. But the question is whether Congress ought not to decide, when it is going to build a building, whether it is going to build a post-office or a court-house.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think they ought to do it, and for that reason I have never refused to put a court-house there.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your judgment then, Mr. Taylor, that the Department can use all of the several amounts estimated for the construction of the several buildings authorized between the time this bill becomes a law and the expiration of the fiscal year 1908?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We hope to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. There have been some changes requested with respect to several buildings. These changes are where parties now desire that a portion of the amount authorized for the construction of the buildings be made available for the purchase of a site.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I know of one instance, that is all. There may be others.

The CHAIRMAN. What instance have you in mind?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Clarinda, Iowa. They want \$5,000 made available to purchase a site—that is, if it can be done and still build a building without increasing the limit of cost.

Mr. SMITH. Did not the original authorization provide that they would donate the site?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They were to provide the site for \$1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another case, at Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Perkins's district. What are the facts in regard to that situation, if you recall them?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We made an examination into that case, and as to the growth of the post-office service there. There is \$120,000, I think, for an addition. They need as large an addition as that \$120,000 will cover, but the building is old and in bad shape, and while that addition is being put on, it would be more economical, and make a better finish and a more complete building, as well as to save them the expense and trouble of having it done later, to expend about \$35,000 or \$40,000 in making that old building good; that is, in putting in new elevators, new plumbing, and in decoration of the old building, as well as painting and cleaning. It can not be done out of this other appropriation. We simply put that addition on the end, and leave the old work just as it stands. It is in the nature of a special appropriation for repair and preservation of this old building, which requires so much that it can not be done out of the annual appropriation for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation, then, for the new part was sufficient to build it provided the special appropriation for the care and preservation of the old building is granted. How much do you estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. About \$40,000 in order to make it complete.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to be expended on the old building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; replacing one elevator, one lift, putting in new plumbing, restoring the heating apparatus to its proper condition, and painting the entire building.

The CHAIRMAN. If the committee should conclude that the repairs should be made on the old building, and increased the appropriation for care and preservation to the extent of \$40,000, expressly providing that \$40,000 of that amount should be expended there, would that meet the purpose?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you make a careful estimate, Mr. Taylor, as to the condition of the old building and the amount that would be needed for the repairs?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; we have had a careful examination and an estimate made.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made the examination?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The chief of the computing division, Mr. Plank.

The CHAIRMAN. Personally?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. He personally went over it.

The CHAIRMAN. He approved of all the changes and repairs that are desired?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. He is the one that gave the estimate to us. Personally, I have never seen the building, but he went over it carefully, making a report to the office and recommending that these things should be done.

Mr. SMITH. What is the language of the authorization with respect to the extension, as to whether the money would have been available for repairs?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is available.

Mr. SMITH. So that there was authorization of \$120,000 for the addition and the repair of the old building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Including repairs and improvements of the building. You can make the improvements necessary to that addition, such as cutting the wall out and putting the addition on, but you can not replace in that building the work that is absolutely, to a great extent, worn out; that is, that is not directly connected with the addition, but it is part of the old building.

The CHAIRMAN. Before this authorization was made, was there a careful estimate as to the repairs and changes that would have to be made in the old building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. So far as they were in connection with the addition, yes; but it was not made large enough. On account of the growth there, we will require a larger addition than we originally figured on, which was some four or five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. This authorization was made some four or five years ago?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Practically that. There was an authorization of \$60,000 made some four or five years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that for extension?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. For extension. The office estimate on that was \$110,000 at that time, and we were given \$60,000. We could not do anything with it, so it lay quiet, and under a decision of the Comptroller that the wording of the act was that it should be for alterations and improvements in the buildings, and that so long as there shall be a special appropriation, the special appropriation and not the appropriation for annual preservation and repairs, should be used to do the annual repairs on the building; consequently that was reduced by about \$12,000, and when that was brought up we objected to that position, but at the same time it was the decision of the Comptroller, and we had to take it, as we do in a good many instances. That has been cured by the building act passed within the last year. Then they authorized an extension of that limit to \$120,000 to cover the part that was used for annual repairs, and part that was needed to complete the building.

Mr. SMITH. The only query in my mind regarding this case is whether the law authorizing this \$120,000 for extension or repair of the old building was so broad that if we were to allow anything now it would practically increase the cost. They allowed \$120,000 for extension and repair of the old building, but if it amounts to an increased limit of cost, I doubt whether we had better make it.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. For instance, we have a building there that we are going to put an addition on, that being the old building. Now when we put this addition on, we will have to cut that wall out, and possibly rearrange certain offices, so that we can get through into this new addition. That would be the extent of the alterations and improvements that we would make when we put on an addition to the building. If that building afterwards needed painting—that is, where we go into it, we could possibly do that painting there, but if the rest of the building needed painting, the heating apparatus needed renewal, and the plumbing required renewal, we would not call those incident to that addition.

We would simply say that those are things that should be, in the ordinary course of events, payable from the appropriation for preservation and repair. In this Rochester case, those items that are

incident really to preservation and repair of the building are so large that we can not take it out of that annual fund, so we simply say: We will have to let it go, or else do it piecemeal.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us a statement of what some of these items are that go to make up the increased cost, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not they are incident to the preservation and repair of the old building, or whether they are incident to the changed result of the construction of an annex or extension to that building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; there is the replacing of the elevator in the building, and a lift from the basement for the stamps and such things from the stamp room in the basement to the first floor, which will cost in the neighborhood of \$10,000. Those are old, and while they will still work, they should be replaced. Then there is the entire electric wiring of the building, which has put in place years ago, and will serve its purpose; but it is stripped on the ceiling and should be replaced by modern wiring. It is not particularly safe; but it will hold out—it will do, and we will leave it alone. That is \$5,000.

Then there is the heating apparatus. That is in a condition, if we put in a new boiler beside the old one. If we do that, we can get along with that outfit; but by replacing that whole thing with a new outfit altogether throughout the building, we will not only save that one boiler, but we will get a much more complete and a better apparatus at less expense. It is not necessary to do that out of this appropriation, as we can put a new boiler next to the other bank and still heat the new portion of the building. That would be \$5,000. So there is \$20,000. And then there are the general repairs, such as the painting of the entire building, patching after this wiring, and refinishing the woodwork in the old building. That will be anywhere from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You consider that these items that have been enumerated are items which are incident to the care and preservation of buildings, and is paid for out of that appropriation and under that head?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we could take any one of them, or all of them, if we had money enough to do it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then the appropriation for this addition has operated to prevent you from making the usual appropriation for repairs in the old building, as I understand it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Up to last year; up to the time of the authorization of the extension of limit last year. Under the decision of the Comptroller all the repairs have been taken out of that special fund, and we are taking now from the fund for preservation and repair. But since the introduction of the clause in last year's bill we have been putting the amount for preservation and repair with the right fund, the annual appropriation for it. But, of course, we have done nothing more than we could help.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This is not a condition, as I understand it, peculiar to this place, but it would be what you would need in every case where an addition to an old building is authorized?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is, if you put on a modern addition to an old building, and the modern features of the new building shame the

old and antiquated features of the old building, making it necessary for you to make extraordinary repairs in order to make the one harmonize with the other. In this case the expense is so great that you have refused to make that appropriation out of the current repair fund?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. In this case it goes farther than that. It not only shames it, but the work that is in that building is in such a condition that it needs repair and replacing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But you would not undertake to repair the wiring, for example, if it had not been for the fact that the addition had to be put on?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, and even in putting on the addition we would not repair it; we would leave it alone.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is true of the lifts too, isn't it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; that whole thing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And to some extent of the painting.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That whole thing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has Mr. Perkins asked for an additional appropriation to cover these conditions?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; about \$40,000.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Will not the same question arise in each one of these cases?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; you will probably meet it where they are big too.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Where there are extensions and additions; new buildings added to old ones?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Every one of these appropriations is large enough to cover the additions and some of these improvements besides, and which we will use them for if we have the money left.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then the committee or Congress will have to do one of two things; they will have to increase the amount available for current repairs of all the Federal buildings so as to cover these cases when they arise, or else when they appropriate money for additions they will have to take into consideration the fact that extraordinary repairs will have to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not this additional appropriation virtually contemplate the reconstruction of the old building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; not reconstruction at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the interior.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; simply repairing it. It is not calculated to make any structural changes in the building at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much the building originally cost?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The building itself cost \$513,440.41, and we have expended on extensions, alterations, annual repairs, and maintenance about \$30,000 more, making a total cost of \$545,000 in round numbers. The property itself cost about \$115,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this exclusively a post-office building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is a court-house, post-office, and so forth; that is, as it is down here. What the "and so forth" means, I do not know, but I suppose it is a custom-house, or a general building. But it is a one-story addition exclusively for post-office purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any considerable number of extensions authorized in the last public building act, where the same conditions exist that exist here, with respect to the inadequacy of appropriation for making the extension and the repairs?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I don't remember of any other.

I think the appropriation in other cases was sufficient so that we could take care of them, as the buildings were in good condition by having been put in condition before. For instance, the building at Detroit has been kept up in good condition, so that it does not need great repairs. We are putting the repairs on from year to year, and the addition will make slight changes.

The CHAIRMAN. This Rochester building, in your opinion, is an exception?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is an exception. I do not know of any other building that needs special appropriation in order to handle it. In that case it is virtually the result of having let it go with a view of having the addition. We have let the building go so that it has not had its full share of preservation and repair fund in the last four or five years, and consequently has run down.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The trouble in this case was that they did not ask for a large enough appropriation.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; we asked for a large enough appropriation, but we did not get it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you feel that you can not do the work that is necessary—that you can not make the extension and then make the necessary repairs or replacements to the old building under the amount that has been appropriated?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We know that we can not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if the additional amount is not given, what will be the result?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We will let it stand with such minor repairs as we can take out of the annual preservation and repair fund.

The CHAIRMAN. But you will not go on with the extension?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Oh, yes; we will go on with the extension. This has nothing to do with the extension. The extension will go on and be built, but the repair and remodeling of the decorations, the wiring, the heating, and all that sort of thing of the old portion of the building will not be gone on with. It will be taken up piecemeal in such shape as we can out of the appropriation for preservation and repair.

The CHAIRMAN. The extension will be constructed and completed and the necessary connection made with the old building so that it can be utilized for the purposes of the Government as contemplated in the act authorizing it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you unfold to the committee to which you presented your estimate all of these possibilities?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So that the committee simply was economical?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They were economical.

SUBTREASURY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another item to which my attention has been called and that is in regard to the extension, remodeling, and so

forth, of the San Francisco subtreasury. The limit of cost is fixed at \$375,000, and we have appropriated \$200,000. Did your original estimate contemplate the purchase of any additional land?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. When that bill passed, Mr. Chairman, we were told by the delegation from San Francisco that the additional land which we needed—and which was about 60 by 60—that carried our property out to Montgomery street on the corner. They understood that the cost of that land would be \$75,000. It was afterwards discovered that they were laboring under mistaken information. The corner lot—that is, the lot 25 by 60—was held at \$75,000, and the next lot to it, which made the other part of it, was held at \$53,000, so that it made the proposition for the land \$128,000 instead of \$75,000. We figured on a \$300,000 building and \$75,000 for land, but you would have to take \$50,000 more from that to purchase the land alone under that error.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Whose error was that?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It was mistaken information that was sent on from San Francisco.

Mr. SULLIVAN. To the Treasury Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. To the delegation from San Francisco.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The Members of the House?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. The Members furnished us the information that this land could be bought for \$75,000, but they were furnishing it under a misapprehension. The sources of their information gave them \$75,000, but that referred simply to one corner lot which was 25 by 60.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did that man who gave that information know that another lot was needed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I don't know whether he knew it or not; that was before we came into it at all; but they took that as being the price of both lots.

The CHAIRMAN. The subtreasury was completely destroyed, was it not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; it was all burned, excepting the vaults. You gave us \$30,000 last year, of which I think we have about \$15,000 left since we have repaired it. The cost was only about \$15,000 or \$16,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The subtreasury is in this repaired building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; it is a one-story building, and it is now just about ready to move into and occupy the restored building on part of this property.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you want authority to expend the \$375,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in buying additional land on which to construct this building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is what the Secretary of the Treasury says.

The CHAIRMAN. The provision which the Secretary of the Treasury recommends is as follows:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to expend the full amount of \$375,000 authorized by act approved June 30, 1906, for certain purposes in connection with the United States subtreasury building at San Francisco, Cal., for the purchase of a new site, or such land

adjacent to the present site, as he may deem necessary, and the sum of \$175,000 remaining unappropriated under said act is hereby appropriated to carry this act into effect.

What is the necessity for this additional land?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I understand it is to be a building that will accommodate a number of offices. When we get the post-office and custom-house done a number of offices will still be in rented quarters. But they are principally army offices, from all I can find out. I asked a gentleman about that the other day, and I have understood that they have been provided for at Fort Mason, but I don't know; I have been told that that was simply the subsistence storage warehouses at Fort Mason. But this building was to be a three-story building, the first story to be used for the subtreasury, and the upper story to accommodate offices now in rented quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the surveyor-general's office of the land department now located?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think the land office now is over in Oakland, though I am not sure. Their headquarters were in the old appraiser's warehouse, but I think they moved out and were put in Oakland.

The CHAIRMAN. There was also a commissioner of shipping at San Francisco.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I believe he is out of an office.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the fire he was in rented quarters, was he not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, I think not. I think he was located in the appraiser's warehouse building.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that destroyed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, that was not destroyed, but all the custom-house officers had to get out of the building. They had to be moved into the old appraiser's warehouse, which was fixed up at an expense of \$12,000 to accommodate them up to the time that the new building shall be constructed. And such other officers as could be accommodated in the post-office building were taken up there. But among them I believe the shipping commissioner could not get accommodations; so he had to rent quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of any other offices outside of army offices that would occupy these two stories of the subtreasury building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not know of any. There is a hydrographic office and one or two others, but they are not in connection with the army offices.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the Coast and Geodetic Survey offices?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They were rented outside, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. They had rented quarters before the fire?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Before the fire; yes. I think they are provided for in the new custom-house on the upper floor.

The CHAIRMAN. All the court officers of the Government were provided for in another building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They were all provided for in the new post-office building. That is entirely given up to the post-office and the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it customary in cities where there is an army

post to have the army officers occupy offices in the Government building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; if we can give the offices to them. If they need so much space that we can not give them sufficient room we do not give them quarters. Engineers usually get quarters in our buildings, and in Omaha the Army have a building themselves, the old Federal building being turned over to them for their headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the present subtreasury building at San Francisco, as it has been repaired, accommodate the needs of the Treasury Department there? Is it sufficient to accommodate them?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what respect is it deficient?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is very much overcrowded, the vaults being too small and the working space being too small. It was very much overcrowded before the fire, and they were asking then that we take them out of that building and put them into the custom-house. It was to have been done, but after the plans had been made and the contract had been let for the custom-house it was found that there wasn't room enough in the custom-house then for the customs officials and the subtreasury too, so that it had already been urged to take it out of the custom-house and trust to getting a new building for accommodations later. Then the earthquake and fire came along; they struck for a new building and got it.

The CHAIRMAN. They got the authorization?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They got the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the site now owned by the Government upon which this present subtreasury is located?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. 59 feet 7 inches by 60 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically 60 by 60.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It covers the whole ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there buildings built up connecting with it or close to it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; on one side of the building there is a 10-foot alley on adjoining property that gives some light and air, but on the other side the buildings are built up close to it.

The CHAIRMAN. On which side is this land on which the Government is supposed to have an option of \$75,000, the side next to the alley or the other side?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It includes the alley. The alley is a private alley subject simply to the right of use by the adjoining lot which we expected also to buy, so if we get the title to the alley we can use the whole property.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the full size of the building which you contemplate erecting under the authorization obtained last year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It will be practically 110 feet deep by 50 feet wide—that is, covering the whole lot, and making a regular commercial building of it—an office building.

The CHAIRMAN. 110 feet deep?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. One hundred and ten feet deep, which would cover the two lots. That makes a frontage on Commercial street of 117 feet and 7 inches, and on Montgomery street of

50 feet, or two 25-foot lots. Our present lot on Montgomery street is 59 feet 7 inches wide, which would make a difference of 9 feet that we would not occupy, or we might probably occupy with vaults.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the present building stand on the corner?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; it stands about 60 feet from the corner.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a building between this building and the corner?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. There was before the fire. I believe it has been repaired since, and is occupied by a Japanese bank now. I think it is more or less of a temporary building. That district was all burned.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this district being rebuilt again?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Very rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. How much space, if this site which you contemplate purchasing is secured, will there be between the Government building and other buildings?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. None at all. It will be a regular commercial building built on party lines. It is practically a corner building built like any other commercial bank.

The CHAIRMAN. I supposed you were going to construct a sub-treasury building there for the use of the subtreasury alone. How much less could it be constructed for than the building which you contemplate building and which will include the accommodation of other Government officials?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Well, probably not proportionately so much less, because the minute you build a building such as you mention for the subtreasury alone, it is in the nature of a monumental bank building and expensive. And the building that we would build as a commercial building for the occupancy of the subtreasury would practically be a mercantile building and much less expensive. The only point where there would be much difference would be in the bank room, and that would not be so monumental as where you build a building for subtreasury purposes only.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a memorandum there of the other buildings in which there is a discrepancy between the language of the authorization and the language of the appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir; I have not.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other item where there is a discrepancy excepting the Portland item and this Albuquerque, N. Mex., item?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. As I say, I did not look it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the Albuquerque item?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It simply has been called to my mind by letters since I came in. That was a legal question, and I have always let my assistants handle the legal side of it, so I did not look into it. But if you desire, I will do so.

Mr. SMITH. The Albuquerque case is pretty clear. They have a court there, but when the public building bill went through it provided for building a post-office and other public offices. That has

been construed not to include a court, while they really need a court building out there.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama. I would like to ask Mr. Taylor if he has anything special to say beyond his written report on the subject of appropriations as to buildings in general.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not know of anything special to say, excepting to urge you to give us the full amount of our annual appropriation that we have asked for.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama. So as to enable you to press to completion your contracts.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We have now 512 buildings, and a good many of them are old. We find need, under your ruling last year, to so apportion the money to get through the year, and to get the work done.

ATLANTA, GA., POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 3, I observe that you have, in connection with your estimates, submitted language authorizing you to enter into contracts for the construction and completion of the building there at a cost not to exceed \$1,000,000, exclusive of the cost of site. What is the necessity for that?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. In order to save the size of the public building bill last year there were three or four items put in it—Atlanta, New Orleans, Richmond, and Houston—and I think you will find the same items are in here, the same clause in each one of those appropriations. While the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds nominally fixed a limit of cost for each building, they tied us down to the fact that only \$200,000, or so much thereof, could be spent, and we could not contract for more than that amount. This is to cure that, so that we can contract to the full limit of cost as fixed by that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Should not the authorization be \$800,000 additional instead of \$1,000,000? You have \$200,000.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. This \$1,000,000 is in the nature of the limit of cost. We have already \$200,000 of it, but we do not ask for \$1,000,000 besides that \$200,000. We simply ask that that limit of cost of \$1,000,000 be fixed—made part of the legislation—and not be floating around in that way. We know it is there, and we want it made a part of the law, so we can make the contracts and have that \$200,000 apply on that million dollars. We do not get any more money out of it than otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought this not to say: "Exclusive of the cost of the site, including \$200,000 heretofore appropriated?"

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, if you think that is necessary.

TEMPORARY QUARTERS FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BALTIMORE, MD.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 4 you have an estimate for \$1,000 for rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of certain Government officials at Baltimore, Md. Is that necessary now, Mr. Taylor?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I find, on investigation, this item can be stricken out.

RENT OF BUILDING AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you included in these estimates an estimate for rent of building at Columbus, Ohio?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; we have not.

The CHAIRMAN. Or at Peoria, Ill.?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We were not able to get those out by October, so they were not sent in. They were sent by special letter three or four days ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that letter addressed to the Speaker?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think so. It covers a number of buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. I am informed that it has not come to the Speaker. If it had done so, we would have it here.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I will look that up, for I know to a certainty that that letter went out.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 7 there is a rental item for Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That was one we were able to get before because we had it last year.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the continuation of the appropriation that was made last year for rental of quarters pending the construction of the new building.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Is this an annual appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That included the expense of moving the fixtures last year. We do not have to move them this year. They agreed to fix up the quarters for so much, and that would be the first year's rent, and then the annual rental thereafter would be so much.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, RENT OF BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 8 there is an item of \$51,428.20 for rental at Cleveland, Ohio.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is the same as it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you estimate the building will be completed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Just about a year behind the contract time.

The CHAIRMAN. At what date is the contract time?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. February 7, 1907.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it will be completed about February 7, 1908?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. The cause of that was the sandstone-granite row, which took about a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need all of this money?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I don't know whether we will need all of it or not, but we will certainly need a proportion of it, but I don't know just how much. We believe the building will be done by February 7, 1908. If it is we will turn the money back into the

Treasury. If it is done within six months we will turn back six months of it into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. In the rental of these quarters do you rent them by the year or only until the new building is completed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Until the new building is completed. The lease is terminable at any time we give notice.

HAGERSTOWN, MD., POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 there is an estimate for Hagerstown, Md. Is that building completed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; they had no site there, and at the time these estimates were put in no prospect of a good site.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not yet secured a site?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We have just got a site that we can take. I think the balance of that appropriation should be given us, because we will get a site soon. We are practically ready to purchase a site, and we can go ahead with that work.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Alabama. Then we should let that read as it is.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be all right; but in the meantime will you send in a formal estimate for the balance of the appropriation, so that we will have it before us officially.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

HOUSTON, TEX., POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17 we have the same language in respect to the Houston, Tex., post-office that you recommend in respect to Atlanta.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The same conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. There is the same condition there?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Does that operate to raise the authorization just the value of the site?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. To raise the limit of cost that the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee fixed, but it makes a fixture. In the bill last year it was simply floating around. It would be eventually the limit of cost, but it did not actually say that it was the limit of cost.

Mr. SMITH. Did not this contemplate that the \$400,000 should cover the site?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; it was exclusive of the site. The site had been purchased under a provision, and the money that had been left was turned back, if there was any.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why do you put in the words, "Exclusive of the cost of the site?"

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Because in figuring it on our books we would figure the cost of the site. The limit of cost would have to include the site and building unless it was exclusive of the site.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the authorization for the building was in the last public building act?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the limit of cost?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. \$400,000, but that is tentative. You will find the legislation there. It is just like Atlanta, New Orleans, and the Richmond case; all of them were authorized in the same way with a tentative limit of cost.

Mr. SMITH. The limit of cost of \$400,000, exclusive of the site, was fixed for this building, and they were authorized to make a contract up to \$100,000 only. We are proposing to authorize them to make a contract of \$100,000 beyond the limit of cost.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The limit of cost never was fixed.

Mr. SMITH. I think we fixed the limit of cost.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It tells us what the limit of cost will be, but does not fix it.

The CHAIRMAN. It tells you the limit of cost of the first appropriation to begin the building.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We never can say that it was fixed. It just said it would be fixed at that.

Mr. SMITH. It says it shall be constructed or planned so as to be built complete for \$400,000, exclusive of site. I think that is the limit of cost.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., RENT OF BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 21 is another estimate for the rental of temporary quarters for the accommodation of officials of the Government, at Los Angeles. I see your estimate is \$5,000 less for this purpose than for the current fiscal year. Are you not occupying the same quarters now?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They asked for an extra \$5,000 last year because there was extra expense in regard to the basement. They are growing so fast that we can not keep track of them. We had to rent an extra basement.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that building be completed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is under construction now, and to be completed in two and one-half years I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. So you will need that for the entire year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

LYNCHBURG, VA., POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 22, Lynchburg, Va. There is no estimate for that.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Senator Daniel, who is interested in that, gave strict orders that he did not want anything done with that at all; that he wanted this left alone.

The CHAIRMAN. We will accommodate the Senator.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 26, for New Orleans, where you have added language that will permit of your contracting to the full cost.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is the same thing as at Houston and at Atlanta; the same wording exactly. There were four of them—Houston, Atlanta, New Orleans, and Richmond.

NEW YORK, N. Y., RENT OF OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 27 I see you make no estimate for the rent of the old custom house in New York.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; we propose to move into that building June 1.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, you propose to move into the new building June 1 and vacate the old custom-house?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this will trouble us no longer.

RICHMOND, VA., POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 32, Richmond, Va., and where again occurs the language authorizing you to contract to the limit of cost. That is for the same reason, is it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The same reason, the same wording exactly of the original bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The authorization in this case is worded just the same as it was at Atlanta, Houston, Tex., and New Orleans.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

WARREN, OHIO, POST-OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Warren, Ohio, where you have omitted to make an estimate. It is covered, however, in your supplemental estimate.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That was one where we had no site in view.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Taylor, will you include in your formal estimate all of these not estimated for originally on account of not having a site, and which you can now estimate for, having secured the site? Include all of those formal estimates; address it to the Speaker? It will then come to us, and we will then have it before us officially and formally.

SANDSTONE PILLARS, TREASURY BUILDING AT WASHINGTON.

Mr. SMITH. Has your office made estimates on this matter now pending before the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee of replacing the sandstone pillars upon the east front of the Treasury building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is what it comes up on, a letter from us.

Mr. SMITH. Does that include taking out the sandstone facing on the east wall of the Treasury building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it does not.

Mr. SMITH. Your understanding is that it includes nothing excepting the pillars and the necessary work above the pillars?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The facing, the pillars, and the cornice. The facing is in safe condition—that is, not falling out.

Mr. SMITH. What sized pieces are falling from the pillars?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Pieces that big [indicating]. One weighing 15 or 20 pounds fell out and came but a short distance from

a man's shoulder. Pieces probably that long [indicating] and about that thick [indicating] are falling off from the cornice every now and then.

Mr. SMITH. How long have those sandstone columns been there?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They were probably placed there about 1818 or 1820.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact the architectural beauty of the building would still be lacking if you left the sandstone back of the granite coulmns.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I don't think it would make much difference. Of course it would look better to replace the whole thing with granite.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to replace those columns?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; to replace them exactly as they stand in granite.

Mr. SMITH. At a cost of \$350,000?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional cost will there be to reface the wall?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Probably \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think the replacing of the sandstone columns with granite columns, while allowing the sandstone facing to remain part of the building, will not be noticed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I did not say it would not be noticeable, but the sandstone wall at the back is safe; it does not drop to pieces. The sandstone columns and cornice are dropping to pieces and are dangerous. I would no more stand on that colonnade during a time of celebration than I would go out and stand in front of a street car, because I would be reasonably sure to have a piece drop on me.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not very materially improve the appearance of the building if that wall were also faced with granite?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Certainly.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact the railings around the top of that building are wood, are they not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They are; and the balusters are half balusters. We cut them in two, and the original balusters, at the smallest part of them, are probably about that size [indicating]. When we took them out you could take one of them and break it over your knee like a piece of chalk.

Mr. SMITH. Does the \$350,000 include the finishing of all the top work in granite?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It includes the whole thing; the facing work, including the balustrade, the cornice, and refacing the columns—that is, refacing all the sandstone and woodwork, possibly with the exception of the back wall. I do not know whether it includes that or not.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the west side wall finished in granite?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. All the rest of the building is finished in granite.

The CHAIRMAN. Excepting the east front.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Everything excepting the east front, which was built by itself in 1830. It is just the colonnade

between the north and south wings. The north and south wings were built in the fifties and finished along in 1869 or 1870.

The CHAIRMAN. The original building was first occupied in 1834, was it not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The original building was a T-shaped building, and a middle corridor running down to the west elevators was the tail of the T.

The CHAIRMAN. What other items here, Mr. Taylor, come under your administration?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Repairs and preservation of public buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate there is \$30,000 in excess of the current appropriation.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; but it is not only an excess in that way, but also does not include \$50,000 that is in there for a new appropriation for marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. So that as a matter of fact the estimate is \$80,000 in excess of the current appropriation for repairs. How many buildings have you under your control?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Five hundred and twelve buildings, and about 50 per cent of those are old buildings that need continuous repairs.

WEDNESDAY, January 23, 1907.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, REPAIRS TO.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, at the close of the hearing yesterday it was suggested that you furnish the committee with data regarding the proposed improvement and repair of the Treasury Department building here in the city.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, that was by error in our office sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. It should have been sent to the Speaker. There [exhibiting] is a copy of the letter that was sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and which should have been sent to the Speaker.

The CHAIRMAN. This was prepared by you?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Prepared in your office?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Does that state what would be required if you refaced the east wall?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I was told this morning that it did include a thin facing of the back wall, but that it would be a pretty close shave to do it. I asked particularly that question, and they said they expected not to take the whole wall down, but to reface it, to cut out the stones for anchorage which were necessary.

Mr. SMITH. That would be just as good?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate of the cost of replacing the sand-stone columns with granite is \$360,000, including all the work incident to the removal and replacing of the others?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How do you arrive at that estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We figured on the amount of stone, the cost of cutting, the cost of scaffolding, the cost of taking down and replacing, all that sort of thing, making a regular contractor's estimate of what it will cost to remove the present work and to do the new work.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not received any bids or anything of that kind?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the work be done by the Government or by contract?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. By contract.

The CHAIRMAN. The contract would be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In that connection, may I ask where the granite is from that is used in the rest of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Part of it is from the Fox Island quarry and part from the Dicks Island quarry in Maine.

Mr. SMITH. Would there be any competition in the furnishing of the granite?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. There is a number of granites that will match up with it, and, more than that, every contractor can buy the stock and cut it himself. The difference in price, the competition, would come in the cutting and setting as much as it would on the supply of the stock. The stock does not amount to so very much.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How many columns are there?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Thirty.

Mr. TAYLOR. What would be the full cost?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It runs in two ways. If they are made monoliths—that is, single pieces of stone—it would probably run three times what it would if we built up drums. I have always figured that we would build them up in drums, say three or four drums to the length of the column, and not make them monoliths.

The CHAIRMAN. Put up in sections?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. The inside would be composed of what; cement?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; they would be solid blocks. The other columns are 36 feet long from the base to the cap. They are in single pieces of stone cut out of one piece of stone. In the new ones I have always figured that we could just as well cut them in three or four lengths, 9 to 12 feet long, and put them on top of each other and not have such a length of stone, which makes it more risky to turn and harder to handle in all ways.

Mr. TAYLOR. Greater cost in every direction?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. Of course they have to pay extra for the risk of breaking one of the stones on the lathes.

Mr. TAYLOR. You estimate that it would cost one-fourth less?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The columns alone would cost probably three times as much as they would if made in sections.

The Chairman. I observe from this letter, addressed by the Secretary to the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and

Grounds, that there is \$160,000 from the appropriation "Treasury Building Ventilation," that would be available for this purpose?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it would require only an appropriation of \$200,000 in addition to complete this work?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have a letter sent direct to the Speaker in the form of an estimate for this work?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I will, sir. By the way, since that letter was written, I understand that there are \$5,000 of outstanding accounts for the ventilation work, which would leave a balance of \$155,000. We will make the change in the letter.

SUBTREASURY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Taylor, we had under consideration yesterday, the item with regard to the subtreasury building in the city of San Francisco, and Mr. Smith, of the committee, and other members would like to have you give the committee some idea of what you mean by a commercial building. Do you mean constructed as other commercial buildings are constructed—steel construction with veneer?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or the use of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We go further than that. All Government buildings, as a rule, have a clear space all around them of not less than 40 feet, although the Secretary has the right to reduce that slightly. In this building I urged that they should not leave that space at all, but build a regular building just as any banking house would, with party walls on two sides and with light on the other two sides, and make what is known as a commercial building—simply a business block; build it just as commercial people would do.

Mr. SMITH. Abandon the old heavy wall building and put in the steel frame.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. And fill in the lot and arrange it just as any business man would.

Mr. SMITH. The point is whether you had in contemplation the erection of a modern steel structure?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think we would in San Francisco, because in that way we can make an earthquake-proof building, as we proved in the case of the post-office. In other towns I would not use a steel frame, because it is not as cheap as brick and mortar construction. It is more expensive until you get above six or seven stories. When you get above the six or seven stories the steel frame construction is cheaper.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; when you get above the six or seven stories, but until then it does not economize much, if anything. As to the first two or three stories, the weight is so great that you have to increase the foundations, and until you get above the sixth or seventh story, and over, the difference is not enough to figure on. But in San Francisco, where you are liable to have earthquakes, the steel frame is more advisable, because you have a chance to hold the building together better; you can make a compact mass of it and wire it together or fasten it together so even if it shakes it

will not come apart, as we found in the case of the post-office building. Thirty-six hours after the quake the electric light plant and elevators were running.

Mr. SMITH. In these buildings the back material is pretty cheap?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. It is possible to save money on a mercantile building, because you have only two sides to finish, while in the average Government building you have four sides to finish, because you have four sides exposed to public view.

HALL OF RECORDS BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, in 1903 Congress authorized the purchase of a square here in the city of Washington, No. 143, as a site for a Hall of Records and appropriated \$400,000, or so much thereof as was necessary, for the payment of a site. I see by this act that it also authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to have preliminary plans prepared for a Hall of Records, appropriating \$5,000 for that purpose, and the plans were to be upon the basis of constructing a building involving a total cost not exceeding \$2,000,000. Has the site been bought?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and those plans have been submitted to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has it been since the site was bought?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The site was purchased about two or three years ago. I do not know just the exact date. The purchase was finished just about two years ago this time.

LOCATION OF SITE.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the committee an idea as to where this square No. 143 is located?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is bounded by E and F and Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets and faces on Ronald Park, just a block beyond where the Corcoran Art Gallery is on New York avenue. These [exhibiting] are photographs of the sketches which were submitted to Congress when that square was purchased. That [indicating] is the design of the building.

SIZE OF BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is 375 feet front by 250 feet deep.

The CHAIRMAN. How high is the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. On the front it would be practically four stories, on the back where the file rooms are—they are only about 7½ feet high—it is something like eight or ten stories high, possibly more. The idea is to make this portion of the building [indicating] the office portion for the files force, the idea being to establish a superintendent of files, with his own force, and not to allow any of the department people to go to the files at all, but to get everything through the office of the superintendent of files.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, Mr. Taylor, in the report made by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to the resolution passed at the last session of Congress, directing him to ascertain the number of

square feet in the departments in Washington now occupied by files that are not in daily or current use, it is said that there are about 25,000 square feet of space occupied by files of that kind which would be removed, leaving the space available for the departments. What size building would 25,000 square feet be?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. 25,000 square feet would be about 125 by 200 feet.

Mr. SMITH. One floor?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That would be one floor. But that is a little misleading in this, that while you might gain only 25,000 square feet in the actual departments which you could use, at the same time you would save the rental of a large number of buildings that are used for nothing except files.

The CHAIRMAN. We are paying \$37,000 for the rent of buildings that are used for nothing but storing.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I did not know how much it was. I know we have in the Treasury Department three or four buildings, and they are nonfireproof buildings, and the files are liable to be burned up.

The CHAIRMAN. How many square feet in the Hall of Records, under this plan, would be available for the storage of files?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not know. We did not figure in square feet. We figured that from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 cubic feet would be needed for the current files at that time. In 1896, when we first looked into this question, we found that between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 cubic feet were necessary to contain the files then existing. In 1901, after the Spanish-American war, the question was gone into again and it was found that they had grown to about 9,000,000 feet.

CAPACITY OF HALL OF RECORDS.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you estimate that this building, the size that you propose here, will provide room for the storage of files?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. About ten years.

The CHAIRMAN. About ten years?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When it would be filled?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Then there is about 33 per cent more space that could be put on the back.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-three per cent more space for files?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a building in material does this plan call for?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Thoroughly fireproof, substantially built inside, and only the front would have any ornamentation, the front on Ronald Park.

Mr. SULLIVAN. On the one-third space back is it proposed later to build an addition?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And how long would it be before that building would be filled up with files at the present rate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That would probably take about ten years more.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This building with the addition will provide space for twenty years?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; possibly for twenty-five years.

COST OF BUILDING.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What do you propose as the cost for the Hall of Records with the additional space?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The building with the additional space would probably cost \$3,000,000 or \$4,000,000, together with the fittings—that is, the shelves. With that amount you get a building 375 feet square.

DEPARTMENT FILES ROOMS.

Mr. SMITH. As you are familiar with this question of surplus files, why would it not be better to abandon this whole scheme and build more departmental buildings? In other words, is it not better for the War Department to have possession of all its files, even though they are little used, and would it cost any more to do that than to maintain a system of taking the files away from the Departments and storing them separately?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. For the first reason that you can not put the files in such a compact space so as to get at them in any departmental building as you can in a files building, any more than you can put a library in an ordinary room and have it as well taken care of as in a building specially constructed for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH. That may be true of any building we have already erected, but why could not you construct a building, a section of which would be a files building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. You can do that.

Mr. SMITH. If we are about to build a new building for the Navy and the State Departments and the Department of Commerce and Labor, that would far exceed the capacity of the present building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Assuming now that we decide to build a proper building. The State, War, and Navy Departments more than fill the present building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Assuming that we decide to build a new building and with the skill of the Supervising Architect's Office put in a portion of that building a proper files room constructed for that purpose, why would it take any more aggregate space for the files if kept in connection with their own department than if you take the files away from the department and make a separate establishment?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It would not provide for the three Departments—the Navy, Commerce, and State—but there are five or six others.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. And it is utterly impossible to provide for their files in the buildings they have, and they have an immense amount of files.

Mr. SMITH. The only Department that would not have additional provision would be yours?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and there is one little room, possibly 20 feet wide, under the roof in the Department and if there was a fire to-day the loss would amount to more than this entire cost.

Mr. SMITH. Are some of the offices of the Department of Commerce and Labor still maintained in your building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They are all out now.

Mr. SMITH. They were kept there for a time?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. A very short time.

Mr. SMITH. Now, what is there lacking in feasibility in the allotment of space for files in a building that would be erected, say, for the Department of Commerce and Labor somewhere in the city?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. There would not be anything.

Mr. SMITH. Would you not regard it, generally speaking, desirable for the Department to have control of its own files?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I should not.

Mr. SMITH. Why not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it is like a library. With a trained files superintendent and trained files clerks you would get the papers quicker, and they would be kept in better order and looked after better than they would by everybody in the office going there and getting the files.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not the purpose, Mr. Taylor, to put in this Hall of Records files which are in daily and current use?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; they have to stay right in the office.

Mr. SMITH. To get to your department. I had occasion to get some records of 1862 a short time ago and they were able to send immediately and get them and let me take them up with the officer before whom the matter came?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Now, if you had had this Hall of Records the Treasury Department would have had to send over to the Hall of Records?

The CHAIRMAN. Telephoned over.

Mr. SMITH. It would have been blocks away, and they would have had to have these records brought over to the Treasury Department, and it would have created very considerable delay.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; it would simply have been a matter of the chief of the bureau that you went to telephoning over to the superintendent of the Hall of Records that he wanted such and such papers.

Mr. SMITH. But they would have to be sent by messenger several squares, and there are instances where they would have to go a mile for the records?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. These buildings will go from the Treasury to the Monument in time, I suppose.

Mr. SMITH. And there will be Departments that will be a mile from this building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. A pneumatic tube has been thought of, connecting all the Departments, and it would connect with this Department by the time this building will be done, and it would be simply a matter of putting it into the tube.

Mr. SMITH. You have to-day a file room in every Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; a current file room. Every clerk that wants a paper goes and hunts through the files for what is wanted, and we find that the files are all mixed up, and we have to send a man to straighten them out. Every clerk just goes and takes out what he wants.

Mr. SMITH. There may be a defective administration rather than system?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is done in every Department, because there is no one man or set of men who are kept to look after the files. You would not keep them busy all the time with that work. He is either away or busy about some of his other duties, and the clerks just go up and get the papers. Then, every now and then he has to sit up and take notice and get those files in order again. If you have all the files of the Departments under a trained files force and they have only a sufficient force to handle those files they are kept busy all the time, whereas if each Department has its own files clerk, and there is one clerk who has charge, he has to do other duties to keep him busy and to do the proper amount of work.

Mr. SMITH. Do you have a files clerk for each bureau or Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Each bureau has its own files clerk.

Mr. SMITH. That is a defect of administration. You could have a file clerk for your Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And he would be kept busy all the time?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; probably.

Mr. SMITH. So it is simply an administration defect rather than its being impracticable to have a separate files room for the Treasury Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Exactly.

Mr. TAYLOR. Along this line I would like to put a question or two to Mr. Taylor. Do you remember when I was looking up the title to Mobile custom-house some three or four years ago?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I remember you did.

Mr. TAYLOR. The title, as I remember it, was acquired somewhere in 1830?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And you had to detail a clerk for six weeks before those papers could be found?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. They were stored in the B street files building.

Mr. TAYLOR. I only mention that to illustrate the difference between the records of 1830 and 1862 as mentioned by my friend, Mr. Smith. That would show some necessity for a files building for the files of earlier dates.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Some of the files of 1862 are easily gotten at, other files are not. We have calls probably on an average of four or five times a year from Members because one of their constituents thinks he was on the pay roll of the Government in 1862, when they used to build buildings on 15 per cent—that is, pay the contractors' bills and pay him 15 per cent for his time and trouble, and he would hire all the men. These gentlemen think they were on the pay roll, and we have to look it up to see whether they were em-

ployees of the Government or the contractors, and it takes a good deal of hunting.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would that be obviated by the hall of records?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; because they would keep an index of everything.

Mr. SMITH. I still do not see why the Department, if it had the room, could not have a files force which was constantly busy, and which would be just as capable and able by reason of having the files in the building to produce them with less expense and less time than they could if a mile away?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. You probably could if you had enough force, but you are taking up valuable room in the Department.

Mr. SMITH. Any more valuable than that?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. More expensive than the files building.

Mr. SMITH. How much less does this building cost per cubic foot than a Department building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. This building costs \$2,500,000, and a Department building will cost anywhere from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. That hardly answers the question. How much more per cubic foot?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I mean for a building the same size it would be about double.

Mr. SMITH. Has this building more floor space—more cubic feet—than the new agricultural building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it has.

Mr. SMITH. The Agricultural Department building costs less money than this building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It will cost \$1,500,000 for the two wings.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask you whether, as a matter of fact, the floor space in that building is not as great as in this building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. In the two wings?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. The area on the ground is greater?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not think it is. It is longer, but it is not as compact. You take square building—

Mr. SMITH [interrupting]. Of course the square building is cheaper?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; and you get more floor room than you do in a long, narrow building. I do not know the size of the Agricultural building, but I do not think it will give you as much room.

Mr. SMITH. I am only guessing. It looks pretty big to me.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It does look big.

The CHAIRMAN. If these files were kept in one building under the control of one superintendent, with the clerks that would be necessary, the matter of handling the files or the matter of administration would be very much less, would it not, than if each Department had a place in the Department where the files could be stored and had an

independent force of clerks or superintendents to look after the files and keep them in order and to get them when needed?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It strikes me it would, because you would duplicate in each Department what you would have over in this files building.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have we any assurance that the number of clerks in these various Departments will be decreased by the creation of this building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not think the number would be decreased, but they would be turned into the work they do in connection with their files duty.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Would they be stationed at the Hall of Records?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. If necessary, they could be sent over there as part of the files force.

The CHAIRMAN. If they were provided for in departmental buildings they would not only occupy space which was far more valuable, but it would not be long before the Government would have to provide additional space, as the files are constantly increasing?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In your investigation of this question, have you figured out the increase in the number of square feet or cubic feet which would be necessary in consequence of the increasing number of files per year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It varies. As I told you, it was 6,000,000 in 1896 and 9,000,000 cubic feet in 1900, but there was a phenomenal growth in that period due to the Spanish-American war.

The CHAIRMAN. That was an increase of 3,000,000 cubic feet?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; an increase of 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. In four years?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; about 12½ per cent a year, but the large majority of that, 35 per cent of that, came between 1898 and 1900. I think the average increase is about 10 to 15 per cent a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The average increase is from 10 to 15 per cent?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Probably not as high as 15 per cent, not over 10 or 12 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. So that ultimately if these files are to be preserved, some provision will have to be made, either by renting quarters in which to store them or by constructing a building for that purpose?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Either in the Department or a separate building.

The CHAIRMAN. If in the Department, then the space which is required is filled up with files and it would be necessary to enlarge the Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is not practicable to enlarge the ordinary Department building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It depends upon where you are building it. For instance, in the case of a new department building, I think it could be arranged so that it could be increased in size in the future. Of course, the Treasury Department and the Patent Office, the old Interior Department, and buildings like that could not be increased in size, they could not be added to, nor the War, State, and Navy building. They fill the blocks. But you take the proposed site south of the Treasury and the Department buildings there

should be arranged so that the amount needed at present could be built and the amount needed in the future could be added without injury to the architectural design.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that this plan you have for the Hall of Records makes provision for adding to it without interfering with the architectural symmetry of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the space in this proposed building do you provide for offices?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The minimum in the front of the building, just along the face of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. And the rest is all arranged for nothing but files?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. You can see on the plan there [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. I notice you have a large open area here [indicating] on the ground plan.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. There [indicating] are the offices. All this [indicating] is for the files.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this open space?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is a court which goes back here [indicating].

The CHAIRMAN. How large are the courts?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Probably 100 by 120 feet. No one has ever made a study of files buildings in our Government at all. There are only three files buildings in the world—in England, France, and Germany. Those are the only three, and no one seems to know particularly about it.

The CHAIRMAN. These files not being in daily use, being called for only occasionally, the clerks who have charge of the files would not necessarily be working around these file cases except occasionally?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They would only be going back to them.

The CHAIRMAN. And even if they had to use artificial light in some instances—

Supervising Architect TAYLOR (interrupting). All these stacks [indicating] could be used without any light. Here [indicating] is where the clerks would be, back here.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate the cost at \$2,500,000?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The portion we are to build now; yes, sir.

STYLE OF CONSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of material would be used in the construction of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Stone.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you build a fireproof building of reenforced concrete?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The facing would be of stone, but the backing could be either brick or concrete, either one you please; possibly concrete.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get a fireproof material cheaper than stone or granite which you contemplate using?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not think so. Brick and terra cotta might make it a little less expensive, but not very much.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the thickness of the walls where you contemplate the use of stone?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Facing not more than 8 or 12 inches. All the back would be of some other material. It is just a facing of stone.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the cost of this building do you allow for ornamentation on the front of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not know what percentage you would say.

The CHAIRMAN. Located where this building would be located, and being a building for the purpose that this building is intended for, not general occupancy, and placed where it would be visited very infrequently by the public, is there much necessity for the ornamentation which you have indicated?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think that is entirely too much ornamentation, and I have always thought so. I think you could cut out a good deal of the ornamentation and make it a much simpler building outside.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the interior construction of the building be as expensive as it would be if the building was to be occupied and used as a departmental building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir; absolutely plain, with simple office rooms. There is no show part to a building of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. And there would not be many partitions?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir. The file portion would simply be great, big stack rooms with steel shelvings just as they have over in the Congressional Library, the stacks being 7½ feet from floor to floor, and each one of those would have files trucked into it. That is what all this [indicating] would be.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more would this building cost if it was one or two stories higher than you estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is five stories high now.

The CHAIRMAN. No; as I understand it, you only have four stories that can be utilized, except up under the roof.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is about \$600,000 to a floor, and you could add about \$400,000 a floor, because the roof would simply go up—\$450,000 to \$500,000 a floor more.

The CHAIRMAN. On this plan here practically one-third of the height of the building is above the fourth floor?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; that would be used for files too.

The CHAIRMAN. Could that be utilized?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; for files. From here [indicating] up would be utilized for files. You could build that like a regular storage warehouse.

The CHAIRMAN. Fireproof?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. You have seen those storage warehouses in big cities. It would not be an attractive or a monumental building.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why do you want a monumental building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not want it.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you suppose would be the cost of a good storage building such as you suggest?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It would probably cost in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000, but you probably would get more floor room for that, a steel frame, brick storage warehouse with sufficient ornamentation on it—not a freight warehouse or a railroad station.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Would it not be better to put on additional stories and spend the money in that way instead of on ornamentation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The only thing I object to is that it runs the height up. I think there are only two places in this country that have license for skyscrapers, New York and Pittsburg. There is no other city in this country that has a license to build a skyscraper, and I think Washington has the least license of any of them.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How high up would you go?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I should not go over five stories in height. That runs it up the neighborhood of 80 feet. I should not go above 80 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this building be located within the proposed plan for the beautifying of Washington?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is on the edge of it. I do not think they ever got that far up.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I asked was, if the committee should recommend a plain building whether we would meet with opposition from that source?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not know how that would be.

RENT FOR BUILDINGS.

Mr. Chairman, you asked yesterday in regard to the rental letters. We sent nine of them up on January 19th, addressed to the Speaker of the House, through the "division of bookkeeping and warrants" for Watertown, Rochester, South Bend, Cedar Rapids, Columbus, Peoria, and Richmond. Grand Rapids is the only other one, I believe. That will be secured by wire to-day. They promised to have it, but it has not been turned in yet. That will be sent to you by to-morrow.

RENT OF BUILDING, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. We have the item here—extension of the court-house, post-office, Rochester, N. Y.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is the rental.

The CHAIRMAN. To obtain temporary quarters prior to the commencement of work on the extension, and from figures obtained, it is found that \$8,000 will be required for rental of temporary quarters and expenses incident to moving, up to the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908. That is one of them?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. That is one of the letters I referred to, dated January 19.

RENT OF BUILDING, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. We have the regular estimate for Cedar Rapids? Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in the regular estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there any change made in the regular estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. He says that an additional \$3,000 will be necessary for the rent of temporary quarters.

Mr. SMITH. You explained yesterday the \$10,000 and gave us a new provision of \$4,500. Is this \$3,000 additional?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It says that an additional appropriation of \$3,000 will be necessary. I think, probably, that is only \$3,000 additional to the \$10,000.

Mr. SMITH. That is a reduction of \$1,500?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

ELECTRICAL PROTECTION FOR VAULTS IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have also submitted a supplemental estimate in regard to electrical protection for vaults in public buildings, under date of January 3, in which you say:

Act approved March 3, 1903, made an appropriation for "Electrical protection of vaults, public buildings," providing for the installation of necessary electrical protection to vaults and safes in certain public buildings, and this provision has been maintained under appropriations to and including the current fiscal year. Public buildings in 13 cities were provided for by this legislation, and I have now the honor to recommend that legislation be enacted increasing the number of buildings to be equipped with a similar system or systems. These buildings are located in the following cities:

Buffalo, N. Y., post-office.

Columbus, Ohio, post-office and court-house.

Charleston, S. C., post-office, court-house, etc.; custom-house.

Hartford, Conn., custom-house and post-office.

Kansas City, Mo., post-office and court-house.

Memphis, Tenn., custom-house, court-house, and post-office.

Portland, Oreg., custom-house, post-office, and court-house.

Savannah, Ga., court-house and post-office.

Seattle, Wash., court-house, custom-house, and post-office.

Toledo, Ohio, post-office and court-house.

Your estimate is \$65,000 for that service. Is that additional?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. In addition to the 13 cities. This is entirely new work.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not included in the annual estimate?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Because the Secretary never gave us directions to send it up until afterwards. He took it up at the last moment and directed us to send this letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Secretary aware of the statute which prohibits sending in supplemental estimates?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this service for this protection imperatively necessary?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not think it is imperatively necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. What protection have you?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We have the ordinary protection of watchmen and safes and vaults.

The CHAIRMAN. You have night watchmen in all these buildings, have you not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE SERVICE BETWEEN VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have also a supplemental estimate for telephone service furnished the Government in buildings under the control of the Treasury Department outside of the District of Columbia?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is simply to combine all the payments for telephone service throughout the country in buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, in which there is a number of other Departments interested, under one head. If that can be done, it will in a good many instances put in a switch board and trunk lines, and we will secure better service at less money than we do at present, where we have to prorate between each one of the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us any estimate of what the service is now costing?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it is all in the letter before you.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I see. It does not increase the appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it decreases the amount expended for telephone service.

The CHAIRMAN. No; identically the same amount. The amount asked for is \$165,618, and the amount we are now paying is \$165,618.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is the same, but they get better service. These people are in buildings under our control. For instance, take the Chicago building, in which we have War Department, Navy Department, Interior Department, Department of Justice, Agricultural Department, Post-Office Department, and our own people. Now, we have a switch board there with eight trunk lines. Each one of those Departments has a given number of phones, and the cost per year for those phones is, I think, \$35 and some odd cents, and each month, when the bill is paid for telephone service, each one of those items has to be prorated against each one of the Departments.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is it based on the number of calls?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir; it is an annual service. You do not have to figure it up every month. The telephone service costs an annual price per phone and for extensions. Now, for instance, if the War Department has 5 phones and 4 extensions, they would be charged at the rate of so much per phone and so much per extension.

The CHAIRMAN. Per annum?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; per annum.

The CHAIRMAN. And the War Department would pay the Treasury Department out of what appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not know what appropriation they pay it from. They have an appropriation that covers telephone service and they have to pay their proportion of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The question with me is where we are going to get this \$165,618 back from these other appropriations, and we will

have to find out from what appropriations the \$165,618 is now being paid in order to avoid making duplicate appropriations?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I had an idea that it made a saving of a considerable sum.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose I want to get a telephone out in a local post-office?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What control would the Post-Office Department retain over the division of your big appropriation here? That is, can they give me a telephone, except with your approval, under your proposed system?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How could they do it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They simply refer it to us and get the phones they would recommend.

Mr. SMITH. But suppose three or four recommendations came in, without your having the money to pay, you would have to determine whether I got the phone?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Suppose they have three or four times as many requests as they have money to pay?

Mr. SMITH. But under the existing conditions I either get it or do not get it. Under the system proposed, after I got their recommendation, I would have to go over to you to see if there was anything to pay for the 'phone and the result would be that you would pass on every 'phone?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; probably, but it would not make any difference whether you got it or not. There would be the same sum of money.

Mr. SMITH. I know, but there would have to be two approvals before he got it. The postmaster would have to send to the Post-Office Department here and ask for a 'phone?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They would refer that letter to us.

Mr. SMITH. They would either recommend it favorably or unfavorably?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And in large part that would deprive each Department of the control of its 'phones and turn it over to you?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. On their recommendation.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose they recommended 500 'phones, you would have to determine how many you would let the Post-Office Department have out of this gross appropriation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We know now what our 'phone bill is.

Mr. SMITH. But it is increasing.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. And we know what the increase would be, and we would prorate that to each Department.

Mr. SMITH. It would be for you to determine, as I understand it. Suppose the War Department recommended 500 new phones and suppose the Post-Office Department recommended a thousand new phones and you did not have money enough to buy but 500 new phones, it would be entirely within your discretion to say how many you would give to each Department, or you could say that the demand of public safety was greater with regard to the Post-Office, and gave them the whole 500?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We could, but we would probably play fair.

Mr. SMITH. I was only seeking to ascertain whether the Department would not lose control over their own service and whether that would not be unsatisfactory to them.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It possibly might be, but it would save an immense amount of kicking that we get now in the prorating business. We get a great many kicks now because they have this bother of prorating to go through every month. They can not understand it.

Mr. SMITH. I can see the embarrassment of the present system, but I can also see the disadvantages of the new one.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. There probably would be that disadvantage.

Mr. SMITH. Each Department would lose control of the number of phones they got per year, and it would be left to you to determine which Department needed them the worst?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Would not that create a good deal of disturbance in the Departments?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It might.

RENT OF QUARTERS AGAIN.

The CHAIRMAN. All of these several estimates here for rent and quarters, I suppose, are based on the lowest possible price you can obtain the quarters for?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any competition in the matter of quarters?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir. Wherever we could get competitive figures; these are the lowest figures for quarters that are available and will supply the needs of the people there.

Mr. SMITH. I do not believe I quite understand why it is that where the post-office has to rent temporary quarters during the erection of a building that the renting of quarters does not go to the salaries and allowance division of the Post-Office Department in place of to you. Why does that come to you?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I suppose that having provided them already with quarters they do not make any arrangements in their allowance for rent to take care of these extra ones, and they expect us to look out for them and provide for them. We have put them in houses and they want us to take care of them outside of their appropriation. In other words, in the postal bill their annual appropriation for rental is confined to so much. Now, if there is \$8,000 or \$10,000, four or five buildings thrown on them, without their knowing it, they have not money enough to do that, and they expect us to look out and provide quarters.

Mr. SMITH. I would think when they were turned out of an old building and had to pay rent that it would be reported by you to the salaries and allowance division and that they would pay the rent as they do, in other cases, make the lease, and everything of that kind?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is a mere matter of temporary expediency that they should be moved out, and they lease the permanent quarters.

Mr. SMITH. Subject to termination at the pleasure of the Government?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this been the practice for a number of years, your department renting the temporary quarters during construction?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; wherever it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been the practice ever since you have been in the Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

BUILDING, NASHVILLE, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter dated December 10, 1906, from you, inclosing the letter of Mr. A. W. Wills, custodian of the custom-house and post-office at Nashville, Tenn. In that letter he says that he is informed that of the appropriation of \$260,000 for the custom-house and post-office at Nashville there is an unexpended sum of at least \$20,000. Do you know whether that is a fact or not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is in that neighborhood.

The CHAIRMAN. And then he asks for the reappropriation of that balance for the purchase of certain articles—lamp standards, mailing platform, changing doors in old portion of the building, additional steel sheets necessary to protect the floor in the post-office workroom, certain plastering on the fourth floor of the building, fountain in the east yard, and three wickets in the post-office workroom, the necessity of which he has already explained in his letter, the total amount being \$9,242.95. Have you looked into the matter to ascertain whether or not these things are necessary?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Some of them are necessary. I never thought the fountain was very necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that building still under the control of the Treasury Department?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The building is occupied. The lamp standards should be put there. We expected to put them there.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$260,000 was an extension of the old building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Have you not money available for this purpose?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. The \$20,000 was never appropriated; it came up last year. The balance was left over from the \$260,000. We practically finished the building. After we got it finished they concluded that they wanted the mailing platform enlarged, wanted this fountain, and these rooms for files rooms on the fourth floor finished up, and some other things, and we said we had no money at that time, but we have a balance to the credit of the appropriation of approximately \$20,000. Last year we asked for \$25,000. We got \$5,000 in the urgent deficiency bill. Then the \$20,000 was called for in the sundry civil bill, but it was not appropriated. I think the appropriation was canceled.

Mr. COURTS. No.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It was just simply left out.

Mr. COURTS. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have supplied these things and done the work necessary had the money been appropriated in the usual way?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; we would put them in.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the lamp standards and the mailing platform?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; and the files room in the fourth floor. Those are necessities. I do not know that the fountain out in the east yard is a necessity, but it is a thing that they want.

Mr. SMITH. May I suggest in this connection that, when we come to consider it, it might be well to have an informal estimate from Mr. Taylor as to what each of these things would cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone over this, so that you know whether the sums are right or not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. They are approximately right.

The CHAIRMAN. The standard contract has already been awarded for \$1,305. Then as to the mailing platform, the Edgefield and Nashville Manufacturing Company can perform the work for \$5,745; also as to changing the doors for the old portion of the building, \$350?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. If those contracts were let they must have been made with an appropriation already made?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; we got the figures on it.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Wills's statement, then, is not accurate in saying that a contract was let?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; we got the figures before we put the items in last year, \$20,000, which was not allowed. We simply held it pending that time.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., PUBLIC BUILDING RETAINING WALL.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a letter here, Mr. Taylor, from Congressman Mudd referring to an estimate that has been sent in, \$3,000, for the Annapolis post-office, House Document 367. Do you remember making an estimate for an appropriation for that building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I believe we did last year; \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That building has been completed for a number of years and has been occupied?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. This is to put a wall at the back part of the lot where our lot is higher or lower than the adjoining lot. Water either runs down onto our neighbor's property or it runs down from our neighbor's property onto ours.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$3,000 is for the purpose of constructing a retaining wall?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. For the preservation of the Government's property?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; either that or to prevent an annoyance from the Government's property to our neighbor's property.

REPAIRS AND PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 43 of the bill before you there is an item for the repair and preservation of public buildings. I observe you have inserted the words "and improvement" after the word "pres-

ervation," so that it would read, "Repair, preservation, and improvement" to the post-offices, court-houses, etc. What is the reason for that suggestion?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That would give us the power to do certain things, such as extending a mailing platform, making it either outside or inside. That is new construction, really, but it is for the improvement of the facilities.

The CHAIRMAN. It would also give you the opportunity practically to reconstruct the building, would it not?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; it would if we had money enough; but we never have money enough to practically reconstruct a building. We have to shave very close as it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the language as it has been heretofore, do you think the service has suffered appreciably on account of the lack of this authority?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I think it has. There are certain things that could be done, such as the little thing I have spoken of. When we were rebuilding, for instance, a mail platform, it would cost a minimum sum more to enlarge it and get the advantage of that, whereas now we could not do it. That is an example. There are a number of others that come up just on that same basis. It is a small amount of added expense, but it is of immense advantage to the buildings.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would not that authorize you to put in an elevator or anything of that kind?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We have that authority now. That is under heating, hoisting, and ventilating. Yes; it would. That is another item. It would authorize us to put in an elevator in buildings where there is no elevator. Now when there is a well we can put in an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the appropriation authorizes that now?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It does in a building where the well is already put in.

Mr. TAYLOR. I mean in buildings where there never has been an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that language on page 45 is broad enough to allow you to construct even an elevator well and provide an elevator if you have the money to do it.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We could not do construction work out of heating, hoisting, and ventilating, and it is just that that wants to be cured in this. We could do the elevator portion of the work, but we could not do the construction portion of the work on a building.

Mr. TAYLOR. You could not put an elevator in there?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We could put the elevator there if the well was there. Under this new wording we could do that. That is what we are trying to cure.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress authorizes the construction of a public building at a certain place at a limit of cost of \$100,000, including elevators, approaches, and walks, and everything, and you go on and construct that building, and in doing so spend the \$100,000 and have not got the money left to put in your elevator, you can not come back to this general fund and take the money out of that fund for the purpose of doing that work?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No.

The CHAIRMAN. But if the building is once constructed, whether constructed within the limit of cost or not, without an elevator, and subsequently it becomes necessary to have an elevator in order to use the building as it should be used, then you have not got the authority under that general appropriation to put in that elevator?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We have authority to put in an elevator, Mr. Tawney, but we have not to do the necessary construction and reconstruction of that building to install that elevator. We can put the elevator in, but we have to get the well. For instance, all those things come up in the older buildings, not in the new buildings, such as Mr. Taylor was speaking of, as, for instance, in Mobile, Ala. When that building was built, elevators were not provided.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know of an instance, Mr. Taylor, where you have attempted to do construction work of that kind and where your account was not passed favorably upon by the Auditor?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; I do not think we ever brought it up to him, because we would rule on our own acts.

Mr. SMITH. You have often built a covered mail platform where you had an uncovered one?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. I think it would be just as much of an improvement to erect a covered platform as an uncovered.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not think we have done that unless we have broken the law.

Mr. SMITH. I think, perhaps, I could locate one for you.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Then we have broken the law, and we want to avoid that in the future.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any language you could suggest, Mr. Taylor, that would limit your authority under that improvement clause to the objects you have in mind?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not think it is necessary, because there is not enough money in the appropriation to allow any leeway.

The CHAIRMAN. No, not unless after you started there was pressure brought to bear in order to secure the appropriation.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Last year you limited it by saying we should so apportion that appropriation that it should last over the year. We have endeavored to do that this year.

PROPOSED EXCLUSION OF MARINE HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have excluded here, or proposed to exclude, marine hospitals from this item?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the object of separating the marine hospitals from these other buildings?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. If marine hospitals are put in with the preservation and repair of main buildings the marine-hospital people feel they have a right to get as large a percentage as it is possible to get, and they bring pressure to bear on the ground of public health and all that sort of thing—that it is absolutely necessary—so that something has to be cut out of the preservation of our buildings simply to supply the marine hospitals. We have been trying to tie

them down to the fixed sum. It would be equally well to do that by increasing the appropriation by that amount and say \$50,000 could be expended only on marine hospitals. You could do that instead of making a separate item, if you prefer.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it advisable, or conducive to better administration, if those two characters of buildings were separated?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. That is because, I suppose, the marine hospitals are more directly under the control of the Marine-Hospital Service proper than the Treasury.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; and I prefer that they should be. For two years, you will remember, that was cut out of our appropriation altogether, and handled altogether by the Marine-Hospital Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. You also increase the amount to be expended in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury from \$40,000 to \$45,000?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We ask for 10 per cent of the amount of the appropriation. Whatever the appropriation is, we ask for a regular 10 per cent to be allowed for personal services.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this because new buildings have gone into commission?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

NEW BUILDINGS TO BE PUT IN COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. How many new buildings will go into commission this year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. By the 1st of July of this year there will be added to our list about 160 or 170 buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and seventy buildings?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. I see, notwithstanding you have eliminated in your estimate the repair and preservation of marine hospitals and grounds, and so forth, for which you estimated \$50,000, the appropriation for preservation and repair of public buildings, exclusive of marine hospitals, has been increased from \$420,000 to \$450,000.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; we are asking for the same that we asked for last year. But we did not get it last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any deficiency this year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir; because you gentlemen told us to apportion it so that there would not be. We are in exactly the condition that the Irishman was in when painting a fence. We are painting that fence so as to get done before the paint runs out. But there is a lot to be left over at the end of the year that ought to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. You say your reason for separating the marine hospitals from the other public buildings is because those buildings are largely under the control of the Marine Hospital Service?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And that they come to the Treasury Department for a larger apportionment than the Department originally contemplated giving them, and press their claims on the ground that it is

essential for the public health, and in that way secure perhaps a larger apportionment than your judgment would warrant?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe you leave the quarantine stations over here on page 43?

Mr. TAYLOR. But you make a distinction between the quarantine stations and the marine hospitals, because they are so insignificant in value?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. They do not amount to much.

The CHAIRMAN. You leave there "quarantine stations, buildings, and wharf," etc.?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; quarantine buildings and wharf at Sitka, Alaska, etc. It is very important for us to get the full amount of that this year, because we will have, by the time this comes into force, something like 512 buildings to take care of outside.

PROPOSED EXCLUSION OF MARINE HOSPITALS (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. On what basis do you make this separate estimate for the repair and preservation of marine hospitals \$50,000?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is what we have found by experience is the average amount that should be expended on them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ascertained from your own inspectors that that amount is necessary?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; from our own inspectors and from our experience for a number of years in repairing them. We have found that that is just about what it takes out of our appropriation—\$40,000 to \$50,000.

Mr. SMITH. Have you had constantly to make the repairs of marine-hospital buildings out of this fund?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. With the exception of two or three years, up to this year, we did. Two or three years before that we turned it over to the Marine-Hospital Bureau. They are both under the Treasury Department, you know. The Secretary of the Treasury, although in charge of the Marine-Hospital Bureau, did not feel that he had sufficient confidence in them to let them keep it, so that he turned them back to us.

Mr. SMITH. Last year was the first year they were living under annual appropriations?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Oh, no; they had done the same thing up to three or four years ago.

Mr. SMITH. I know; but during that period, in which you had charge of it before, they were paying the expenses of the Marine-Hospital Service out of the receipts of the Marine-Hospital Service in part?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not think so.

Mr. COURTS. The receipts formerly took care of these expenses.

Mr. SMITH. This item was added last year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. And for some time previous they had been paying it out of their own appropriations. Last year, I think it was, when

they came in with their estimate they included \$35,000 for this purpose, and when we decided to turn it over to you we considered that \$35,000 of it was for the Marine-Hospital Service.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I believe you made it \$40,000.

Mr. SMITH. My impression is that it was \$35,000.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It was generally understood in the office, when that bill came down, that \$40,000 of that \$420,000 went to the Marine-Hospital Service work.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, if we were to add this amount, or whatever is allowed for the repair of the marine-hospital buildings, to the general provision for the repair and preservation of public buildings, and should then say, "So much shall be available for the Marine-Hospital Service," that would accomplish your purpose?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; just the same. It would simply fix the amount we should spend out of that appropriation for marine hospitals, so that we could say to them, "By law we can not give you any more out of this. You must so subdivide it that you can do the work you want done over there."

What I started to say was, that we have 512 buildings under our charge that these funds are applicable to, about 40 per cent of which are very old buildings and require a great deal of repairs. On the actual cost of those buildings in money \$500,000 is a little less than one-fourth of 1 per cent which we expend on repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. That represents the depreciation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; and that is a very small sum to get for this country and keep the buildings in as good condition as we want to keep them.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 45, heating apparatus for public buildings. Your estimate there is \$25,000 in excess of the current appropriation.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That is for the same reason.

The CHAIRMAN. The same reason that you have given for the other increase—owing to the increased number of buildings?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. The increase in the number of buildings, and the age of the heating plants, and all that sort of thing, requires a great deal more attention and more money.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you more than double the amount of this appropriation for personal services? Under the current law you have \$15,000 and you estimate for \$38,500.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We simply ask for 10 per cent of the amount of the appropriation, for this reason: On all our bigger buildings, if we could afford to put plumbers and heating mechanics on the buildings, we can save money. If we have to go to the small shop across the street and get a piece of repair work done it will cost us twice what the wages of that man in the building would be, which would keep it all in good shape all around.

The CHAIRMAN. It would cost you still more if the man happened to be 12 or 15 blocks away from the building? In that case he would charge for it?

Mr. SMITH. He would charge for the time he thinks he has spent on it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. Now, that means we could have our own plumbing and heating man and keep our own apparatus in fairly good order.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 46 is the item for vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings. I see your estimate is the same this year as the current law, \$60,000.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But you also increase there by 100 per cent the amount for personal services?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. That is on the same basis.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it that in this item here the maximum amount to be paid for this personal service is not limited?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is limited—\$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the per diem.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Whatever we do in that thing we have to pay practically union rates.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that true of these other items?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; it is.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought it was \$6 a day.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Six dollars a day applies to our superintendents. That is an old law. His pay shall not be more than \$6 a day in a town not exceeding 80,000 people. I think that, Mr. Chairman, applies to all these people—that general law. I know we can not pay more than \$2,190, which is just \$6 a day for our inspectors or anything else.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for books of reference, technical periodicals and journals, photographic instruments, chemicals, etc., \$2,500?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that appropriation will you spend this year?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. We will probably spend all but about \$300 of it; possibly all but \$500. You see we cut it down last year \$1,500. Our average expenditures there run in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The reduction was made largely because you thought you could utilize the local photographers. Much of this appropriation is expended for photographs of buildings showing the progress of the work?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; the photographic work is done in our photographic gallery there in connection with our office. That simply takes the perspectives that we draw in our office, and not the photographic work. That is the one I suggested last year could be done away with.

I do not know whether in that last item it would be of any use to ask you gentlemen to allow us to put in law books there under the item of books of reference. I brought it up last year. I know my clerk would like to have about 200 volumes of law books.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is he from the Treasury Library?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. He is about a block—two floors up—the width of the Treasury. He is in the basement and the law library is on the second floor.

The CHAIRMAN. If he knows what books he wants he has a messenger there to bring them?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. That is all right. I did not expect to get any sympathy from you. [Laughter.]

ELECTRICAL PROTECTION TO VAULTS.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe, Mr. Taylor, that your estimate for the installation and maintenance of electrical burglar-alarm devices, \$35,000, is the same as for the current fiscal year.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the appropriation for the current fiscal year was increased, as I recall it, on account of the reinstallation of these devices in the post-office buildings at Indianapolis and San Francisco?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No, sir. It was increased because we had installed in the thirteen cities all the work we could under that \$35,000, but we needed that authority to reinstall in those two places. You see we had already installed that in the old buildings in both of those cities, and the Comptroller held that we could not reinstall, but had to have the authority to reinstall in both of those places. But in the thirteen cities we had provided all the installation that was called for under the act of March 3, 1903, and that called for the payment of \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this \$35,000 estimated for now?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. That pays the rental for this thing, but in addition to that we have added the vaults and safes under the Treasury Department, which had been paid for out of other appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this is necessary for the payment of the rent of this apparatus?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government rent it?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It is not the apparatus alone. It is the added watch force. This apparatus is put on the safes, and if there is any tampering with a safe it rings the alarm bell in the office away from there—in some cases the Pinkerton office and in some cases the Western Union office and in some cases the Holmes office, whichever company has its apparatus on there. This rings the alarm there and they send a man to investigate.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay in each instance for that service?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. A dollar a day, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have it in 13 cities?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What cities are they?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I do not remember the list, but Chicago is one and Indianapolis and San Francisco. The cities are published in that act. The names of the cities are given in that act.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$35,000 is for the maintenance of that service?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; for the maintenance of that service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not for new installations?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; no new installation.

The CHAIRMAN. But your supplemental estimate is for new installation?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; for new installation and maintenance.

Mr. TAYLOR. In addition to the public buildings named in the document?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes; buildings in different cities.

Mr. SMITH. Outside of the 13 cities?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir; outside of the 13 cities. It is an extension of the system.

PROPOSED DIVISION OF EQUIPMENT.

There is only one other thing I would like to call your attention to, Mr. Tawney. I do not know whether your committee has got the letter yet. It was written the day before yesterday and sent to Congress—to the Speaker. There is a furniture and fixtures appropriation, and the Secretary has the right to put that under the charge of anyone he wants in the Department.

It is not specifically credited to the chief clerk, but it is usually put under his charge. You remember that we came and asked in the legislative bill that certain men be transferred and fixed so that we could handle that furniture in our office. It would be a great advantage to the Government. It has been suggested and brought to your attention that, by putting a provision fast to that furniture and gas-fixtured fund, that could be done legally. I think it would be of great advantage both to the Government and to the work to have it done so. It gives us permission to establish a division of equipment in our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; here is the letter [submitting the following letter]:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington January 21, 1907.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

*Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: I inclose herewith an amendment to the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and recommend that the same be incorporated in the paragraph providing for the appropriation for furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings.

The purpose of this amendment is to transfer from the office of the chief clerk of this Department, to the office of the Supervising Architect, all matters which relate to the purchase and repair of furniture and fixtures in the public buildings under the control of this Department. It is believed that this will result in better administration of the appropriations now made for furniture and fixtures and repairs to same, because it will centralize under one bureau all matters of equipment relating to public buildings under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is also the purpose of the Department to assign to the new division, if created, certain additional matters of equipment of public buildings now performed by other divisions in the office of the Supervising Architect.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW,
Secretary.

Provided, That for the purpose of securing the equipment of Federal buildings with furniture and fixtures, gas and electrical fixtures, etc., in harmony with the interior finish of the building, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, upon the passage of this act, to create an additional division in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury to be known as the division of equipment, to which division shall be assigned, under the immediate supervision of the Supervising Architect, the work pertaining to the authorization of expenditure from the appropriation for furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings, together with such other duties now performed by the other divisions of said office which the Secretary of the Treasury may deem proper to assign to said division, and to fix the compensation of the superintendent of said equipment division at such amount as he may deem just and proper, not exceeding the sum of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to be paid from the lump-sum appropriations provided for the employment of personal services in said office.

And the Secretary of the Treasury is further authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to detail, during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven, and the fiscal year nineteen hundred and eight, such employees of the office of the chief clerk and superintendent of the Treasury Department as he may deem necessary, who are at present employed in said office, in connection with the work relating to the appropriation for furniture and repairs of furniture for public buildings.

DECORATION OF CHICAGO PUBLIC BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, Mr. Madden is here, and wants to present some matters in connection with the post-office at Chicago coming under your jurisdiction.

MR. MADDEN. How much of the appropriation made last year is unexpended for changes in the Chicago public building, Mr. Taylor?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. I believe that there will be, as you are told in a letter, in the neighborhood of \$70,000. That might run to \$60,000 now, as some new work has come up since that.

MR. MADDEN. There is likely to continue to be new changes?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. I do not think there is likely to be many more. The majority of them have been made.

MR. MADDEN. There has been nothing done toward the decoration of the building?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. No, sir; nothing at all.

MR. MADDEN. How much would it cost to decorate it?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. I do not know; I have not looked into it. It would probably cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

MR. MADDEN. You think it ought to be decorated?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. Yes; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the walls not finished at all?

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. They are just white.

MR. MADDEN. They are just sanded or plastered. It is plain white finish, but it is a sand finish.

SUPERVISING ARCHITECT TAYLOR. And it is not plain white any longer.

MR. MADDEN. No; it is dark and dirty. It never was plain white.

I would like, Mr. Chairman, to suggest that \$50,000 of the money that is still unexpended of the appropriation made last year for changes in the Federal building in Chicago and \$50,000 additional be set aside for the interior decoration of the buildings, and whatever more of that appropriation still remains unexpended shall be allowed to remain for any changes that may be required to be made in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Mr. Taylor: In the last sundry civil bill, the current law, I find this:

The appropriation made in the urgent deficiency appropriation act approved February 27, 1906, for improvements and changes of a general nature, is hereby made available also for the interior decoration of the building.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. That was done at my suggestion, Mr. Tawney.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I remember. But I want to ask you why you have not even gone so far as to ascertain what the cost of decorating would be?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Because we have been considering the most important changes for the actual working of the building before taking up the matter of decorations, so that we could find out what would be left for the decorations. We have been making the changes right along in the post-office, in order to get it arranged satisfactorily for work.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared now to furnish the committee with a reasonably accurate estimate of the cost of the decoration of the interior of the building?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It would be simply a guess, whatever you did, because you can decorate a building in eight or ten different ways.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean such decoration as would be suitable to the building.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. I think I can give you an estimate upon that in two or three days.

Mr. MADDEN. The contractors in any event would be required to make sketches of certain decorations, and you would allow for a certain amount for that?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this decoration be made so that the dust and dirt in the building could be removed without interfering with the decorations?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. You can, to a certain extent, but not entirely. You can clean them always. They would be more expensive if they had to be cleaned, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that be necessary to be taken into consideration?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Yes. There would be only a few of the rooms, such as the court rooms and the principal showrooms, where we would put in anything but simple plain painting. We would simply put in plain painting, which could be washed or repainted. The great mass of it would be simply plain paint, because it does not pay in that atmosphere to do anything more.

Mr. MADDEN. If Mr. Taylor will be kind enough to give us that estimate, we shall be glad.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I want to urge you as strongly as possible to fix that furniture item before we have to take it up with a new Secretary and convince him that it will be advisable to.

THURSDAY, January 24, 1907.

STATEMENT OF MR. WALTER W. LUDLOW, CHIEF CLERK.

REPAIRS TO TREASURY, BUTLER, AND WINDER BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item, Mr. Ludlow, that we have here in the estimates under your jurisdiction is on page 42 of the bill, for repairs of Treasury, Butler, and Winder buildings, in the District of Columbia. I see you have added new language, "including personal services of skilled mechanics."

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; that is for the purpose of permitting the Department to go to the registers of the Civil Service Commission and secure painters and other skilled mechanics rather than go out and have the work done by contract. We can do it a great deal more cheaply under our own supervision, and save contractor's profits.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the fiscal year 1908, \$18,000, is the same as the current law. You do not propose to reduce the appropriation in consequence of this?

Mr. LUDLOW. I do not see how we can. I have a detailed estimate of what we hope to do on each building.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you propose to do?

Mr. LUDLOW. On the Winder Building we estimate we would require for repairs to roofs and skylights, \$300; new floors and general repairs, \$500; repairs to plumbing, \$250; inside painting, \$800; plastering outside walls, \$250, and painting outside walls, \$400. On the Winder Building the plastering is falling off on the rear and court side very much, and must be replaced and painted.

On the Butler Building we require for repairs to roofs and skylights, \$150; repairs to plumbing, \$150; painting inside, \$400; painting outside, \$200; lumber, hardware, and so forth, and general repairs, \$300.

The CHAIRMAN. Do we own the Winder Building?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir. For material and services on the Treasury building \$5,902 is required. Of this sum \$1,500 is for lumber, hardware, and so forth; \$1,000 is for plumber's materials, and so forth; \$2,250 is for flooring; and \$1,252 is for plumber.

REMOVAL OF COLUMNS, TREASURY BUILDING.

Mr. SMITH. Now, Mr. Chairman, if you are through on that item, I would like to inquire if we should decide to move these columns at the Treasury, if this would be the proper item to carry it, with a limitation for that purpose?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it would be. We had an estimate in last year that some member of the committee spoke to me about; \$350,000. The Secretary of the Treasury has recommended in his annual report this year that that work be authorized. Some day it will certainly have to be ordered. We must do it now or later.

The CHAIRMAN. If that work is authorized, would it have any relation to this \$18,000 estimate?

Mr. LUDLOW. Not at all.

FIRE-ALARM SYSTEM, TREASURY AND WINDER BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this fire-alarm system under a continuous contract?

Mr. LUDLOW. It is an annual contract, dependent upon Congress making an appropriation. The system was installed some years ago.

PAY OF ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item under your control is found on page 86, "Pay of assistant custodians and janitors." Your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 for this service is \$1,779,970, as against the current appropriation of \$1,466,666. That is a very considerable increase.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is an additional amount of \$209,000 requested. This document shows it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH. This is a request for \$100,000 more than the estimate.

Mr. LUDLOW. In this document we mention, No. 545, House, \$209,000, that is over the amount which would ordinarily be required—

The CHAIRMAN. Making a total increase of \$309,000, which you estimate for this service?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir. This estimate is made to bring the service, if it can be done, possibly on somewhere near a reasonable daily basis. I sent a circular to every custodian with a request that he return to the Department, over his certificate, the names and hours of daily service of every person in his employ; and it is found that they work all the way from eight to sixteen hours a day. This statement, printed in the document here, shows the number of hours worked by the different people.

The CHAIRMAN. This includes all the different employees in the custodian service?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir; and the number of hours they work. The additional \$100,000 which the Secretary asks for is to enable the Department to increase certain salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those certificates show that the people who are working sixteen hours a day do so frequently or only at intervals?

Mr. LUDLOW. Habitually. There is only one at sixteen hours, but for ten, twelve, and longer hours there is a considerable number.

Mr. SMITH. What are those? Elevator men, or something of that kind?

Mr. LUDLOW. They are mostly laborers.

Mr. SMITH. What does the sixteen-hour man do?

Mr. LUDLOW. I think he is a laborer; the only man in the building. It required his services that length of time every day to keep the building in proper condition.

Mr. SMITH. Don't you think a large number of these men who are reported at such high hours are, in fact, elevator men who have no considerable physical labor to do, and that it is chiefly time which they put in?

Mr. LUDLOW. They have to be there. They are on duty all the time.

Mr. SMITH. I know, but there is some difference between a man being simply on duty and a man toiling.

Mr. LUDLOW. Our watchmen frequently work twelve hours a day, except in the larger cities, where they work eight hours. In the larger towns they work on the eight-hour basis. In the smaller towns there is all kinds of time.

Mr. SMITH. To reduce them all to the eight-hour basis would result in doubling the force, would it not?

Mr. LUDLOW. The charwomen and laborers have various rates of compensation. This statement includes all employees—charwomen, charmen, cleaners, laborers, engineers, etc.

Mr. SMITH. Of course twelve hours is an excessive time if they are actually toiling. I do not know that it is for a watchman who has little to do except to be there.

Mr. LUDLOW. If they are watchmen they have to walk around the building. They are not sitting in a chair; they can not be.

The CHAIRMAN. There are a great many employees of the Government who work sixteen hours a day?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes. I do it frequently myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the railway postal clerks. They work as high as twenty hours a day.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do the rural carriers work more than eight hours a day?

The CHAIRMAN. Not very many of them.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think it depends upon the route.

Mr. SMITH. They must have a pretty poor team to go only 24 miles in twenty-four hours.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe there only 514 clerks who work over ten hours a day.

Mr. LUDLOW. Five hundred and fourteen out of 2,390.

The CHAIRMAN. Or, in other words, there are 1,876 who work ten hours or less.

Mr. LUDLOW. On the eight-hour basis there are 1,085. Those are principally in the larger cities—New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Indianapolis, St. Louis, New Orleans—in all those big buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Take a city of 25,000 inhabitants, where they have a post-office building and court-house, where they have a janitor. Do you pay the janitor on an eight-hour basis?

Mr. LUDLOW. We try to, by giving him an additional charwoman or something of that kind to help him out.

The CHAIRMAN. I happen to know of a case of that kind where the man does the work entirely satisfactorily and loafs half the time.

Mr. LUDLOW. On eight hours?

The CHAIRMAN. No. He does his work thoroughly and satisfactorily to the custodian and to the public, and he is not working half the time. When he does work he may work ten hours a day.

Mr. LUDLOW. He ought to be there every day, and ought to work every day.

The CHAIRMAN. He may be around there, but he is out on the street part of the time. He is consuming his time either there or outside of the building entirely, visiting around in the offices.

Mr. LUDLOW. May I ask what place that is, Mr. Chairman, so that I can look at the custodian's certificate?

The CHAIRMAN. I will tell you some time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Every one of these certificates is over the signature of the custodian. That is the only way we could get the information we desired.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate that a reduction in the hours would increase the appropriation \$209,000, and the increase of compensation would increase it \$100,000 more?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; I believe I have had 75 requests for increases of salary since these estimates were put in, and they are piling up all the time. I do not know how many Members of Congress have been in to see the Secretary and myself. I think Mr. Brownlow was with the Secretary when I brought this question to his attention.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you account for the remainder of this proposed increase?

Mr. LUDLOW. \$309,000?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. We are asking for the \$100,000 to increase salaries in certain places.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate here, which includes the \$290,000, is \$313,124 more than the current appropriation, including the \$290,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is on account of the addition of new buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How many new buildings do you intend to provide for this year?

Mr. LUDLOW. About 43.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have not the figures for those right at hand.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at your estimate without knowing how many there are?

Mr. LUDLOW. The number of employees that go into a building is based on the cubical contents of the building; that is, laborers and people of that character, and also according to the heating plant, or the machinery that is put into it. I can not give you the figures off-hand as to how many increases those are.

Last year, in 1907, we estimated on 423 buildings. This year we are estimating on about 450. They are coming along all the time. You have just passed a public-building bill, and in another year or two there will be added 80 or 90 more, I guess.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the wages usually paid to laborers in these public buildings?

Mr. LUDLOW. The rates vary from \$270 to \$660. The maximum for laborers is \$660.

The CHAIRMAN. \$660 a year?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes. Then they are scaled down. It depends on the building and on the locality. Many of them are \$540.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you class as a laborer?

Mr. LUDLOW. A cleaner, a man who sweeps and dusts and scrubs.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you pay men operating the elevators?

Mr. LUDLOW. \$720 a year. Some of them are lower than that; in some cities it is \$660.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the highest salary you pay for service in these buildings?

Mr. LUDLOW. \$720 for elevator conductors; the same for watchmen. That is what we pay here in Washington. As I explained to the committee last year, we have to pay more for elevator conductors, because

we have to take them from the civil-service registers, and we have to take men. We can not go out, like private concerns, and hire boys, and teach them to run elevators. We have to take men from the civil-service registers, no matter where the building is located.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary does the assistant custodian get?

Mr. LUDLOW. It varies from \$1,200 to \$1,800. In the New York building the pay of the assistant custodian is more than that—\$2,250, and I think he gets too much. That is in the New York court-house and post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any salaries between the \$720 rate and the salaries of the assistant custodians?

Mr. LUDLOW. Oh, yes. We have janitors whom we pay a thousand dollars, or \$800 or \$900, depending on the building. The janitors are also civil service people. They frequently act as assistants to the custodians. We get them through the civil service, and they are frequently and almost always capable of doing the clerical work connected with the custodian's office. Otherwise he would have to do it himself or detail some post-office or other clerk to do it for him.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is the custodian's salary fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury or by law?

Mr. LUDLOW. The custodian performs his duty without compensation. He is a bonded officer of the Government—a postmaster, collector of customs or internal revenue, etc.

Mr. TAYLOR. Who fixes the salary of the assistant custodian?

Mr. LUDLOW. The Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in the current appropriation, Mr. Ludlow, we gave you, in addition to your regular estimate, in the neighborhood of \$5,000 for additional compensation to employees in the Pittsburg office.

Mr. LUDLOW. \$4,020, I think it was. It was expended there except in one class of cases, where the Department did not feel it ought to increase the salaries, because if it did, every person in the same class all over the United States would have come to the Department for the same thing.

As I explained to Doctor Barchfeld at the time, those are the firemen. They are also paid \$720 a year, \$60 a month, and if we had increased those salaries to \$780, as the Doctor suggested, we would have had trouble with all the firemen. Indeed we are having it now in all other public buildings. The Doctor said that amount was satisfactory to him. It would have established a precedent that would have made the Department a great deal of trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you are not spending the entire amount allowed?

Mr. LUDLOW. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much less is it?

Mr. LUDLOW. All but \$240.

Representative BARCHFELD, of Pennsylvania. Will you allow this interruption?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BARCHFELD. I asked him last year for 5 additional laborers, and I got two.

Mr. LUDLOW. You could not have gotten any more on that appropriation.

Mr. BARCHFELD. That appropriation would have covered it.

Mr. LUDLOW. Not with your increases of salary that you requested.

Mr. BARCHFELD. You raised 2 charwomen from \$270 to \$300. That was a difference of \$60. You raised 12 laborers from \$540 to \$600, a difference of \$60 to 12 men, or \$720 in all. That is a total of \$780. You raised elevator conductors from \$600 to \$660. That was a difference of \$220. There was ample appropriation to take care of 5 laborers, but you gave us only 2. Two is all I got.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would have to go to the Department's books to verify that. I thought we had given you all you asked for. At any rate, that was what we intended to do, and we would not have expended that increase anywhere else.

Mr. BARCHFELD. Is it proper at this time that I should try to get a little increase in the salaries for my people in Pittsburg?

The CHAIRMAN. It is entirely proper for you to state what you want.

Mr. BARCHFELD. I will tell you what we want. We have these charwomen paid \$25 a month. That is less than \$1 a day. These women work eight hours a day, and carry mops and soap and buckets of water around, and scrub that building, and I think that at this high tide of prosperity that we are enjoying these women should not work for less than \$1 a day for Uncle Sam. I think these girls should get \$30 a month instead of \$25.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are they working eight hours a day?

Mr. BARCHFELD. They work them eight hours a day. They will not work a moment longer. They drop their buckets at the turn.

The CHAIRMAN. According to this statement there are no charwomen working over seven and one-half hours.

Mr. BARCHFELD. The custodian holds them to it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Suppose this increase were made, Mr. Ludlow, to extend along the whole line?

Mr. LUDLOW. It could not extend along the whole line, Mr. Sullivan, because the Department would have to investigate and increase salaries where it thought an increase ought to be granted. The amount asked for is less than 6 per cent of the appropriation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Suppose the Department decided to give all the charwomen \$1 a day instead of \$25 a month—how much more money would that require?

Mr. LUDLOW. That would not be a fair basis, because most of them only work three or four hours a day. I am surprised to hear the doctor say that they work eight hours there.

Mr. BARCHFELD. If they do not work the full eight hours a day, or if they go away a half hour or an hour sooner, they are docked. The custodian holds them to a strict accountability.

Mr. LUDLOW. He can not dock them.

Mr. BARCHFELD. He does.

Mr. LUDLOW. He may apply that to their annual leave.

Mr. BARCHFELD. They are docked when they do not serve their full eight hours a day.

Mr. TAYLOR. Who gets the amount docked?

Mr. LUDLOW. Nobody gets it.

Mr. BARCHFELD. Nobody at Pittsburg gets it. I am sure that the custodian or assistant custodian did not get it.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Government did not get it?

Mr. LUDLOW. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much leave do they give these charwomen?

Mr. LUDLOW. The custodian is authorized to grant fifteen days' leave of absence, in his discretion.

Mr. SMITH. Don't you suppose that is what they do—they dock it off the leave?

Mr. LUDLOW. That is probably it.

Mr. BARCHFELD. They tell me that if they are docked a day or half a day it is taken off the pay roll. They say that they enjoy their leave of fifteen days and take advantage of it.

I want to say, as you gentlemen know, that the cost of living in Pittsburg is very high. We are having proceedings there against all dealers—a crusade against the milk men and bakers and butchers, and so on, for charging excessive prices. The cost of living in Pittsburg is 30 per cent higher than in Baltimore, and it is fully 50 per cent higher in Pittsburg than in New Orleans; and yet this same class of help gets the same wages in New Orleans that they get in Pittsburg.

Mr. TAYLOR. You could not very well make any difference in Government employment.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is not the advantage of living in a beautiful city like Pittsburg sufficient compensation?

Mr. TAYLOR. You can not rate the wages on the basis of the cost of living.

Mr. LUDLOW. These salaries paid in the custodian and janitor service to-day are the same that were paid thirty years ago, and we are employing them now on the same basis.

Mr. BARCHFELD. Is \$720 the highest salary you pay watchmen?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; firemen and watchmen and elevator conductors.

Mr. BARCHFELD. The elevator conductors get \$720.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is the maximum.

Mr. BARCHFELD. Why don't they get that at Pittsburg? They get \$660 only. When they got a raise, last year, they got \$600.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wish I had a lot of other Members of Congress to come in and help us out on this proposition. People are resigning from this service every day to take private employment, because of higher wages offered outside.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not mean to say elevator men leave you to get better service?

Mr. LUDLOW. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. They are getting more than anybody outside?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. When these charwomen are on a two or three hour basis what do they get?

Mr. LUDLOW. From \$240 to \$270 a year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. For three hours' work a day?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; for three or four or five hours a day.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I suppose that three hours' work uses up a large part of the day for these women?

Mr. LUDLOW. No; they are like our charwomen in the Treasury building. They come on at a certain time, after the office is closed, and clean up the building. It takes from two and a half to three hours a day. The rate is \$20 a month.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What kind of women are they—married women who keep house?

Mr. BARCHFELD. Generally widows.

Mr. LUDLOW. We have to take them from the civil-service registers here, and we get all conditions, but they are principally colored women, those that we are getting nowadays.

Mr. BARCHFELD. You know the examination that is exacted of the applicant to be a laborer under the Government?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understood it was noneducational. Is it not?

Mr. BARCHFELD. It is noneducational. It is physical. They give them a bag and tell them to pick up the bag and hold it in their arms and put it on their shoulders and bring it down in their arms and then set it on the floor, and then tell what it weighs.

I want a little increase for my town here. There are 22 people that I want raised \$60 a year; 14 laborers who are getting \$600, while elsewhere throughout the United States in similar places they are getting \$660. I want my people at Pittsburg to get as much as they get anywhere else, because the cost of living at Pittsburg is higher than anywhere else. I want those poor charwomen to get \$30 a month in place of \$25 a month. There are 6 of those, and 2 elevator conductors are getting \$660, and I want them to get \$720. That makes a total of 22 people that I want raised \$60 a year, which would make \$1,340 of a raise for my great big city. I would like to get those.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the employees who are getting \$660 in the classified service or outside of it?

Mr. LUDLOW. The laborers, except in the larger cities, are outside the classified service.

The CHAIRMAN. That means below those at \$720?

Mr. LUDLOW. No; different salaries. In the larger cities the civil-service regulations are in effect as to laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Ludlow, deducting the \$209,000 which you estimate on account of the reduction of hours and the \$100,000 which you estimate on account of the increased salaries which you desire to be paid to the men, you have an increase of \$104,124 over the current appropriation. Independent of these two items, aggregating \$309,000, your estimate is in excess of the current appropriation, as I figure it, \$104,124.

Mr. LUDLOW. Well, in that estimate we include the buildings that are to come in this year, and also 20 buildings for which no estimate has ever heretofore been made.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes how many in all? Forty-seven?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes. We have 443 buildings in commission now, and we are estimating on 470 for 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. Will your current appropriation be sufficient to carry you?

Mr. LUDLOW. It is mighty close, but I am going to keep in it if I can.

In that item for pay of assistant custodians and janitors there are some italics; if you have no objection to that—washing towels, and so forth. That is because the Comptroller of the Treasury rendered a decision this year that those things ought not to be paid for out of this appropriation, although it has been done for thirty years. But he rendered a decision that it ought to be paid out of the appropriation for fuel, lights, and water; but, having been in this appropriation so long, I concluded it would be best to include it in this appropriation rather than change the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. In what other item would it naturally belong?

Mr. LUDLOW. Fuel, lights, and water, he said. It has always heretofore been paid out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose it is because this appropriation is intended to cover personal services, and the other provides for the purchase of supplies.

Mr. SMITH. What is the meaning of "and so forth"?

Mr. LUDLOW. Miscellaneous expenses. Frequently we authorize the custodian to hire people off the street in order to clear off a sidewalk of snow and ice, and things of that kind.

Mr. SMITH. Would the auditor allow that?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; he always has allowed it.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this appropriation for pay of assistant custodians and janitors, do you allow anything for sprinkling the streets around Government buildings?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes; we always have done it out of this appropriation, but the Comptroller rendered a decision to the effect that it ought to come in the other. But it had always been in this appropriation.

GENERAL INSPECTOR OF SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on page 87, Mr. Ludlow, you have added under the head of general inspector of supplies of public buildings, new language: "Whose duty it shall be to inspect all public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, and report on the efficiency of the custodians' forces, and the use of fuel, lights, water, miscellaneous supplies, and so forth."

Mr. LUDLOW. Last year the Appropriations Committee dropped the position out of the Sundry Civil bill for this inspector, and I take it that was because this same language is practically in the next paragraph under the inspector of furniture; but the inspector of furniture has never done anything of that kind at all. You see I cut it out of the next paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I see.

Mr. LUDLOW. This more nearly explains the general duties of inspector of supplies.

FURNITURE AND REPAIRS TO FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 88, "Furniture and repairs of furniture," and I observe that the estimate for 1908 is \$352,500 as against \$495,400.

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A material reduction in the appropriation?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir; we have been informed by the Supervising Architect's office that there will be only two buildings that will be furnished this year, and those are the buildings at Baltimore and Seattle.

The CHAIRMAN. Only two buildings to be furnished this year?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the fiscal year 1908?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir; that is all we have an estimate for. There will be eight buildings, but I did not change the estimate.

TRANSFER OF INSPECTION OF FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information to give the committee on the subject of the letter transmitted by the Secretary regarding the transfer of the inspection of furniture?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have never seen that letter.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know anything about it?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have never seen it; but I was informed yesterday that it had been sent to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. From your experience in the administration of that particular branch of the service, have you anything to say, or do you care to say anything about the transfer?

Mr. LUDLOW. The Secretary of the Treasury seems to think that this appropriation should go to the Supervising Architect's office. He has laid that down as a policy, and I do not feel as though I ought to say anything which would criticise the policy of my chief.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further you desire to say to the committee?

Mr. LUDLOW. Last year we estimated for Baltimore and Seattle. The money which was appropriated, \$77,500, will be returned to the Treasury on that appropriation, but we are asking for it next year, and the other \$275,000 for old buildings is an increase of about 5 per cent over the appropriation of last year due to the increasing postal service and one thing and another.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate under "fuel, lights, and water for public buildings" is \$1,452,000 as against the current appropriation of \$1,200,000?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly explain the necessity for the increase?

Mr. LUDLOW. It is the increase in the service which is constantly going on in the old buildings, and there will be new buildings for which we are asking \$38,200. You may remember, Mr. Chairman, that last year, after I had left the committee room, you requested me to submit a statement of the buildings that needed rewiring for electrical purposes, and that statement was printed in the hearings and I have included \$84,000 in the estimates this year for the rewiring of old buildings—that is, where there is necessary rewiring—but we could not make a definite estimate on any one building.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state how much of this increase is due to the new buildings that will come into commission during the fiscal year 1908?

Mr. LUDLOW. \$38,200.

The CHAIRMAN. And the balance of the increase is for rewiring and other necessary things?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir. We have based this estimate on the estimates of 1904 and 1905. Last year we had a very mild winter. The climatic conditions almost entirely govern this particular appropriation on account of the light, heat, coal, and other fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. You base this estimate on a severe winter rather than a mild one?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend all the \$1,200,000 that you have this year?

Mr. LUDLOW. *Yes, sir.* We would like to do some repairs to existing electric light plants if we have any surplus. I do not think we will; I do not know; we can not tell anything about that at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to submit to the committee?

REPAIRS TO GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS UNDER RENTAL.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to submit one thing. The Secretary some time ago sent a letter to the Speaker, which has, perhaps, gone to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. We have had difficulty with the post-office annex site and the hall of records site due to the opinion of the Comptroller that the Department can not spend one cent for repairs and must turn the gross proceeds from rentals into the Treasury. This situation has arisen, and I can not authorize even a hinge to be put on a door or a pane of glass to be put in a window, if broken, and here is an amendment that the Department would like to have put in this bill, if we can. May I read it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; certainly.

Mr. LUDLOW. (Reading):

That in all cases where any building or buildings not reserved by the vender are on land heretofore acquired, or which may hereafter be acquired, for Federal building sites or for the enlargement of Federal building sites, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to rent such building or buildings until their removal becomes necessary and to make such repairs thereto as may be necessary to keep the buildings in tenantable condition, payment to be made from the proceeds derived from the rentals; the net proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and a report thereof to be submitted to Congress annually.

On the Hall of Records site between Eighteenth and Nineteenth and E and F streets there is a terrace, on part of it a double terrace, and the brick retaining wall is falling down on two streets, and a good hard rain would tumble a good deal of it down. I can not pay a cent to have it repaired, but if this provision were put in the bill we could make minor repairs and keep the building in a tenantable and the grounds in a creditable condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Your amendment is general. What is the necessity of making it general? Why not make it only applicable to these two sites?

Mr. LUDLOW. I have no objection to that, but the Supervising Architect, I think, has two or three buildings which were authorized to be purchased in former bills that he is interested in. I want to say that since we acquired the site, October 24, 1905, to January 2, 1907, we collected \$6,341 in rentals.

The CHAIRMAN. Which site is that?

Mr. LUDLOW. The post-office annex site—and made disbursements of \$192.

POST-OFFICE SITE—CHARACTER OF TENANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the business?

Mr. LUDLOW. All the business conducted on that site is legitimate. It was not so when we acquired it, but we have gotten rid of that condition.

Mr. TAYLOR. You made a change in the tenants?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir. There is not an objectionable tenant on that site to-day.

Mr. TAYLOR. How soon after you acquired possession did you make the change?

Mr. LUDLOW. We started to do it the moment we acquired title; but some of the tenants stood on their legal rights, and we had to put them out.

The CHAIRMAN. They had leases for certain terms?

Mr. LUDLOW. No, sir; but some of them delayed the time in the courts, while others left at the expiration of the legal notice.

Mr. TAYLOR. You got rid of them as fast as you could?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir. We also refused to accept any rentals from them.

Mr. TAYLOR. And now you are entirely rid of them?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir; we have been rid of them for nearly a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The necessity for this authority arises from the fact that the Department is not able to make any repairs whatever on any building?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes, sir; we can not expend one penny under the Comptroller's decision.

FRIDAY, *January 25, 1907.*

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. F. P. SARGENT, COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. J. K. TAYLOR, SUPERVISING ARCHITECT.

(See also page 134.)

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION—CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item, Mr. Commissioner, is in House Document No. 141, being a supplemental estimate for an appropriation for the improvement of the immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York, \$795,000. Will you state to the committee the necessity for this appropriation?

Mr. SARGENT. The first item of \$250,000 is asked for the purpose of completing the contagious disease hospital for which a sum was appropriated two years ago. That work is now under way.

The CHAIRMAN. At the time that was authorized was there a limit of cost fixed for the building?

Mr. SARGENT. At the time that was appropriated we were given only \$250,000 to build that building.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but was not the total cost of the building, the limit of cost, fixed at that time?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the limit of cost?

Mr. SARGENT. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. And you started a building to cost \$500,000?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir. We began operations to build a building within that appropriation, but it is not large enough and we can not make it complete. I have the Supervising Architect here with me to explain to you why, in his judgment, it is necessary for us to apply

to you for this additional appropriation in order that we may build a hospital of that character to meet the conditions. It is absolutely necessary that we should increase this building more than was originally intended—make it larger—because of the large increase in the demands upon us for the care of people who are afflicted with contagious diseases.

MR. CHAIRMAN. Is the number of those affected with contagious diseases coming into this country increasing?

MR. SARGENT. It is increasing in proportion to the increase in the number of arrivals. This year we were taxed to our utmost to get hospital accommodations in New York to take care of our measles and diphtheria cases among children, which this hospital is supposed to provide for, and at one time the situation became so serious over there that we took into consideration the leasing of a boat and fitting it up as a hospital. But we found that that would not be advisable. But, having that in mind, we are now asking for the opportunity to meet these conditions when this building is constructed, and to enlarge it to such an extent as will meet all these requirements.

MR. BROWNLOW. Have you any idea, Mr. Sargent, of the number of deaths that occur there at Ellis Island because of an inadequate hospital capacity?

MR. SARGENT. I can very quickly obtain that information. Most of our deaths occur in the city hospitals. That is why we are so anxious to get them under our own control, and thus avoid the necessity of taking these people from the ship and carrying them in ambulances and boats to the different parts of the city. After they have been sent there I am not prepared to say that they are not properly treated, but I will say this, that the death rate in the city hospitals is very high as compared with the rate in the hospital where we can care for our own people.

MR. BROWNLOW. Have you made an estimate of the number of lives that could possibly be saved?

MR. SARGENT. Yes; Doctor Stoner has taken that matter up and made a report upon it, which I can supply very quickly. It shows the deaths in our own hospital as compared with the deaths in the hospitals in the city, where we have to take our patients. At the present time we have no accommodations at Ellis Island for contagious diseases. We have to take them away to the city hospitals.

MR. BROWNLOW. I understand from some source, which I can not give you now, that there is a terrific death rate of children by reason of having to be transferred from Ellis Island to hospital accommodations in the city.

MR. SARGENT. That is true.

MR. BROWNLOW. I would like to get into the record some statement of that situation.

MR. SARGENT. I would be very glad to file a statement of the exact conditions. (See page —.)

MR. TAYLOR. Who do you say compiled that statement?

MR. SARGENT. Doctor Stoner, the surgeon in charge at Ellis Island.

MR. TAYLOR. Does that cover the inquiry of Mr. Brownlow fully?

MR. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH. As I understand you, the contagious diseases are all taken away from there?

MR. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. The death rate might well be greater among people afflicted with contagious diseases than among other classes of patients?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. So that that fact would not in itself be surprising?

Mr. SARGENT. The point is this: These people come first to Ellis Island. If they have these diseases we have to take them and move them sometimes 12 or 14 miles to the hospitals where they are placed, and in the transportation of them from the island to these hospitals they are subject, of course, to the inclemencies of the weather more than they otherwise would be, whereas with this hospital right on the island, as we intend, as we are now constructing it, they would merely be taken right from the boat into the hospital and be under the supervision of our own doctors, who would of necessity be required to give them closer attention, and would, in fact, give them closer attention than if they were farmed out in the city hospitals.

Mr. SMITH. You did not quite catch my meaning. I grant all that. But what I say is that you can not accept as a guide the number of deaths in the city hospitals as compared with the number of deaths in your own hospital now, because even in your own hospital a larger percentage of the contagious diseases would die than among those you have there now.

Mr. SARGENT. I want to call your attention to the reason why the original appropriation was made. It was for the purpose of providing this hospital. Now it is found, and the experience of the last two years shows, that it will not be large enough to meet our present conditions.

Mr. SMITH. This hospital is on an artificial island, is it not?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much did this artificial island cost the Government?

Mr. SARGENT. I think in the neighborhood of \$142,593.05—appropriation, \$150,000.

Mr. SMITH. Is there anything on the island except that hospital?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; nothing else is to be placed there.

Mr. SMITH. What is the area of the land? Do you know?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. Two hundred and fifty by about 800 or 900 feet long.

Mr. SMITH. And how far from Ellis Island proper?

Mr. SARGENT. It is in the second basin, not more than a block distant. It is probably 350 feet from the landing stage of the ferry to the hospital island. The contagious disease hospital of the island is all under cover.

Mr. SMITH. Is that regarded, Mr. Commissioner, as an adequate distance between the well immigrants and those suffering from contagious diseases?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; it was located under the regulations of the Quarantine and Marine-Hospital Service.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the difference between the total number of immigrants coming into this country during the year in which this hospital was authorized, and in which the plans and specifications were prepared, and the number that are coming in now?

Mr. SARGENT. The plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. Taylor, and were supposed to meet all the requirements of our service, based upon present conditions; and in order of course to

carry that out we found that we can only build a portion upon the original plan; we can only build a portion of it. The \$250,000 granted at the time we asked for that sum with which to build a contagious-disease hospital was given at a time when our total arrivals at Ellis Island were only from 600,000 to 700,000 annually. Now we are having arrivals there on the average yearly of 900,000, with the prospect of a large increase this year. The original design of the hospital, as figured out at the time you made the appropriation, was provided on the basis of arrivals numbering between 700,000 and 800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether that building as originally planned was planned to be constructed at a cost of \$250,000?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; when it was originally figured out and the appropriation asked for; yes, sir. But when we presented the matter to the Supervising Architect this year, we had him design it so that it would meet present conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. So that under the present plans it would cost \$500,000 to build the building which has been planned and is now in course of construction?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; It would cost \$500,000, Mr. Chairman, in the judgment of the officers of the service, and I think that is confirmed by the Supervising Architect. It would cost that much to build a contagious-diseases hospital on this new island to meet conditions such as we are confronted with at the present time, and give those people the proper care and treatment.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I would like to say, before you close that subject, that I believe Mr. Sargent has probably been a little in error in the statement that this is for the completion of that building. We are drawing plans for him of a complete hospital of the biggest size you could build for \$250,000. We conformed to the law in that respect, in that it is a complete hospital, as big as you can get for that money. The \$250,000 they are asking for now is for the extension of that so as to accommodate the rest of the people. The work can be completed within the \$250,000 limit and form a complete hospital, but it will not be as big a hospital as they absolutely need on the island.

The CHAIRMAN. I got the impression from what Mr. Sargent had said that you had planned originally for a \$500,000 hospital on an appropriation of \$250,000.

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. No; we have an island there beside Ellis Island, and on that island we can put a certain number of buildings and completely fill that island. To do that fully will cost \$500,000. We did not calculate to do that with \$250,000. That is not big enough to hold the people that they have got.

Mr. SARGENT. When the original appropriation was asked for of \$250,000, which was given to us, that amount was asked for because it was believed that a hospital large enough to meet the conditions of the service could be built for that figure. That came under my own supervision at that time. I do not recall of any plans being drawn, or anything of the kind. While it is true, what Mr. Taylor says, that they have got plans of a building which can be completed for \$250,000, we are going to be in exactly the same position when that is completed, if the addition is not made, as we are in to-day.

We will have to send a lot of our patients to the city hospitals of New York and Brooklyn. My desire is to have a sufficient amount of money appropriated by Congress to complete a perfect hospital to meet conditions such as we have to confront at the present time.

Mr. TAYLOR. Capable of accommodating all you can possibly require accommodations for?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. We have been subject to criticism within the last year by the public and by people who have gone there and made investigation because we have not provided for these things; and so, after consultation with the Supervising Architect, we believe it would require further suitable accommodations, costing \$250,000, in addition to what we already have.

REMODELING MAIN BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for remodeling main building at Ellis Island, \$400,000.

Mr. SARGENT. Yes. There is probably no building in the Government service which is so inadequate for the business for which it was originally equipped as Ellis Island station. It was built originally with the expectation of handling probably only 300,000 people a year, and sleeping accommodations for 1,600 or 1,800 people. It was very poorly constructed in its arrangement and details, and it has been a source of considerable difficulty, as well as the subject of severe criticism by administrative officers as well as by the Congressmen and gentlemen who have visited the island—the inadequate conditions, the poor facilities, and the lack of room to handle properly the people who are pouring in there. For instance, there have been days throughout the past year in which we have been required to handle nearly 6,000 people a day, and you can handle very comfortably only about 3,000.

Now, the complaints that have been constantly coming in of the manner in which we treat people over there—that we congest them, and do not give them comfortable quarters to sleep in, and feed them in four or five different places, and have a number of sittings at a time in order to give them their food—those conditions have prompted us to try to find a way to improve them, and we have concluded that it can not be done without the remodeling of the building.

Mr. Taylor has been over there, and he has gone through the building very carefully, and he knows exactly how inconvenient it is, and how we have to do our work. We have found that it will take to remodel that building and put it in a condition so that we can handle those people cleanly and comfortably, as they should be treated, \$400,000, and I consider it one of the most important appropriations we have asked for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the estimate of remodeling that building based upon an inspection of the building by Mr. Taylor or by an inspection by some inspector in your department?

Mr. SARGENT. My recommendation is based upon the knowledge which I have obtained after consultation with Mr. Taylor.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Taylor, have you personally investigated?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. I have personally gone over that, both with Mr. Sargent and a competent inspector of our service over there.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it is necessary to spend \$400,000 to remodel that building and make it suitable for the immigrants coming in?

Supervising Architect TAYLOR. It will certainly cost that.

ADDITIONAL FERRYBOAT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For the construction or purchase of a double-ender ferryboat for use in connection with the Ellis Island Immigrant Station, \$115,000."

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir. We have in the service over there to-day one ferryboat which we built and which has been in commission now nearly three years, the *Ellis Island*. That is the only means we have of transporting people to and from the island. Fortunately we have been very successful; we have not been in any accidents, and she has not been laid up to any great extent. But, like all machinery in constant use, there comes a time when you have to get repairing and overhauling done and lay her off for a number of days. If you do not the chances are that in a short time she will go to pieces.

We can not find in New York a boat to lease for a few days without paying an exorbitant price and then getting something that is entirely inadequate for our service. They are not easily obtained, and when we do get one the charges are extortionate. We handle there on certain days several thousand people. We can carry 700 people on our boat. She runs from 5 o'clock in the morning to midnight. If she met with any disaster or anything we would be simply helpless. We have got to be in a position to handle those people and keep an extra boat at hand, so that in case of an emergency we can put her right in service.

It occurs to me that it is economy on the part of the Government to take some of this money that we have at the present time and build a duplicate of the *Ellis Island*. It is absolutely necessary that there should be some means provided for an extra boat in cases of an emergency. Sometimes we have a necessity for putting in a second boat, when the crowds are heavy in the summer time. You can not carry them all on one boat, and the congestion is such that we have had occasion to call on the transportation companies there to let us take their boats for a trip or two. But I think the Immigration Service to-day is sufficiently important at the port of New York to provide adequate facilities for its transportation, and should always be ready in any emergency. We have plenty of dock room now, since we build this new island. We could have the extra vessel lie there perfectly safe, and in case of an emergency she would be right there at our hand.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do before you constructed this other boat?

Mr. SARGENT. We had the old *Carlisle* for a number of years; leased her until she was practically ready to go to pieces.

The CHAIRMAN. Since you have constructed and put into commission this new boat, has it happened that you were laid up for any length of time on account of accidents?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; we have been very fortunate. We have had to lay her up at times for three or four days in order to do the necessary repairs that must be done on a boat running as she does.

The CHAIRMAN. When you did, what did you have to pay for the use of another boat?

Mr. SARGENT. Fifty or one hundred dollars a day; whatever we could get a boat for, and sometimes we had difficulty in getting any.

The CHAIRMAN. Even if this additional boat were not required at all times, you would have to have a crew and have her ready to go out at all times, would you not?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir; we would transfer the crew from the one to the other.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would have but one boat in the service all the time?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes. That is all we would want, except in an extraordinary emergency. But as it is now, if we should have a wreck there, now, we should be simply helpless. We are at the mercy of those people to get boats for transportation, and in those fogs over there accidents are liable to happen at any moment. We have been fortunate. We have not had an accident or the loss of a life.

The CHAIRMAN. One boat in service all the time is sufficient to accommodate your needs?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir; if we only have something to rely upon in case of accident we should get along all right.

The CHAIRMAN. Figuring 10 per cent as depreciation on a boat, you would have a loss here of about \$11,500 a year on this boat. Do you suppose it would cost that much to supply your needs in case this other boat were laid up for repairs?

Mr. SARGENT. No; I do not presume it would cost quite as much as that, but I doubt very much if we could lease a boat there for a year for less than \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mean to lease it for an entire year, but just when you needed it.

Mr. SARGENT. We can not do that. We have tried that. We can only get relief now by calling on the transportation companies to let us use one of their barges or boats in transporting immigrants from their docks to Ellis Island. In cases of emergency, on one or two occasions, they have helped us out; but when it comes to getting boats, Mr. Chairman, you must understand that in New York boats are in demand—boats similar to the Pennsylvania ferryboats.

Those boats, I say, are in demand, and, unless you will agree to pay so much a day for that boat and keep it in your dock, they will not make an arrangement with you for a day. They can lease their boats by the year. We might only want to have a boat to-morrow, if something might happen, or for two or three days. We can not find them in such cases. They are hard to get. We must have a regular ferryboat. It must go into the dock. Our docks are built the same as the Pennsylvania's, and it must be a ferryboat in order to get it out and in safely.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What did you pay for the existing boat?

Mr. SARGENT. We built it for a little less than \$100,000. I think we turned back \$5,000. But we got that very reasonably, because at that time the bidders, the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, wanted to keep their shops running through the winter, and they bid very low on this vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other boat there in service?

Mr. SARGENT. We have a little launch that takes the superintendent of buildings around.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any boarding vessels of any kind?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; we have a cutter. That is the boat that runs down the bay. We built that. She has been in commission two years. She was built the following year after the *Ellis Island*.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be practicable to utilize the services of that boat in the event an accident happened to the boat you now have?

Mr. SARGENT. She is only a small boat. She is like the revenue cutters there, and the boarding boats of the Treasury Department. I do not suppose she could carry more than 20 people. She is in service all the time down the bay.

ADDITIONAL ICE PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the installation of additional ice-making and refrigerating facilities at the Ellis Island immigrant station, \$30,000. -

Mr. SARGENT. The argument in support of that, Mr. Chairman, is on account of the fact that when the present ice machine was built over there it was built in line with the building itself. We supposed we would have only two or three hundred thousand people there annually, and we have outgrown it. We have not got the capacity for making the necessary amount of ice there that we use. We have not storage facilities necessary to keep meats there during the day necessary for the feeding of all those people, and the reason is quite plain to anyone who goes there. In the summer time, when we have to provide capacity for keeping milk and meats and food fresh, the ice plant is worked to its capacity all the time to supply the necessary ice.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the capacity of your present ice plant—two tons per diem?

Mr. SARGENT. The chief engineer, Mr. Fry, who has charge of that work over there, has been pressing for some time for a new ice plant. He wanted me to press for it last year, but there were other things at that time that I thought were more necessary, so I did not bring that up very strongly last year. "The present ice boxes," he says, "are undoubtedly in need of repair, and are inadequate in size, considering the greatly increased business of the station since the said cold-storage equipment was installed." Then he proceeds—this is from the chief engineer, Fry—"I have to recommend that a separate plant be installed in a small structure to be built as an addition to the present covered way on the north side of said covered way and between restaurant building and the power house; that this plant have an ice-making capacity of 4 tons per day; and that present plant be overhauled and repaired and used exclusively for cold-storage spaces. The proposed new plant and present plant could be interchangeably connected by piping, so that in part, at least, one might serve the functions of the other in the event of breakdown or necessity for repairs."

You see we have but one single plant over there, and if we break down we are at the mercy of New York for accommodations in the

way of ice. Mr. Fry says further: "The estimated cost of additional alterations and repairs proposed will probably not exceed \$30,000. This may appear a large amount, but the present plant cost over \$11,000, and the requirements of the new contagious-disease hospitals, the construction of which is about to be begun, should be borne in mind. The occupancy of these buildings will make a heavy demand on all our existing plant facilities at Ellis Island."

Of course we must bear in mind that the present plant was built to accommodate only the conditions of years ago. To-day we have double the number of people to handle.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you working your ice machine at its full capacity?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the full capacity of it?

Mr. SARGENT. Two tons.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Daily?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes; but the adding of the new one would give us a capacity of 6 tons.

The CHAIRMAN. What does ice cost you per ton over there?

Mr. SARGENT. I am not prepared to answer what our ice costs us per ton. I have not gone into that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any figures there showing the daily consumption of ice at Ellis Island?

Mr. SARGENT. No; they do not state the amount of the daily consumption in this letter. I do not know exactly what they use there daily. In the summer time a great deal more is used than at other seasons.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do not buy unless you have to?

Mr. SARGENT. No; not unless we break down.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you have to pay there when you have to buy, per ton, in New York?

Mr. SARGENT. I do not know, but I can find out very quickly. (See page —.)

The CHAIRMAN. How much does it cost to operate the present ice plant per day, per month, or per year?

Mr. SARGENT. I do not know. I haven't the figures here; I have not figured that out. We have, I think, four men employed at salaries of perhaps \$1,000 or \$1,200 a year. We supply Mr. Balfe, the restaurant holder, with all his ice, and we supply ice for the hospitals, and all that. Of course, I would have to figure exactly what we get for the ice that we sell to the privilege holder, and then figure out the cost of the machine, and the expense of operation and the wear and tear.

The CHAIRMAN. And the fuel?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes. Of course, fuel enters into it, and oil, and other things.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the unexpended balance of this appropriation, Mr. Sargent?

Mr. SARGENT. On January 25, 1907, the balance was \$3,020,348.14.

Mr. SMITH. What is the average number of persons at Ellis Island per day?

Mr. SARGENT. It will average about 3,000 per day throughout the year—3,000 that are there every day.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL (AGAIN).

Mr. SMITH. What is the maximum number of persons afflicted with contagious diseases that you ever had in any day over there?

Mr. SARGENT. We have had as high as 172 in a single day. You understand that the arrivals coming in—

Mr. SMITH. No; that is not what I asked. Some are detained a good while. What I wanted to know was the maximum number of persons with contagious diseases that you had there—in your own or any other hospitals—in any day in your history, so far as you know.

Mr. SARGENT. We have had our hospital full to its capacity with trachoma. That, of course, is a contagious disease, and the cases are kept until the vessel returns back to the country from which they came. The diseases to which I refer especially are diphtheria and measles and of like kind.

Mr. SMITH. We want to know what the capacity of this hospital ought roughly to be in round numbers. Can you not tell us the highest number of contagious diseases that you had in any one day?

Mr. SARGENT. Certainly I can, but I have got to get the reports. I can not carry those figures in my mind. We can show you every day's detention at Ellis Island, just the number of people in the hospital, and the number in the dormitories, and all details. But I should have to get them from the reports.

Mr. SMITH. When you revise your notes will you kindly insert what is the highest number of persons you ever had there at one time afflicted with contagious diseases, including those that arrived there that day and those held there from a previous time?

Mr. SARGENT. With pleasure. Anything you desire I will take pleasure in furnishing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you estimate this hospital for contagious diseases would accommodate, to be built with this \$500,000?

Mr. SARGENT. It is estimated that they can take care of about 400 comfortably, as I understand from the surgeon in charge. When they get everything arranged they will be able comfortably to take care of at least 400 patients. (See page 253.)

. ENFORCEMENT OF CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, turn to page 167 of the bill: "Enforcement of the Chinese Exclusion Act." Your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$500,000, the same as the current appropriation. There is no change there?

Mr. SARGENT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think \$500,000 would be sufficient properly to enforce the Chinese Exclusion Act?

Mr. SARGENT. Ample, sir, under present conditions. It will depend upon what action Congress would take, whether they put on additional work. Under present conditions it is ample.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not more than is necessary?

Mr. SARGENT. We shall return back a considerable sum this year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you return?

Mr. SARGENT. We have expended out of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1907 \$407,000; that is, for the year for which you appro-

priated \$500,000 we have expended only \$407,000, and I do not anticipate that there will be any large additional expense.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the fiscal year 1906 or 1907?

Mr. SARGENT. The year for which you appropriated \$500,000, 1907.

Mr. SMITH. That includes salaries to the end of the year?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. It includes that from now on until July?

Mr. SARGENT. Yes, sir.

NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is naturalization of aliens. For that purpose you have during the current year \$100,000, and you estimate \$200,000 for the next fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT. You will pardon me, Mr. Chairman, I have nothing to do with that. You will have to get your information on that from other sources. I would rather you would not question me as to that. I have nothing to do with naturalization at the present time.

Mr. RICHARD K. CAMPBELL. Mr. Chairman, I am here to speak on that.

Mr. SARGENT. Notwithstanding the law gives me that authority, I have been relieved of it.

CONCERNING THE INCREASE OF THE ESTIMATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain to the committee, Mr. Campbell, the reason for doubling the appropriation for the next fiscal year?

STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD K. CAMPBELL, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF NATURALIZATION, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL. In a sense that does not double the appropriation, because under the original act the provision of the Revised Statutes which limits the expenditure in any one year to the appropriation made specifically for that purpose was waived. In other words, the Secretary had carte blanche, so far as the actual expenditures during the first year were concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. You had \$100,000?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; and the law went into operation about the 1st of October. To be exact, it went into operation on the 27th of September last.

The CHAIRMAN. You are now operating under the new naturalization law?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; we are now operating under the new naturalization law.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will spend the remainder of the \$100,000 for the remainder of the present fiscal year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think we will probably spend more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Where will you get the additional amount?

Mr. CAMPBELL. The additional amount will come from the Treasury in consequence of the waiver that I have just referred to, made in the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Was that waiver anything more than a waiver of the provision that you must so dispose of your appropriation as to cover the whole year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That was a waiver of the statutory limitation against spending more than the amount appropriated.

Mr. SMITH. So that you could not spend anything more without getting it appropriated?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Oh, we could; that is the obvious intent of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You misinterpret that. That waiver was merely to relieve you from apportioning the appropriation at the beginning of the fiscal year or when you commenced operating under this new law, so as to prevent a deficiency at the end of the year. It does not authorize any expenditure beyond \$100,000; but if you do have to—if emergencies or contingencies arise by which it became necessary for you to spend more—the penalty of having created a deficiency would not attach. That does not give you any authority to spend any more money.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Then I think I had better return to the question you asked originally, which was why \$200,000 would be required next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

OPERATION OF THE NEW LAW.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The first year, as I stated, the law did not begin to operate until the 27th of September, nearly one quarter having passed. Then, in addition to that, it would naturally take some time to organize the service here in Washington and in the field. That would have to be done gradually, and besides that the courts themselves—all of them who are entitled to naturalize—would not begin to do it at once. We are finding that in actual experience. For example, there are approximately some 3,400 courts in the United States who are authorized under this act to naturalize aliens. Up to date 1,600 of those courts have applied for blank forms, and the applications are coming in every day. That is after the expiration of six months of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How many courts do you say are authorized?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Approximately 3,400 courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Not half of them have applied for blanks?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Not the half of them yet.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have any of the Federal courts failed to apply?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We have supplied those. The law requires us to supply the Federal courts without awaiting for them to apply. It is only the State courts that have to make application for blanks.

Mr. TAYLOR. Are there not a great many State courts that will not apply?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think it probable.

Mr. TAYLOR. They never will have occasion to do it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; or they will have it so rarely that as a matter of fact they would rather not assume the responsibility. Some of the State courts which have been supplied have returned the blanks with the statement that they did not want to undertake the responsibility.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So that in order to compel those courts to discharge that function you would have to get State legislation?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; exactly. It is wholly voluntary.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is just what we anticipated when the bill was being discussed last year; that this class of State courts would not willingly assume these functions.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Many of them will not, and some, after having assumed the authority, will relinquish it.

Mr. SMITH. Some will go on naturalizing without it?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We have notified the attorney-general of every State, and those officers have notified the courts. We have got in touch practically with all of them.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have inserted new language here, "including rent for quarters provided by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as required by section 2 of the act, until June 30, 1908." Have you rented quarters yet?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; we are in new quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you located?

Mr. CAMPBELL. In the Munsey Building.

The CHAIRMAN. What rent do you pay?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Four thousand dollars a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much space have you?

Mr. CAMPBELL. About 2,500 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks are there employed in this building?

Mr. CAMPBELL. There are 14 clerks now employed there.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people altogether, including watchmen, messengers, and all?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We have no watchmen. That includes janitor service. We have altogether 17 people—2 messengers and the balance clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position?

Mr. CAMPBELL. My position is chief of that division.

The CHAIRMAN. Who created the position?

Mr. CAMPBELL. The Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. He fixes the salaries?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary does he allow you to receive?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Four thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary does the Commissioner of Immigration receive?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this money that you are now spending being paid out of the immigration fund?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir; it is being paid out of this appropriation that I spoke of a while ago.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand, but I wanted to know if it was being paid out of a permanent appropriation.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Oh, no; it is a special appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reason why it should not be?

Mr. CAMPBELL. There is no reason that I can assign why it should not be.

The CHAIRMAN. It is related to that service?

Mr. CAMPBELL. The relation is a very shadowy and remote one. It relates to aliens, particularly aliens who have become qualified to become citizens. I do not think in actual practice that there is any sort of connection between the two branches of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a necessary incident to the immigrant's coming to this country?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It is a necessary consequence, I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as much as supervising and taking care of him after he gets here?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes. Of course if the immigrant did not come we would not have anybody to naturalize.

The CHAIRMAN. Or we would not have to maintain immigration stations. But the two services are in that respect related to each other.

Mr. CAMPBELL. In that connection, Mr. Chairman, you know there is a fee charged for each one of these papers issued under the provisions of this act; a fee for the declaration, a fee for the petition, and a fee for the certificate. One-half of these fees is allowed to the clerks as compensation for the extra labor, and the other half comes to the Government. Thus far, for the first quarter, we report from that source an income of \$15,650, and our expenditures during that quarter have been \$5,469. Of course that is very much less than the returns will be hereafter at the present rate of fees, since in this first quarter no certificates of naturalization were issued, each one of which brings in \$1 to the Government; on the contrary a very large number of declarations were filed, and they bring just half that amount.

From this time on certificates of naturalization will be issued by the courts, and even if the same number of courts were to naturalize—that is, if the number were not to increase—you can see that there will be a large return.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Because of the larger fee?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; because there would be a larger fee in that case. That was in connection, Mr. Chairman, with your inquiry whether this appropriation could not be paid from the immigrant fund. When the original bill, or proposed bill, was drawn the idea was on the part of the Commission, which drew that bill, to make the service self-supporting out of the fees.

The CHAIRMAN. The naturalization service?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes; out of the fees collected for naturalization.

LACK OF DETAILED ESTIMATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain to the committee why your estimate for the next fiscal year is not made in detail, in accordance with the statute, as to the number of clerks and specific estimate of the salary of each?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It was not made in that form because it was impossible to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Nobody could form any conjecture as to the amount of business that would be transacted. You could not tell how many courts would undertake to naturalize. You could not tell how many individuals would seek naturalization.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that; but there is not any explanation contained in the estimate.

Mr. CAMPBELL. There is a letter, or was a letter, Mr Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. No explanation is given for not complying with the statute of 1882.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think you will find that when that estimate was transmitted a letter was sent.

The CHAIRMAN. You have until July 1, 1907, this year, or the Secretary has authority under the Naturalization Act, to provide such clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and other employees as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the duties imposed by that act upon the Bureau of Immigration; but subsequent to that you have no authority?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir; none whatever; and that is why the appropriation is asked for in this form, because neither the Secretary nor anyone else can possibly determine at this early stage, at the expiration of only the first quarter, what the amount of business will be, and what clerical service will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. If in compliance with the statute you should furnish a statement of the number on the basis of your present organization, making provision for a reasonable increase of business from July 1, 1907, until June 30, 1908, and it should happen that you had underestimated, Congress would be in session next December, and it would be very easy for you to make an explanation of why the appropriations were deficient to meet the requirements of the service during that year. I do not see any excuse in that for your not complying with this statute, which expressly provides—

That no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall after the first day of October next be employed in any of the executive departments, or subordinate bureaus or offices thereof at the seat of government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year; and no civil officer, clerk, draughtsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall hereafter be employed at the seat of government in any executive department or subordinate bureau or office thereof or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor expressly provided in the law granting the appropriation, etc.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Of course, Mr. Chairman, that is a provision which is in the power of Congress to waive with reference to this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are estimating for the next fiscal year.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The Secretary asks that you will continue that for the next fiscal year, because it is impossible for him with the data at hand to make any reasonable estimate. If he were very cautious of course he would overestimate.

The CHAIRMAN. This is really the establishment of a new bureau?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It is to all intents and purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the Naturalization Act itself provides that the designation of the Bureau of Immigration be changed to the Bureau of Naturalization and Immigration, the Secretary, upon practically his own responsibility, is dividing the Bureau into two bureaus. You are not under the Commissioner-General of Immigration?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would be if he were willing to have me under him. Of course this is a detail of departmental management which the Secretary determined for himself.

The CHAIRMAN. But Congress had previously determined it for him?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No; pardon me. He has not altered anything that Congress did. Congress did not say to the Secretary, "You shall not place the administration of this service under a separate head," but it says that this service shall be a part of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, and it is. Now, the fact that Mr. Sargent does not take any part or parcel in it, is simply because he himself feels that he does not care to do it. As he said, he did not want to go into his reasons for it. He made that statement to you here a while ago. It is a very large service, and I think within the next year or two it will be shown to be a very much larger service than the immigration service itself.

HISTORY OF ENACTMENT OF THE NATURALIZATION LAW.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Let me say this on the point you first mentioned: When this bill was drawn, Section 2 did not contain the limitation which is found in the law. If the bill had passed as it was drawn, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor could have gone and fixed the compensation of his employees indefinitely. But we amended section 2 on the floor, after a debate in which we pointed out that it would be contrary to the policy of Congress to permit this great power to be vested in the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The amendment was passed, because we thought he should be restricted in that particular, as all other heads of Departments are. We attempted then to have the compensation of the employees from the inception fixed in the law, and the advocates of the original bill explained that, with the limited time available before the adjournment of Congress, it would be impossible for the Secretary to frame a scheme of compensation; and therefore we adopted the temporary expedient of allowing him to fix the compensation until the end of this fiscal year, meaning, of course, thereby to serve notice upon him that he should submit to Congress a comprehensive scheme for the organization of this Department and the compensation of its officials. Now I simply lay down that much history of the legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. I remember about that. You offered that amendment?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. I called your attention to it.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Practically the same difficulty seems to exist now, when we have only a very insignificant force.

Mr. SULLIVAN. He could come every year and make the same statement, and ask that the action required be deferred a year longer.

Mr. CAMPBELL. It does seem that after the expiration of only three or four months, when no field service has been done and very little done except to open correspondence with the clerks of the courts and to supervise their preparation of the papers, some little work on account of the district attorneys, and some cancellations—

FIELD SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of field service?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Ninety days are allowed between the filing of a petition and the hearing upon it for the purpose of making some investigation of the antecedents of the petitioner and the credibility of his witnesses. Otherwise the entire procedure is merely perfunctory.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to go into a detail of the matter to that extent? You will have to have an army of inspectors.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not think so. There would be a good many inspectors, beyond doubt. There are district attorneys writing now for information that would enable them successfully, either to oppose or allow petitions to be granted, as the case may be. Otherwise the law is ineffective. It would not accomplish anything to have elaborate forms filled out and accept those on their face as conclusive.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that you could just as easily give us the items under this \$200,000, which you have estimated, for the next fiscal year as to determine what it is going to cost for the remainder of this year? You have so many clerks here and you must certainly, in estimating this \$200,000, estimate the amount of force which you will require?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir. I must say that even was a haphazard estimate. As I represented to the Secretary at the time, it is very difficult to make any approximate estimate at this time. Nobody knows what sort of a field service we will require. Take, for example, one part of the law that imposes the duty of filing motions for the vacation of orders granting certificates improperly. We are getting some evidence every day, but we have nobody to investigate and report on that.

The district attorneys certainly have no time to go out and collect evidence, and yet there is a distinct injunction placed upon those officers, and the only cancellations of the certificates we have made thus far have been in cases where the parties themselves have appeared before the State Department applying for passports and their affidavits disclosed that they had secured the certificates in violation of law. Perhaps we have had some 20 or 25 cancellations.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The parties themselves have disclosed their own frauds?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir. In their affidavits they have made statements that show deception. Take, for example, with respect to their ages. You remember under the old law a man who came here under 18 years of age might secure his certificate if he had been five years in the country without filing a declaration, or rather, he files them simultaneously.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Under this law the district attorney has a certain number of days—I believe, thirty days—during which he can make an examination of the affidavits as submitted by the applicant and decide whether he shall take an appeal from the order of the judge.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Under this act?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir. You cut out the right of appeal from this act; I beg your pardon.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Am I wrong?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; that was in the bill originally offered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is my recollection. These affidavits are presented, at all events, in the original hearing and they are scrutinized, or ought to be, by the district attorney.

Mr. CAMPBELL. The district attorney has no duty imposed upon him by the act in that regard. The law requires it to be sent to Washington and we make the examination here to see if in form the law has been complied with, but we have no opportunity whatever to make any investigation of the affiants or of the petitioner; we can have no means of finding out.

The CHAIRMAN. All the papers for naturalization are sent here?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Every one, and the Department will have a duplicate of every naturalization record of any court in the United States.

Mr. SULLIVAN. When the case is called the district attorney has the right, whether he exercises it or not—

Mr. CAMPBELL (interrupting). He has it.

Mr. SULLIVAN (continuing). To come into court and make his objection to the granting of the certificate?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And before the judge grants it, it is his duty to examine or have examined for him the original application and the accompanying affidavit?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not understand how, after this examination and after this certificate has been granted by reason of the examination, it can happen that the affidavits themselves disclose the fraud of the petitioner?

Mr. CAMPBELL. They will not under this system, for the reason that the affidavits are attached to the petition which come in here and are examined here.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Perhaps I misunderstood you.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Have you been referring to the cancellation of certificates granted under the old law?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, entirely, because no certificate could be granted up to a few days under the new law as there has to be an interval of ninety days between the filing of the petition and the granting of the certificate.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I can readily understand how under the old law this naturalization certificate could be granted even after the application disclosed irregularity, because frequently they are granted in great haste?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many naturalizations are made in a year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It is impossible, Mr. Chairman, to say definitely. At the time that the commission was at work on the bill, which was offered here last year, various estimates were made and the most conservative seemed to be about 100,000, but I am inclined to think that it was rather under than over the mark.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that there were 100,000, then there would have to be inspected and examined 100,000 cases a year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Provided you adopt the policy of administer-

ing this law yourself and not leave anything for the district attorney to do?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We could not very well do that, because the statute forbids us to go into court. The district attorney will have to do that, but —, just as in the Post-Office matters or Treasury matters, there will have to be agents of some sort to work with the district attorneys to secure evidence. Of course, 'he papers themselves will disclose nothing where they are absolutely flawless when they get before the courts, having first to come here and then go back to the clerks to correct any defects in the papers we note and call their attention to. So the district attorney is perfectly helpless, nor could he do anything in the absence of any information that the certificate should not be granted, and that is where we take it the law is to be effective. Without that the other seems an elaboration without any purpose.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not understand the difficulty of creating this inspection force. Here you have New York, Boston, San Francisco, and one or two other principal ports of entry for immigrants. Now, the inspectors will be all the witnesses who are produced for the applicants, and whenever examination is required upon the other matters developed by the petitioner himself in his application, as to his age and his religion—

Mr. CAMPBELL (interrupting). As to his moral character.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And whether he believes in God and is not an atheist, and as to several other things that he does not believe in—the practice of polygamy, etc.—what is to prevent the speedy organization of that inspection force at those principal ports?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Well, the only thing to prevent a speedy organization is the common dictate of prudence. We do not know how much work they are going to do and we are gradually going to put in one or two at a time, just as this division grew up. The 1st of October the division consisted of three men, and, as I said, it will grow from day to day as the work grows.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But can not you take the average number of applicants for naturalization for a few years back?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir; no human being knows the number of applicants for naturalization, even approximately.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are no available statistics?

Mr. CAMPBELL. None whatever. In these little courts—police courts, probate courts, corporation courts, all sorts of courts—there are no records. We exhausted every possible means, when the commission was at work on that, to secure information, and the Attorney-General specially commissioned one officer who went all over the United States, and we could only form a guess from the reports made by the clerks of some of the larger courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain briefly the procedure to secure naturalization under this present law?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir. The first step in the proceeding is the filing by the alien, with the clerk of a court authorized to naturalize, of his declaration of intention. Permission to do that, of course, is always granted, and has heretofore been granted to races who plainly could not be naturalized.

The blank form furnished by the Government, which conforms to the requirements of this act, is filled up. The petitioner does not

have to have any qualifications. He does not have to speak English or read or write or be of good moral character or anything else. Now, at the expiration of not less than two years from that time, and five years from the date of his arrival in this country, the declarant returns to the court, or to some other court in the State or Territory where he resides, and files his petition for a certificate of naturalization on a blank, also prepared in accordance with the form given in this act.

The CHAIRMAN. What is done with the original application?

Mr. CAMPBELL. At the time he files it with the clerk; subsequently the clerk attaches the duplicate of it held by the declarant to the petition. Then, at the expiration of ninety days, petitioner returns with his witnesses, either the same ones that made the affidavits at the time he filed his petition or others, who are citizens of the United States, and he appears in court on a day set for the purpose, and a hearing is granted, at which the Government has an opportunity to appear.

If there is no opposition or no reason disclosed on the face of the paper why he should not be naturalized, the petitioner gets his certificate and that is the end of his process. If, on the other hand, there is ground for opposition, the opportunity is then afforded for the Government to oppose.

The CHAIRMAN. When he files his declaration of intention, is a copy of that sent to you?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; that is made in triplicate. The clerk has one copy, which is made a part of the permanent record of his court, a duplicate is sent here for examination and notification to the Department, and the triplicate is given to the declarant himself.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that declaration of intention accompanied by any affidavits?

Mr. CAMPBELL. It is accompanied only by his own statement; he simply makes oath.

The CHAIRMAN. He himself makes oath?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. When he comes to apply for citizenship he makes another application?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That application must be accompanied by his own affidavit?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it accompanied by any other affidavits?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; the affidavits of two witnesses, who must be American citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. That is made out in duplicate?

Mr. CAMPBELL. In duplicate, and one copy comes here.

The CHAIRMAN. Together with the affidavits?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; together with the affidavits.

The CHAIRMAN. They are examined here?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, ninety days thereafter, he presents himself to the court?

Mr. CAMPBELL. On a day set.

The CHAIRMAN. The time is set and he must appear there in person and his witnesses must appear in person?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not possible then for the court with the aid of the district attorney to examine the witnesses as thoroughly as it would be possible for an inspector to examine the witnesses and ascertain the truth of the statements contained in the papers? Why is it not just as easy for the court to do it and do it just as effectually, in the case of determining whether or not this man is entitled to become a citizen of the United States, as it is for the court or jury to determine, from the evidence submitted by witnesses orally, the rights of litigants in a court?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Suppose the courts had nobody before them but the litigants? There must be somebody to work up the case and secure the testimony in regard to any litigated rights. The inspectors would not examine the affiants themselves to see if the affiants had spoken truthfully.

The CHAIRMAN. This not a matter that men ordinarily attempt to perpetrate fraud upon the Government?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not know that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the evidence shows quite to the contrary from the reports furnished?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I grant you that, but in some cities there have been some wholesale frauds committed, but that is only a small part.

I do not think it is so much a question of fraud. Take the question of citizenship; you come to me, for example, and say: "I want you to come and testify that I have lived here five years and am a person of good moral character;" and ask: "Are you a citizen of the United States?" I say, "Oh, yes." I go there and testify that everything in the petition is as represented, and that I am a citizen of the United States. What evidence is there of that? How could a court, in a brief hearing, ascertain that I am a citizen? There are a great many people who believe they are citizens merely because they have made the declaration.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all under oath?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; from the time they make the affidavit. I think your experience will confirm my statement that they are going to stick to what they testified to when they made the affidavits. We do not know how credible they are.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for the courts to determine. The duty of granting citizenship devolves upon the courts.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it to be presumed that the court is going to grant it where the court has this opportunity of investigation, which is now required, and which the court has never had before?

Mr. CAMPBELL. The court always had the opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. To examine the applicant himself; and we have provided in this law the procedure before the court in the nature of a trial of a question of fact, whether or not this man is or is not entitled to become a citizen; and the duty of ascertaining that fact devolves upon the court.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; the court finally settles it; that is very true.

The CHAIRMAN. And if the witnesses brought here by the applicant are not satisfactory to the courts, the courts can order other witnesses, or order the applicant to present other witnesses?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; I agree with you. How many men do you think the courts could naturalize at that rate? I submit it is a tremendous undertaking, and the courts could not physically do the work that would devolve upon them if they went into any such system of investigation. My own theory in general is that the object of having these inspectors or agents is not simply to detect acts of fraud or imposition upon the court, but as well to facilitate the work of naturalizing those who really are entitled to it; otherwise I do not see how the courts can find time to do anything else than naturalize. They are protesting now that they will not be able to do the work. Some of the courts in New York—you take the circuit and district courts for the southern district of New York; you take the supreme court of New York of Kings County—one of them sent in, I think, the other day, 1,000 declarations. Sometimes there may be 1,000 petitions in the same court that will mature practically at the same time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any duty imposed by this act upon the district attorneys of the United States in the matter of investigating?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; some duties. The duty of filing motions for the vacation of orders, granting certificates illegally or improperly, and certain other duties, such as that of taking testimony where the petitioner has to prove the additional residence elsewhere in the United States besides the time he has resided in the State, to make the required five years. The United States attorney has to be present when the deposition is taken, or has to provide for the interests of the Government to be cared for by some assistant.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Section 11 gives him the right, but apparently does not impose upon him the duty.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But, practically, "may" means "must," when it describes a public duty. I think that point has been pretty well settled by the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see whereby we can report to the House a lump sum appropriation for the employment of clerks here in the city of Washington, and I think you had better send to the committee a detailed statement of the clerks now employed in your bureau and the salary paid to each, and an estimate of the number of clerks, as near as you can arrive at it, that will be required in the city during the next fiscal year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has this force been organized for the examination of the immigrant when he lands?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That force has long since been organized and is a part of the service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If your bureau becomes possessed of the notion that you should fully investigate all the questions which are exposed in the petition you could employ thousands of clerks and spend millions of money?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not think we would ever become possessed of so impractical a notion as that, but I do think there are certain places where investigating officers should be stationed, places like New York, and at the centers of population—places like Chicago, St. Louis, and others. There is also a large number of cases throughout the country—the West, and perhaps, more particularly the Southern States—where the clerk of the court, by having the papers properly made out, will accomplish the purpose of the law, and where I do not believe it

will require any such large force, especially as we have in addition the security that, should it sufficiently appear that any certificate has been granted improperly, we can go into court and ask that the certificate be canceled. That provision is in this act.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the inspection service, you depend upon the ability of the Secretary to secure appropriations for the purpose of paying for the service?

Mr CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; undoubtedly. It all depends upon the action of Congress in providing for this force.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It depends a good deal upon the mental attitude of the Secretary. Suppose he takes a practical view of the statute and decides to make conditions somewhat better than they have been in the past instead of reforming the situation all at once, which would be impossible?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is why he did not want to make this estimate. He thought it better to go slowly and use the men as they became necessary.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Would it not be practicable to create a small force at these large ports of entry and receive whatever assistance he could get from the political committees of both parties?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is the course proposed.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And then investigate cases which were suspicious upon their face and furnish that information to the district attorneys, who could object to the granting of the certificates and convict those guilty of fraud and deny the certificates to those persons. That would have an influence upon those who had an intention to defraud?

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is the purpose.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If you have a small force organized and progress to some extent in that direction next year you would have the experience and you would know how much more you would need and you could make an estimate. Why can not you make an estimate for a small force? Is that impossible? You have not convinced me it is.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is extremely difficult, and the only thing that we could do would be, perhaps, to make an abundant estimate. That was suggested as a possible way. Personally, I had some scruples about asking for men that I did not know I would need.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It might be better to create a small force at the beginning and station them at the places where the most travel arises, such as New York and Philadelphia, and see whether they are effective.

Mr. CAMPBELL. As far as the field force is concerned I do not think there is any difficulty, because the Secretary has authority to make appointments and pay the officers out of the appropriation what he thinks is fit, unless they are located in Washington.

Mr. SMITH. He can not pay any more than is appropriated?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir; but if you appropriate \$100,000 he does not have to come here and say, "I recommend the appointment of an inspector at New York."

Mr. SMITH. No.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That is the point. This gentleman was talking to me as though the same rule applied to the field force, as to officers stationed in Washington, and I was trying to correct that apparent misapprehension. We have to make an estimate of the force here.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And we want you to make an estimate of the force elsewhere.

Mr. SMITH. And in the same way?

Mr. CAMPBELL. We have to make an estimate in gross to cover the total amount wanted, but we do not have to make an estimate for each individual and ask Congress to authorize us to pay the man in New York \$3,000, or \$2,000, or \$1,000. We do have to ask Congress to pay the head of this work in Washington \$4,000, what he is getting.

Mr. SMITH. It is the special purpose of Congress to say what amounts should be fixed for the various classes of employees, even outside of the city of Washington.

Mr. CAMPBELL. But you take the immigration office in New York—

Mr. SMITH (interrupting). That is paid exclusively out of the head tax and not out of the public funds, which does not apply to your office.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think it does.

Mr. SMITH. But it has not been demonstrated. There is no indication that you will take in the \$200,000 which you are asking for next year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I think there is. In three months I have taken in nearly \$16,000 and expended \$5,000.

Mr. SMITH. You think that your receipts will increase so that they will amount to \$200,000?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Without in any manner intimating that the salary is excessive, it was the contemplation of Congress that this work should be under the head of the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any chief of division, so far as you know, under the Government receiving \$4,000 a year?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I can not say as to that, because I am very unfamiliar with such things. I do not know. I should suppose a chief of division would be paid rather with reference to the amount of labor or skill required in the administration of the law. I should think that would be rather the criterion than what some other one received. The term "chief of division" does not indicate anything.

Mr. SMITH. The law contemplated and Congress contemplated that the responsibility of this office should be upon the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and the law so provides?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Under the law you are doubtless discharging highly responsible duties, but the question is whether or not there has not been practically created an office of great responsibility in place of a mere subordinate as contemplated by the statute and in doing that has he not raised your salary beyond that paid to any chief of division in the United States?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I can not answer that question.

Mr. SMITH. You can not tell me of anyone getting so high a salary?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I can not. I do not know of the salaries paid chiefs of divisions, except that I have heard that Mr. Uhler gets \$3,500.

Mr. SMITH. If you have no information, we do not desire to press the inquiry.

Have you anything before you showing the number of applications for naturalization in the month of December?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I have.

Mr. SMITH. Could you give it to us?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many declarations of intention were filed in the month of December?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Six thousand three hundred and ninety.

Mr. SMITH. How many in the previous month?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Seven thousand one hundred and forty-six.

Mr. SMITH. How many in the previous month?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Six thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

Mr. SMITH. So that, so far as your experience goes, the total number runs about 7,000 a month?

Mr. CAMPBELL. About 20,000 for the first quarter.

Mr. SMITH. A little under 7,000 a month?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; we were very much delayed in getting out these forms.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, the declarations of intention always very considerably exceed the naturalization?

Mr. CAMPBELL. There have been no naturalizations.

Mr. SMITH. I mean under the old law?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; obviously.

Mr. SMITH. Obviously, there never will be as many applications as declarations, because the death rate in two years is fairly considerable.

Mr. CAMPBELL. I agree with you.

Mr. SMITH. And some persons make declaration and then change their minds and never apply?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Your figures of declarations up to date intimate the naturalizations to be in the neighborhood of less than 80,000, in place of 100,000.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Does the new law make any change in the old one in reference to the fact that the naturalization of the parents during the minority of the children naturalizes the children?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Not a particle. That provision of the revised statutes stands.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any change in the law by which the naturalization of the husband operates to naturalize the wife?

Mr. CAMPBELL. None whatever.

Mr. SMITH. Now, can you tell me what the percentage of the immigration is to the United States of male persons over 16 years of age?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I can not give you that information.

Mr. SMITH. When you revise your statement would you be able to state that?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Number of arrivals, male and female, over 14 years of age for the past three fiscal years:

1904	703, 720
1905	911, 831
1906	964, 462

Statistics for male arrivals not available.

Mr. SMITH. Will you kindly insert that in the record as an additional aid in ascertaining what the probable naturalizations will be?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir. I would like you, as your interrogatories are rather directed to show the situation on one side, to take into consideration the fact I stated here that thus far only about half of the courts have applied.

Mr. SMITH. But courts in every locality are authorized?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. The Federal courts?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir; but sometimes it costs \$100 or \$200 to get to those courts.

Mr. SMITH. Where does that occur?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I have had several reports from the clerks to that effect. One case in Florida where it cost a man \$100 to bring his witnesses to a Federal court and he protested against the law.

Mr. SMITH. But there are several Federal courts even in the small State of Florida?

Mr. CAMPBELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Not only that, but each court meets in more than one place. They are scattered all over the State of Florida, and I am inclined to think that he was drawing on his imagination?

Mr. CAMPBELL. To some extent that is possible. I wish I was able to give you the exact information, but I can state as a general proposition that a number of clerks have already written protesting because of the expense involved. I will tell you one fact, the Federal courts do not sit continuously at these various places. We will suppose that a man in a Western State has filed a claim to public land, and has filed with it his declaration of intention. His five years are just about expiring. There is a limitation of time within which he can perfect title and he must get his certificate, whatever the expense may be. He has already devoted five years to locating the land.

Mr. SMITH. He does not have to prove it just at the end of the five years unless he wants to?

Mr. CAMPBELL. He has to prove it at the expiration of a certain period. I do not know what the time is, but I think Congress has recently extended the time.

Mr. SMITH. I think you are in error about that. Congress passed a law on the subject of granting to the people on irrigated land time, where they were unable to irrigate within the time fixed by law. He does not have to prove it at the end of the time?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I do not know as to that.

Mr. SMITH. The Federal courts meet every six months everywhere, and as a general proposition hold adjourned sessions between the terms; but eliminating that, is there any place in the Eastern States—

Mr. CAMPBELL (interrupting). In the Southern States, not in the Eastern States.

Mr. SMITH (continuing). Where the State courts have not taken out this right?

Mr. CAMPBELL. I would have to examine a map to find out where the courts are located, before I could answer a question of that kind.

WEDNESDAY, *January 23, 1907.*

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. SUMNER I. KIMBALL, GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Your position is that of superintendent?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; general superintendent.

PAY OF CREW, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe that the amount estimated for the next fiscal year for this Service is \$1,729,110 as against \$1,602,850 for the current fiscal year?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; for the item, Pay of crews, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly explain the necessity for this somewhat abnormal increase?

Mr. KIMBALL. It is an abnormal increase for me, because I do not very often ask for any very large increase.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you all you asked for last year?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; and you generally have done so. You, however, took off \$20,000 from the estimate for the establishment of life-saving stations.

The CHAIRMAN. That was for new stations. This is for general administration.

Mr. KIMBALL. That was all right, and I want to say that you can take off \$20,000 estimated this year for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a balance have you now on hand for establishing new life-saving stations?

Mr. KIMBALL. About the same amount that we had last year. We have not made the expenditures that we expected we should.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not recall the amount—how much was it, approximately?

Mr. KIMBALL. I think we said it was \$110,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, please go on and state the reasons for this increase the pay of crews, etc.

Mr. KIMBALL. The principal increase is for the repair and rebuilding of life-saving stations, and for supplying power lifeboats and the installation of power in lifeboats now in the service. We have recently solved the problem of applying power to self-righting and self-bailing lifeboats—a very important advance in the improvement of life-saving appliances. We have installed power in several of our old boats, and we wish to install it in all the self-righting and self-bailing boats we have. This improvement has added greatly to the efficiency of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Your increased estimate of \$100,000 is due largely to the installation of this new apparatus in the boats?

Mr. KIMBALL. And for the rebuilding and repairing of stations. The repairs are pretty expensive. I really have not estimated enough. The earthquake at San Francisco caused a loss of \$5,000 in the complete destruction of the property in our storehouse. Then, necessary repairs to stations in the vicinity of San Francisco, \$6,000. The cyclone at Santa Rosa resulted in the complete destruction of the station there, which will have to be replaced, and will cost \$10,000. We estimate at least that. The Galveston life-saving station was utterly destroyed by the Galveston flood and has never been replaced. We have got along with a private building that we rented, but we must build a new station there. That will cost \$15,000, we estimate. I should not be surprised if it cost more. These estimates are as low as I think we can get along with. The encroachment of the sea at Fort Macon, N. C., has compelled us to move the station, and we shall have to do considerable additional work there. I have estimated that at \$3,500.

The Brazos life-saving station has become sanded up. The sand has blown around it so that we can not get our boats out and in and we will have to move to a new locality. I think it will be cheaper to build a new station. I put that at \$3,100. Watch Hill station, Rhode Island, will have to be rebuilt. The old station is entirely inadequate. It never was well located, because at that time we could not get a good location, twenty-five years ago, and we estimate that will cost about \$15,000. The engineers of the War Department estimate that the bulkhead required at Chicago will cost about \$7,700, and they insist that we must pay half of that. That would be \$3,850. Then, there are repairs and improvements to existing stations of a minor character that amount, according to the estimates sent into us in making the demands for those improvements, to \$24,086. All this amounts to \$85,536. If you allow me this appropriation I shall have to reduce or reject many of these items, which I shall do, according to the best of my ability. The fact is we have been getting along for a good many years just as cheaply as we could and have spent as little money as we possibly could get along with.

The time has now come when we must spend more or else the Service must suffer materially in its efficiency.

POWER BOATS.

The matter of power boats is a new thing, but it is estimated by those who have seen them operate and have tried them that it will add to the efficiency of the stations 50 per cent. Our greatest loss of life on the Long Island coast, for example, has arisen from the inability of the crews on the shore to reach vessels that have stranded some 500 or 600 yards off, when no boat could be launched from the land on account of the tremendous seas and the prevailing gales. Take, for instance, the case of the steamer *Drumelzier* two years ago. The shipwrecked people were on the wreck three days and there was no means of rescuing them. When the *Drumelzier* had come aground we went to her—we could go at that time, but the storm increased. The people thought they were safe enough and did not want to come ashore. That night, however, a heavier storm set in and they suffered

for three days on the wreck, no boat from the shore being able to go to their relief and the vessel being beyond the range of a shotline. Wrecking steamers and other vessels went to the vicinity on the outside and endeavored to give relief, but could not. Finally, however, we sent one of these self-righting and self-bailing lifeboats from Sandy Hook, New Jersey, a distance of 47 miles, and effected a rescue.

METHOD OF PREPARING ESTIMATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me interrupt you. How do you arrive at your estimates? Do you take the statements sent to you by the district superintendents or do you have inspectors to go around and examine the buildings and determine their condition and what is needed in the way of repairs or rebuilding?

Mr. KIMBALL. Generally the first request comes from the inspector.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you inspectors?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; there are inspectors in every district. I will not say in every district, because there is none in the first district, but in most of the districts there is an inspector.

DUTIES OF INSPECTORS.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of your inspectors, outside of inspecting the buildings?

Mr. KIMBALL. They drill the crews and make a general inspection, as an officer inspecting an army post would do.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of them detailed from the Army or Navy?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir; they are detailed from the Revenue-Cutter Service.

The CHAIRMAN. There are not any really paid from your appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir. We pay their commutation of quarters, but not their salaries.

POWER BOATS (AGAIN).

I was telling you that we effected that rescue by one of these boats at last after tugs and other vessels from the outside could not approach. We sent her 47 miles and she got there in time to take the people off. That is what the boats can do. You can send them long distances.

Mr. SMITH. Do I understand that this boat could be launched in any worse weather than an ordinary boat or sent from some place where it could be launched?

Mr. KIMBALL. We send it from a place where it can be launched in quiet deep water and go outside.

Mr. SMITH. It would not be any more possible to launch it in bad weather than any other boat?

Mr. KIMBALL. No. We took this one from Sandy Hook Harbor.

Mr. SMITH. I wanted to get it clearly on the record, whether this boat could be launched in worse weather or whether it could go a greater distance so as to be launched in quiet water?

Mr. KIMBALL. These boats are placed at such stations as have available deep water, and if any disaster occurs, say within fifty or sixty or a hundred miles, they will go over there to the rescue. One of those boats has just passed through Long Island Sound in a gale that was sometimes 40 miles an hour, and she made 7 knots an hour in that gale and went nearly the whole length of the Sound without a hitch or break the first time she was taken out. It is a very important matter.

Mr. SMITH. How many of those boats do you contemplate ultimately having on the entire coast?

Mr. KIMBALL. I should say that there ought to be about 65 or 70 of them on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes.

Mr. SMITH. How many have you now?

Mr. KIMBALL. Of the power boats or of the boats that we wish to install power in?

Mr. SMITH. The power boats.

Mr. KIMBALL. We will have 17 power boats when a contract which is now being worked out has been completed. We have 11 completed and 6 under contract.

Mr. SMITH. If you get the appropriation you ask this year how many will you have completed out of that appropriation and all prior ones?

Mr. KIMBALL. That I can not tell you, because I can not tell you how much they will cost. I can possibly shave on the cost of repairs to stations and omit some that I have mentioned as needed. I ought to have asked for more appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. It is not your idea that anything like your entire supply will be furnished out of this year's appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You have not any definite idea, if this appropriation is allowed, how many boats you will be able to complete?

Mr. KIMBALL. I would not want to commit myself as to the number, because I might fail.

Mr. SMITH. The only certainty is that you will get some?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; as many as I can, because I consider it the most important thing in the service, even of more importance than the reconstruction or rebuilding of any of the stations.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this appropriation, if it should be given to you in full, is available for new work of all classes?

Mr. KIMBALL. You mean the establishment of new stations or anything of that sort?

Mr. SMITH. No. This large appropriation covers the pay of your men and everything?

Mr. KIMBALL. Everything.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this is for the pay of men and current administration of various kinds, and how much of it is for rebuilding of stations and the remodeling of boats and things like that?

Mr. KIMBALL. You want the expense of rebuilding, etc., separate from the expenses of the men?

Mr. SMITH. You have certain expenses of administration in this service?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Which comes out of this item?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And if you have a balance you can use that for rebuilding stations or reconstructing or rebuilding boats, and I want to know how much of this may be said to be a fixed charge for the pay of men and everything else you use?

Mr. KIMBALL. The first is the pay of superintendents.

Mr. SMITH. That is in the main item.

Mr. KIMBALL. The pay of surfmen is \$1,259,110. The disability fund is \$70,000, under sections 7 and 8 of the act of May 4, 1882. The rest is \$400,000 for everything else.

Mr. SMITH. If we give you this estimate, there will be \$400,000 that could be utilized for the purpose of converting these boats into power boats and for the reconstruction of stations and similar work?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; including traveling expenses, freight, fuel, water, and every other necessary expense carried in that item.

Mr. SMITH. You have no separation of that \$400,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. Only as we separate it on the books.

Mr. SMITH. You have no separation in the estimates?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You do not know what proportion of that would be consumed in fixed charges of administration?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir. It would be exceedingly difficult to separate the items. One can not form an intelligent estimate very well, because for instance in one year the damage wrought by the ravages of storms will be entirely different from that of another year. The cost of coal is a good deal and the cost of repairs is growing rapidly. It costs nearly twice as much to build a life-saving station to-day as it did a few years ago.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give me the minimum amount spent for the purposes of administration?

Mr. KIMBALL. I can not give it to you now; I can take it from my books.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose when you come to correct your notes you fill in what has been your minimum and perhaps your maximum expenditures in recent years for purposes of administration, for coal and traveling expenses and everything that would come out of this \$400,000, so that we can see how much we will be giving you for new work?

Mr. KIMBALL. For the last five or ten years?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; that will be sufficient. Then we will be able to see whether we are giving you \$200,000 or \$400,000 for new work.

The following are the minimum and maximum expenditures for general purposes of administration in the five years ending June 30, 1905. (The year 1906 is not included because the amount is not yet determined on account of outstanding bills, unfinished contracts, etc.)

The minimum and maximum for the several items of expenditure for general purposes of administration within the same five years are shown in the following table:

[Minimum year, 1901; amount, \$267,716.83. Maximum year, 1905; amount, \$847,864.40.]

	Mini- mum year.	Amount.	Maxi- mum year.	Amount.
Apparatus (including lifeboats, surfboats, etc.)	1902	\$20,681.82	1904	\$51,772.16
Stationery, advertising, etc.	1901	1,581.45	1904	2,561.89
Commutation of quarters and fuel in kind for officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service detailed for duty in the Life-Saving Service	1902	6,054.44	1905	7,981.04
Compensation for special services, labor, including assistants to superintendents of construction, employees at store-houses, etc.	1902	30,050.77	1905	48,560.69
Draft animals and maintenance of same	1901	9,538.54	1904	12,348.12
Equipments (all boats not for use at wrecks; flags, tools, hardware, etc.)	1905	6,090.98	1901	15,038.87
Freight, cartage, packing, storage, telegraphing, etc.	1902	5,584.14	1905	9,149.83
Fuel and water for stations	1901	21,189.33	1905	29,736.32
Furniture	1903	5,711.45	1905	7,989.07
Medals of honor, including mounting and engraving	1903	19.49	1904	2,060.50
Rebuilding, repair, and improvement of stations	1901	59,007.56	1902	118,463.47
Rents	1901	6,622.44	1905	8,279.43
Repairs to apparatus, equipments, and furniture	1903	3,045.46	1905	7,236.83
Sites for stations	1902	433.35	1904	2,104.30
Subsistence of persons rescued from wrecked vessels	1902	95.60	1905	311.90
Supplies (perishable articles that frequently have to be re-newed)	1902	15,909.13	1903	21,201.98
Telephones, telephone lines, and their maintenance	1901	17,937.17	1905	24,501.90
Transporting apparatus to and from wrecks at stations where horses are not kept	1903	329.20	1904	563.75
Traveling expenses of officers	1902	11,490.29	1905	16,193.02

I have stated to the committee that in preparing my estimates I had reckoned for pay of surfmen, \$1,259,110; for disability payments under sections 7 and 8 of the act of May 4, 1882, \$70,000, and for everything else, \$400,000. The committee must not understand that I expect that the entire sum of \$1,259,110 will be required to pay surfmen. I can reasonably expect that the amount will fall considerably below that sum, leaving the difference to be expended for power boats, repairing and rebuilding stations, and for other purposes mentioned in the paragraph. All the items included in the paragraph are grouped as one item of appropriation on account of the difficulty of determining, even approximately long in advance, the amounts that will be required for each expenditure, and it is on account of this difficulty that the appropriation committees have sanctioned such grouping—the necessity, which arises from the peculiar nature of the service, having long ago been explained. The above tables show how the expenditures for the various items of general administration vary in different years. The variance in the amounts paid to surfmen is no less marked than in any of the other items. The following are the minimum and maximum amounts paid to surfmen in the five years heretofore mentioned: For the year 1901, minimum, \$1,068,487.77; for the year 1905, maximum, \$1,117,854.82.

The pay of our crew is naturally the first and most important thing to be considered, for we must be sure of being able to keep the stationed opened and manned for the time the law requires. The law provides for the manning of the stations on the Great Lakes from the opening to the close of navigation, which continues, at great risk to vessels (the season being the most dangerous of the year), until winter renders further navigation impossible by the freezing of har-

bors, etc. Sometimes navigation has ceased by the 1st of December, but usually it extends to the 10th, 12th, 15th, or 18th, and in several instances it has continued even to the 31st day of that month. Some of the stations usually close, however, earlier than others, but it would be unsafe to fail to consider the possibility of some year occurring when it would be necessary to keep them all open very late.

The usual time for the opening of navigation is about April 1, although it has opened on some of the lakes as early as March 20. In making up our estimates we have reckoned the opening at April 1 and the closing at December 15.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

(See also page —.)

STATEMENT OF CAPT. W. G. ROSS, CHIEF, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. F. C. BILLARD.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position in connection with the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain Ross. I am chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

CONSTRUCTORS—INCREASE OF.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe on page 58 of the book before you, that you seek to change the language and propose to increase the number of constructors?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And add the language "cadet engineers?"

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. A law was passed at the last session of Congress that gave us a constructor for engineering duty. We previously had a constructor for hulls only. Now we have a constructor for engineering duty, which makes two, and that change was made to correspond with the law. With reference to cadet engineers, the same law gives us the authority instead of appointing assistant engineers directly into the service from civil life, to appoint cadet engineers and have them serve a probationary term before they receive commissions. That accounts for the language "cadet engineers."

The CHAIRMAN. You also have included the word "pilot," which has not heretofore been carried in the bill?

Captain Ross. That was inserted so that rations would apply only to pilots. Otherwise rations might be construed to apply to the two civilian constructors, and the two contract surgeons, and we wish to have the language clear.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 59 I observe that you have added new language: "And the movements and anchorage?"

Captain Ross. In the St. Marys River, to which that language applies, our vessels cover a considerable distance. They have supervision of the movements of merchant craft through certain channels in the river in addition to anchorage work, and that is the reason the change was made.

INCREASE OF APPROPRIATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount estimated for is \$75,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year. Can you give the Committee some information as to the reason for the increase?

Captain Ross. There is an increase of \$16,284.50 for the pay of officers, and of \$9,972 for the pay of crews, and an estimated increase of \$15,000 for improvements for our depot at Arundel Cove, Maryland; there is a decrease of \$620. That makes a net increase of \$40,636.50. The reason for the first two items of increase is on account of the increased number of retired officers and the larger number of cadets now authorized by law, some of whom will be commissioned as third lieutenants after a two years' probationary course. The increase for the pay of crews is based upon a slight increase estimated in the complements of new vessels and upon the fact that the pay of crews has been increased about 8 or 10 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent, if at all, has the number of officers or the number of crews increased?

Captain Ross. The number of officers?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Captain Ross. The number of retired officers in 1908 will be somewhat in excess of the number of the previous year.

The CHAIRMAN. And this increase in the appropriation is on account of the officers who have been retired and not on account of officers brought into the active service?

Captain Ross. Only on account of retired officers and cadets. The law of last Congress gave us authority to appoint additional cadets.

The CHAIRMAN. What constitutes the additional expense that you have estimated here of about \$35,000?

Captain Ross. That has been added for the purpose of meeting the increase in the cost of supplies, materials, labor, fuel, etc., that we can not estimate upon. These things are constantly going up.

SPECIAL REPAIRS TO REVENUE CUTTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 60 you have reduced your estimate for special repairs to revenue cutters from \$200,000 to \$175,994?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Before we leave the other section, there is a question that I would like to ask. On page 59 we find "not exceeding \$10,000 for the improvement of the depot for the service at Arundel Cove, Md.," and you propose to strike out that limitation?

Captain Ross. We have added \$15,000, so that we could make additional necessary improvements at the depot.

Mr. SMITH. If you want \$25,000, why would it not be at least proper to substitute \$25,000 instead of making the \$1,600,000 available for Arundel Cove?

Captain Ross. My idea was to limit the appropriation to \$25,000.

Mr. SMITH. This would not do that. You propose to strike out \$10,000 and put in \$25,000?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. Strike out \$10,000 and put in \$25,000.

Mr. SMITH. What you ask is to strike out \$10,000 and insert \$25,000?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. We desire to increase our plant and improve it to the extent of \$25,000 only.

The CHAIRMAN. What special repairs to the revenue cutters do you contemplate making during the next fiscal year covered by this item of \$175,994?

Captain Ross. I have an estimate up to date to cover this point. Shall I read it in detail, giving the name of each ship, or the total amounts?

The CHAIRMAN. Give the total and leave the memorandum with the stenographer to insert in the record.

Captain Ross. I had a statement prepared to-day to cover what we regard as important and necessary repairs to our ships outside of the ordinary repairs which run through the year. The superintendent of construction informs me that he will require \$88,470, and the engineer in chief, who has charge of the machinery of the vessels, informs me that he will require \$99,524. That makes a total of \$187,994, which is about \$12,000 in excess of what we have asked for in these estimates.

Mr. TAYLOR. You asked for less. How do you account for asking for less?

Captain Ross. The original estimate was made up some time ago. We are asking for less than we could use at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you submit the memorandum that you have of the different vessels on which this expenditure is to be made?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

Summary of special estimate for repairs.

REPAIRS TO HULLS.

<i>Arcata</i>	\$325. 00
<i>Algonquin</i>	3, 010. 00
<i>Apache</i>	6, 550. 00
<i>Calumet</i>	200. 00
<i>Dallas</i>	7, 450. 00
<i>Dexter</i>	5, 950. 00
<i>Fessenden</i>	16, 075. 00
<i>Forward</i>	2, 100. 00
<i>Golden Gate</i>	2, 755. 00
<i>Gresham</i>	2, 750. 00
<i>Hartley</i>	260. 00
<i>Hudson</i>	1, 490. 00
<i>Mackinac</i>	550. 00
<i>Manning</i>	4, 000. 00
<i>Manhattan</i>	4, 300. 00
<i>McCulloch</i>	6, 150. 00
<i>Mohawk</i>	265. 00
<i>Morrill</i>	3, 145. 00
<i>Onondaga</i>	5, 575. 00
<i>Perry</i>	3, 800. 00
<i>Rush</i>	3, 075. 00
<i>Tuscarora</i>	630. 00
<i>Windom</i>	935. 00
<i>Winnisimmet</i>	300. 00
<i>Winona</i>	5, 330. 00
<i>Wissahickon</i>	1, 500. 00
Total	88, 470. 00

REPAIRS TO MACHINERY.

<i>Algonquin</i>	3, 800. 00
<i>Bear</i>	8, 600. 00
<i>Gresham</i>	1, 150. 00
<i>Manning</i>	5, 400. 00
<i>McCulloch</i>	7, 100. 00
<i>Onondaga</i>	4, 950. 00
<i>Rush</i>	17, 700. 00

<i>Seminole</i>	\$500.00
<i>Dallas</i>	11,000.00
<i>Fessenden</i>	14,000.00
<i>Morrill</i>	2,500.00
<i>Perry</i>	1,074.00
<i>Windom</i>	3,800.00
<i>Winona</i>	2,300.00
<i>Calumet</i>	850.00
<i>Golden Gate</i>	7,800.00
<i>Hudson</i>	1,150.00
<i>Wissahickon</i>	950.00
<i>Alert</i>	1,400.00
<i>Penrose</i>	3,200.00
<i>Tybee</i>	300.00
Total	99,524.00
Estimate repairs to hull	88,470.00
Estimate repairs to machinery	99,524.00
Total	187,994.00

COMPLETION OF OCEAN-GOING TUG.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is an estimate of \$70,000 for the completion of an ocean-going tug for the North Pacific coast?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. That is a tug that we are to build to cooperate with the life-saving station at Neah Bay, Washington. The amount that was authorized for that vessel was \$170,000. One hundred thousand dollars has already been provided and this estimate asks for the additional \$70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract been awarded?

Captain Ross. The contract has not been made, but we have invited bids to build the vessel and they are to be opened, I think, on February 6, so that if anybody bids within the appropriation the vessel will probably be completed within the next year, and we will require the entire amount of \$170,000.

COMPLETION OF DERELICT DESTROYER.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next estimate is \$150,000 for the completion of a steam vessel?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; that is to be a derelict destroyer. The plans and specifications for the vessel will be ready next month, and we will then immediately ask for bids, and if we get a bid within the appropriation she will also be completed within the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. The limit of cost is \$250,000. Do you anticipate that you will be able to get bids within the limit of cost?

Captain Ross. We hope to come within the limit. She is going to be a special type of vessel. When we get these appropriations so far ahead of the time that the work begins we find, when we are ready to build, that the cost of labor and materials has gone up, and it is difficult to construct the vessel within the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you first submit to Congress your request for authority to construct this vessel?

Captain Ross. I think we put in our special estimate the latter part of the last session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The latter part of the last session of Congress?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is my recollection. You got the authority during that session, and you also got the appropriation during that session, and seven months have elapsed since that time which you have consumed in preparing plans and specifications, and it would seem therefore that the delay has been more in your office than with Congress.

Captain Ross. I am not putting the delay upon anyone else; it may be upon our office, because we have not a large force. This appropriation was available, I think, the 1st of July.

We started in by organizing a board to formulate preliminary plans. As this was to be a peculiar type of craft they received suggestions from various maritime sources. After that we had to carefully get up working plans and specifications; then it takes some little time to get specifications printed and bound at the Government Printing Office. The specifications of the hull and machinery of a ship will make a couple of books that thick [indicating], and they have to be gotten up with great exactness. Our only hull constructor on the 1st of December resigned. He got a more lucrative place in private business, and we have been delayed about a month in securing a successor.

COMPLETION OF STEAMER FOR MAINE COAST.

The CHAIRMAN. I see at the bottom of page 61 the item "for completing the hull of and equipping revenue steamer for the coast of Maine, \$50,087."

Captain Ross. Do you wish me to explain that?

The CHAIRMAN. Your note is very full.

Captain Ross. We have had more trouble with that vessel than with any vessel under construction for many years. To-day at 12.30 I had a telegram that she had arrived at Wilmington, Del., having been towed there to have the machinery put in, the hull having been built on the Hudson River. It is absolutely necessary to have that appropriation in order to complete the vessel. If we do not promptly complete her she will deteriorate and it will cost decidedly more in the end to put her in condition. The trouble in connection with the vessel is that the people who agreed to build her could not do it, and we had to get, a short time ago, an outside party to launch the vessel from the yard of this company which agreed to build her. We had to pay a considerable amount of money to get her off the stocks, because it would have been ruinous to the vessel to have left her there. Besides the Government had made a number of partial payments on the vessel. We could only find one company who would go in and do this work. The others declined to go into another company's shipyard, and we consequently had a great deal of trouble in regard to the situation. We have bondsmen to the extent of \$30,000, but we can not hold them until after we have exhausted the present appropriation. We have about \$30,000 still available, but require the \$50,000 additional in order to complete her.

Mr. SMITH. Last year you did not receive appropriations for the repair of revenue cutters. Is that correct?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; we received no special appropriation prior to the present fiscal year.

Mr. SMITH. Repairs were paid for out of the general appropriation?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Which has not been reduced any, and has been found to be a sufficient item?

Captain Ross. It has not been reduced.

Mr. SMITH. At the time you were here last year you had an estimate for \$312,869 for the repair of revenue cutters, of which we gave you \$200,000, leaving \$112,869, which was then estimated as necessary, as I understood you. This year you ask for \$175,000, or about \$63,000 more than was deemed necessary last year to complete the work of extraordinary repairs. I would like to know, first, why that increase, and, second, whether this ends the general overhauling of the revenue cutters, if we appropriate it?

Captain Ross. There is a point you have not brought in. You transferred to our service last year the *Bancroft*, at that time belonging to the Navy, for our practice ship for cadets, and at that time we asked for \$100,000 to put her into condition. Now, you see, out of this \$200,000 additional given us we have taken about \$100,000 to repair that vessel. She is now being repaired by the Newport News Shipbuilding Company.

Mr. SMITH. Do I understand that that \$100,000 was not included in the \$312,000?

Captain Ross. It was not included. We had previously asked for \$100,000 to repair the *Bancroft*.

Mr. SMITH. So you have only received \$100,000 upon the \$312,000?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; that is all.

Mr. SMITH. What I want to get at is this: How long are these large extraordinary appropriations for repairs going to continue before you will have your vessels brought up so there will be nothing but current repairs?

Captain Ross. That is very difficult for me to say, because as a vessel grows old she always requires more repairs. I have tried to estimate this year so that we could put everything in good shape, and have asked for about the difference between what you gave us, the \$100,000 and what we originally estimated for.

Mr. SMITH. By reason of getting this special appropriation you have entirely relieved the general item of repairs?

Captain Ross. No, we make a good many repairs out of the general appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Does the Auditor still allow you to do that when you have a special appropriation?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; because running repairs are provided for in the general appropriation. One of the best things this committee ever did for our service was to give us that item for special repairs and enable us to keep our vessels in shape, which we could not previously do.

Mr. SMITH. We will have given you \$375,000 if we give you this money. Last year you asked for \$412,000, including the \$100,000 for the *Bancroft*, to bring the whole service up to a high state.

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So that when we have given you \$375,000 there will remain only \$37,000 of all you ask for last year that has not been given you. Do I understand that if we give you this money now we can

depend upon a very large reduction, in the special item, in the absence of any unforeseen catastrophe?

Captain Ross. I think so, without question. Of course I can not tell you what may arise. The \$37,000, to which you refer, was stricken out, since that amount had been asked for last year to repair the cutters *Grant* and *Hamilton*, vessels that were afterwards found not worth repairing and which have been sold.

Mr. SMITH. In the absence of any extraordinary catastrophe?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; we have several very old vessels in our service and they give us a great deal of trouble, but we try to keep them going.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For installing and operating on not exceeding twelve vessels of the Revenue-Cutter Service the wireless telegraph system, \$44,600." How many vessels have you in the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Captain Ross. Including launches, we have 41 vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. How many vessels have you on which you could install or operate to advantage the wireless telegraph?

Captain Ross. All of them, but the launches.

The CHAIRMAN. How many launches have you?

Captain Ross. Six or seven. The purpose of this item was to put the wireless telegraph system at the start upon about twelve vessels where it could be used to the best advantage. We have during the winter season, at the present time, our vessels on the Atlantic coast constantly cruising in aid of distressed mariners. That is in accordance with the law. We ought to put the wireless telegraph system upon these vessels and upon those that make extended cruises upon the Pacific coast and those stationed at Honolulu and Porto Rico. I had estimated that we could probably cover the field by putting it on about 12 vessels, although I have estimated for "not exceeding twelve vessels," for the reason that a wireless outfit costs, probably, anywhere from \$2,000 to \$4,500, according to the system. We have not yet determined, although it is now under consideration by a board at the Department, what system would be best adapted for the service, and so we can not make any exact estimate in regard to the matter. If it is found that the money can not extend to twelve vessels it might go toward equipping ten or eleven.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at the amount necessary to install the service?

Captain Ross. In this case I simply estimated that it would cost about \$3,000 per vessel, exclusive of operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the wireless telegraph system on a naval vessel costs?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. I have the cost of the various systems here. Take the Marconi system—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). You can not use that system.

Captain Ross. We do not know. We are investigating that now. The company think we can.

The CHAIRMAN. The Navy Department informed the committee a few days ago that the owner of the Marconi system was an English corporation and they would allow or permit the Navy Department to use it provided they would exclude all commercial messages and limit

it solely and exclusively to the transmission of messages or orders and things of that kind, and a man on a vessel could not send a message by wireless telegraphy to his wife or family or could not order supplies or anything of that kind, and for that reason the naval officers in formed us that they have not been able to use the Marconi system.

Captain Ross. I had a talk with the Marconi agent, and he told me about that, but he said they would try to satisfactorily put their system upon our vessels. Their system would cost \$1,750. The Stone system, giving a range of 200 miles, would cost \$3,500; the Telefunken system, with a range of 200 miles, would cost \$4,500; the Shoemaker system would cost for our vessels, with a range of 200 miles, \$3,278.50; the De Forest system, which is the one generally used by the merchant steamers up and down the coast would cost \$2,275. So you see there is quite a difference in the price, depending upon the kind of device used.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Marconi system only cost \$750?

Captain Ross. \$1,750.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the cheapest of them all?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir. The lowest-priced system is the Marconi.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is the Marconi system considered the best system?

Captain Ross. Each, I believe, considers his own system the best.

The CHAIRMAN. Can the apparatus manufactured by any one of these companies be used in connection with any other system that is operated?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no difficulty in exchanging messages transmitted by one system to any other system?

Captain Ross. No, sir; not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it true that the Marconi system will not receive messages from any other system?

Captain Ross. I am not sure that it will receive messages from other systems, but we would not put it on our vessels otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you within the last year or two felt any real necessity for the employment of this service?

Captain Ross. We have, unquestionably.

The CHAIRMAN. In what respect?

Captain Ross. Take the instance only a short time ago when the steamer *Ponce* was overdue. We sent out three of our revenue cutters to search for her. One of them was stationed at San Juan, P. R., another one went out from Charleston, S. C., and another proceeded from New York. This was done in order to cover the entire track of the *Ponce*. If our vessels had been fitted with the wireless system, we would certainly have been able to communicate with them from the shore, and the *Mohawk*, which went out from New York, and which was sent out a second time just previous to the receipt of news that the *Ponce* was towed into Bermuda, would not have had to cruise a week at sea, consuming coal, without knowing whether the *Ponce* was picked up or not. With this system our vessels could communicate with each other and could also pick up information from merchant vessels in regard to the locality of disabled craft or of derelicts. We do much work removing derelicts and other obstructions to navigation, both along the coast and out at sea. In order to obtain proper information it is essential to have a system of this kind

on our ships. Nearly all the first-class steamers have it, and there are numerous shore stations that may be communicated with.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the *Ponce* equipped with the wireless telegraph system?

Captain Ross. She was listed as having it. Whether she was able to use it or not, I do not know. When I say a 200-mile system, it will be understood that sometimes you can communicate five hundred or more miles with it under favorable conditions.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke a year ago, as I remember, about the various utilities of your service. Suppose that you had a revenue cutter lying in port in Porto Rico, and suppose that the governor of Porto Rico, upon request of the American minister to Santo Domingo, would advise your captain that a filibustering expedition carrying contraband of war was bound for Santo Domingo, are your rules of such a character that he would refuse to respond to that call until word was sent to the Secretary of State and he in turn called up the Secretary of the Treasury?

Captain Ross. We have no rules of that kind.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not a fact that within a few months—

Captain Ross (interrupting). Some time ago we had some correspondence in regard to a matter such as you indicate and we notified the captain of the vessel to fully cooperate with the governor in every respect.

Mr. SMITH. Was that not because the captain of the vessel had refused to cooperate with the governor in suppressing the filibustering expedition unless word was first sent to the American Secretary of State and a request made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, and word received from the Secretary of the Treasury?

Captain Ross. The captain of the cutter has denied that he refused to cooperate.

Mr. SMITH. It has been so charged.

Captain Ross. It was to a certain extent. There was something of that kind that came up, but as a matter of fact the commanding officer acted promptly in carrying out the wishes of the governor. Our commanding officers are given discretion, and they cooperate with other departments when called upon. The commanding officer to which you refer went out and did good work.

Mr. SMITH. After three or four days?

Captain Ross. There is some mistake about that; he went out the same day.

Mr. SMITH. I think it was three days, that is my recollection, he refused to go out. Of course, he captured the filibustering expedition, or stopped it at least.

Captain Ross. I think you have been misinformed as to any refusal on the part of the captain.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. THOMAS J. SULLIVAN, DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. JOSEPH E. RALPH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Sullivan, you are superintendent of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The CHAIRMAN. You were superintendent last year?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I was assistant director last year, and represented the Bureau before the committee.

LABOR AND EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in which you are interested under the heading "Engraving and printing" is on page 62. I observe you have inserted there the words "clerks and," and making it read "salaries of all necessary clerks and employees." What is the object of inserting that language? I thought we had taken up all the clerks in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in the legislative bill.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why, no; that is a mistake. I did not insert that.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume whoever made up the estimates used the language of the old estimates?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; that is very likely.

The CHAIRMAN. Who makes up your estimates?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We did. We made up the estimates and I scanned them very closely, but the clerk may have put that in there. But it was an oversight on my part to have passed it. Was that in our estimates as they were received by you?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that was in the estimates as they came from the Treasury Department.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is an oversight, Mr. Chairman. That is all I have got to say about that. The "clerks and" in there is an oversight. It ought to be exactly like it was last year.

The CHAIRMAN. I see, Mr. Sullivan, that your estimate for 1908 under the head "For labor and expenses of engraving and printing," and so forth, is \$1,118,930, as against \$1,177,894 for the current year?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all the reduction you can safely make in that appropriation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I think it is. I have gone over the figures very carefully and cut that down to the lowest possible point.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the conditions that have made it possible for you to have made the reduction you have made?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, in going over the Bureau there we economize at every possible point to keep the expenditures within the lowest figures that I think are possible and consistent and safe.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any reduction in the cost of any material or in the quantity of any material?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. That will come in the third item. This first item is only for the compensation of the employees.

The CHAIRMAN. This reduction, then, has been made possible as the result of better methods of administration?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I should say so; by better methods of administration, and I hope by next year to submit a further reduction by methods of administration. But I am not perfectly clear on the point now, and I do not think it is safe to cut that amount down below that figure.

WAGES OF PLATE PRINTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Mr. Sullivan, is for wages of plate printers at piece rates. I see that is an increase. The estimate for 1908 is \$1,575,148, as against \$1,553,131 for the current year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. The same flexibility and opportunity to reduce does not exist in that appropriation as it does in the compensation of those employees and the number of the employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that because they are piece workers?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; it is because they are piece workers, and the rates per thousand are fixed, and the expenditure depends entirely then upon the quantity of work to be done—the quantity estimated for by the several officers for whom the Bureau executes the work; the Treasurer of the United States, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Comptroller of the Currency, and other officers. But this item would have been somewhat larger had I not utilized all the power presses that are in the Bureau. Since I have taken charge I have utilized all the power presses we had and placed upon those presses all of the work that the law permits me to place upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law restrict you in the amount of work that you can require a press to do?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; not as to the amount of work that the law requires a press to do, but the law restricts me in the character of the work which I can put upon a power press. I am not permitted to print securities, internal-revenue stamps, checks, or work of that kind on power presses. That work must be done, in compliance with the law, upon hand-roller presses.

The CHAIRMAN. Could it be done on power presses as well?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That I would not like to express an opinion about at this particular time, because it would bring on a controversy between me and other gentlemen.

ENGRAVERS' AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on page 65, Mr. Sullivan, in the item for materials, there is a reduction of \$125,000. Your estimate there for the fiscal year 1908 is \$428,053, and your appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$565,408.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend the \$565,408 this year?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not think we shall expend all of it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the reductions that made it possible to reduce this amount?

Mr. SULLIVAN. The reduction in the price of materials.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first time in the hearings for two sessions of Congress that I have found a reduction in the cost of materials.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Last spring we opened bids for our materials as usual, and I took a more careful part in it than I ever did before. Of course, under other administrations the gentlemen at the head of the establishment had their say, and took advice from various sources. Last spring I got hold of the thing myself and made a personal investigation of one item—an item of hard black—and the price was reduced from 45 cents a pound to 12 cents a pound.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the case where the ink you had been using was manufactured under a process that was devised or invented by some man in the Bureau?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; alleged to be.

The CHAIRMAN. You have reduced it, you say, from 45 cents to 12 cents a pound?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; we are now paying 12 cents a pound for it, and it is giving excellent results.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate reduction in that one item? Can you give it to us?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I can not give you the aggregate, because it is all in dry colors; but there is \$114,000 saving in that item in dry colors, and a large part of it is in that item of hard black. After I had made my personal investigation in regard to this one item I turned all the balance of the items over to Mr. Ralph, who had by this time been designated by the Secretary as the future assistant director of the Bureau; and Mr. Ralph went into it and made an investigation on all the other items; and he developed a soft black that we had been paying 65 cents a pound for, and got it at 12 cents a pound; and all the other colors in the same way. He went right straight through the whole series of colors there, and we made our contracts at all these reduced rates.

The CHAIRMAN. How long had they been furnishing this black at 45 cents?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think they had been furnishing it about four years.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the price previously paid for this ink?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We had been paying before that 45 cents, and we had paid before that 55 cents. Years ago, there was a firm up in Troy, N. Y., and I think they are just as square a firm as ever lived—the firm of Titus Eddy & Sons. They will not sell a pound of their black to-day under 55 cents under any circumstances, but they have a magnificent black, which has been recognized as a standard black in bank-note printing for 60 years. It has been recognized in the Bureau also as a standard of fine black, to my knowledge, for 35 or 36 years; so that the impression, always going back to Eddy's black at 55 cents, rather threw me off the track in regard to this other black, and when I found by these investigations that I made that I could get a black at 12 cents a pound which would answer my purpose, I confess I was a little bit surprised. But, while this was the fact, we could not get beyond it, and we accepted it, and made a contract accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything special that you want to submit?

NECESSITY OF A NEW BUILDING.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not know, gentlemen, that it is exactly pertinent at this point, but I do want to call the attention of the committee to the necessity of a new building for the Bureau. The building we now occupy is overcrowded and is unsuitable for the work that we are doing. The dressing rooms, I really believe, are a disgrace. I do not want to use too strong language or exaggerate anything, but really the dressing rooms of this establishment are a disgrace to the Government. Most of them are in the cellar and in the attic, and we have three or four people using one locker, and, in certain parts of it, the people have to line up in order to go to the closet, the accommodations are so scant. Those accommodations are just as good as I can make them, and yet that condition exists there.

Mr. TAYLOR. How long has that condition existed?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It has been growing worse for the last six years.

Mr. TAYLOR. What suggestion have you to make about it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I have this: If the committee would insert this proviso [reads]:

The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to have plans and specifications prepared for a new building for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and to report to Congress at its next session an estimate of the cost of said building, and also an estimate of the approximate cost of a proper site therefor. He is further authorized and directed to use such part of the force of the office of the Supervising Architect and of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as may be necessary for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Secretary of the Treasury approve of that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I have a letter from the Secretary here, transmitting a letter of mine in regard to the matter.

Mr. TAYLOR. Before you do that, are you contemplating the abandonment of the old building?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir; I think the old building is one of the finest for the storage of public files that could possibly be made. If we started out tomorrow to design a building for the public files we could not make it better.

Mr. TAYLOR. What space room have you in the old building?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I could not give you the exact space, but it is very large. All the rooms are immense, large, open rooms, and all in the world that would have to be done would be to put uprights and cases in them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fireproof building?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir. It is the most absolutely fire-resisting building in Washington. It is nothing but brick and iron, and every bit of the iron is covered with brick and terra cotta.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many stories is it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Practically five stories.

Mr. TAYLOR. It does not occupy a square, does it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It occupies a half-square. It is a square long and nearly a half-square deep.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a little inaccessible, is it not?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; very inaccessible; but for old files that are not to be consulted with any great degree of frequency, you see, it would answer admirably.

Mr. SMITH. How much further is it from the Treasury Building than this site that the Government bought for the Hall of Records?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I should say it was very little further from it.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask you how many employees, all told, you have down there now?

Mr. SULLIVAN. We have now in the neighborhood of 3,500. Just see where we have stowed them all away.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to inquire further: If Congress was inclined to furnish you additional room by extending the present building, who owns the ground south of the building?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not know who the people are who own south of the building; but it would not answer the purpose to extend that building.

Mr. SMITH. I am just trying to get some knowledge on the question of title. West of that the Government owns all the ground.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is there something south of that?

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is a half square south of it, and the Government owns, for the laundry and stable of the Bureau, two lots on the west, on the northwest corner of the half square. The other part of that ground is about 10 or 12 feet below the grade. We had to build a wall about 10 or 12 feet high as a retaining wall in order to get the laundry and stable on the lot we bought.

Mr. SMITH. So that the Government owns all the ground west and north?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes. Fifteenth street comes in here, and the propagating gardens are in there.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, I know. They are located in the grounds west of there, but they are of very poor construction and it would not be much damage to remove them.

JANUARY 25, 1907.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF MR. RICHARD RATHBUN, ACTING SECRETARY, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. CYRUS ADLER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY, MR. W. H. HOLMES, CHIEF, BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, AND MR. W. de C. RAVENEL, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. RATHBUN. I am still acting as secretary.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

(See also p. 188.)

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under the Smithsonian Institution is on page 67 of the bill "International Exchanges," and your estimate for the coming fiscal year under this head is \$32,000 as against \$28,800 for the current year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. Mr. Chairman, the increase which is requested in that connection is based upon one specific matter, and as Doctor Adler has charge of that service, I will ask him, with your permission, to explain the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

Doctor ADLER. Mr. Chairman, it is based upon the fact that the exchange service transports for the Geological Survey publications the freight of which amounts to about \$4,500.00 annually, and through an arrangement with the Director of the Geological Survey, \$1,000 was provided by Congress for that purpose. The exchange service is therefore \$3,500 short, and that condition has existed for a number of years. Everything is going up. Our boxes will cost us \$500 more next year than this year, and the Government sets that we have to transport have grown largely.

The past year, for the first seven months we received 16,740 titles; that is, books, pamphlets, etc., and as the regular Government sets to be sent abroad for the same period for the present year we have received 30,000—nearly double. I am unable to explain this great increase except upon the theory that the action of Congress last year in reducing editions of publications has rendered possible a larger number of publications, and of course, as we send to the great libraries of the world one copy of everything, the actual number of publications that we have to ship as part of the international exchanges, under the operation of the treaty, has nearly doubled since last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that under the operation of the new printing act that we passed last session that there are more editions of the same work, why should that necessarily increase the number of books to be sent abroad?

Doctor ADLER. On the contrary there are not more editions of the same work, but a limiting of the size of editions. I will give you a concrete instance. Among other things that we publish, are the bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology, and the law required that we publish 8,000 copies of every bulletin. The act passed last year gives us the right if a bulletin is of such a technical character, that only 500 or 1,000 copies will be needed, to publish only 500 or 1,000 copies. The main cost of publication is in the presswork, paper, and binding, and if we are able or any other department is able to publish two or three bulletins, where only one was published before, by giving us the right to publish a small edition of a given paper, you render possible a larger number of publications. I may say that my explanation of the increase is a theoretical one on my part. I do not know why the great increase has taken place, and that is the only explanation I can offer.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It was thought that there should be a reduction in the appropriation so that they might reduce the number of volumes, but they have increased the number of works so as not in any event to reduce the appropriation?

Doctor ADLER. I do not say that.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That has been the result?

Doctor ADLER. It is rather a startling figure, which I only got yesterday. I could not understand it in any other way, because my impression is that the total appropriation for the Government Printing Office is practically no greater the past fiscal year than the previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. On the contrary, it is a couple of million dollars less.

Doctor ADLER. They seem able to do more with the money; it is a more intelligent use of the public money.

Mr. SMITH. Did you not understand that the object of reducing the number of copies of any given work was to reduce the printing expenses?

Doctor ADLER. I did not so understand. I thought it was to prevent the printing of documents in unnecessary numbers. There are some documents of which we really ought to have twice as many copies as we are allowed to print, I think, and there are some where one-tenth the number is sufficient.

Mr. SMITH. Did you not know that the Committee on Printing and this committee and other committees had been constantly at work trying to reduce the printing, and that the object of the printing law was to reduce the printing?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir; I thought it was not to save the money, but to prevent waste in its use; that it was a law that would enable us to spend the money wisely.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think you are right, but I think Congress also expected that some money would be saved.

Doctor ADLER. Maybe it will be saved.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of the printing done under the Smithsonian Institution paid out of this item?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir. The point is that under the previously existing arrangements appropriations were made to the Geological Survey to pay for the transportation of their publications, and their publications average about \$4,500 per annum. Now, instead of appropriations being made to them their appropriation for the purpose of paying for these exchanges was cut out and the international-exchange service was given \$1,000 more, about two years ago, than it had before, but the \$4,500 received by the Geological Survey directly was cut off altogether, and therefore we have \$3,500 less to do the work than we had before. You used to appropriate it to the Geological Survey, and you used to appropriate it really as a deficiency. Now, all deficiency appropriations are stopped. We made this estimate at the request of Mr. Walcott, the Director of the Geological Survey, and I have the correspondence which passed between him and myself.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these publications sent upon the request of the foreign libraries, or are they sent voluntarily?

Doctor ADLER. They are sent in accordance with the treaty arrangements this Government has entered into with foreign governments, to send all our documents in exchange for theirs. It rests upon a treaty agreement.

The CHAIRMAN. Every official document, no matter how valueless it may be, either to the foreign country or to the people of the United States, must be sent abroad under the treaty?

Doctor ADLER. Not every official document, but everything that is a public document. Bills and hearings do not go, but whatever is known as a public document goes. That is the law, and we get similar things from the French Government, etc.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I notice that since 1890 this appropriation has increased from \$15,000 to \$32,000, which is asked this year. Will you tell us whether the export of the public documents of foreign

countries to the United States has increased correspondingly under the operation of this treaty?

Doctor ADLER. I do not know.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In other words, how does the output of official intelligence from this country compare with that of other countries?

Doctor ADLER. I am not sure that I can answer that question. In 1890 we handled 202,000 pounds of documents. In 1906 we handled 471,519 pounds, somewhat over double, in fifteen years. They have grown faster than the appropriations. We sent abroad in 1890, 39,000 pounds of Government sets of documents, and in 1906, 68,000 pounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the number of pounds of parliamentary documents shipped to the United States by France, Germany, and England, so that they could be compared with the amounts shipped by our Government to those foreign countries?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Could you supply that information?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir. (See page 188.)

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would like to inquire whether these Government reports are translated into the language of the country to which they are sent?

Doctor ADLER. Oh, no. The documents that we send are in the English language, and of course the other Governments send documents in their language. The only Governments that send documents in languages other than their own are the Turkish Government, which sometimes issues documents in the French language, and the Japanese Government which sometimes issues documents in the English language. I think not so much of late. The Russian Government used to issue documents both in French and German, but of late they have only issued documents in their own language.

Mr. SULLIVAN. These documents that come from Germany to the United States, to whom are they available—I mean speaking practically?

Doctor ADLER. They are placed in the document division of the Library of Congress. They are available for the use of the Government and for the use of the readers.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are they sent from that Library to other libraries?

Doctor ADLER. There is only one set.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is only one set?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And that is kept here in Washington?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; that is my understanding.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Only available to those who can read German?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir. There are also a great many municipal documents, in addition to the documents of the States, showing the heating, lighting, street-railways systems, etc., of the cities abroad. There has been a great call in recent years for information on these subjects, and special efforts have been made to get the city documents in addition to the Government documents.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then, we have documents relating to the government of the cities over in our Library?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir. Special attention has been paid to that within the last two or three years, because there has been a great demand on the part of engineers and other people.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, you say that heretofore \$4,500 was paid by the Geological Survey, or from the Geological Survey appropriation, for the transfer of documents abroad?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that has been stopped, and this appropriation has been increased a thousand dollars?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Leaving a difference of \$3,500 that has not been provided for?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been able to perform the service during the past fiscal year or the current fiscal year without this \$3,500 which you are now asking for?

Doctor ADLER. We have done the work as well as we could. There was one person, the chief clerk of the division, who was transferred or made the accountant and disbursing officer of the Smithsonian, and his place has not been filled. He had a salary of \$2,200. We saved that salary, but we are a clerk short in the work and we ought to get some one. We use about 2,000 boxes a year, which cost on an average from 75 cents to a dollar, and during the last year we have had to make over the old boxes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not entirely proper, in the matter of good administration, to make over the old boxes when you can?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; we do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You would do it under any circumstances, no matter what the appropriation was, would you not?

Doctor ADLER. It had not been the practice until a year or two ago to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The shortage in your appropriation has resulted in some good at least, it has established the practice of utilizing the material you have?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke of a very large increase in the number of documents due to this change in the printing law. I am led to believe, from your statement, that the exports in pounds has been less than double in fifteen years that this increase in weight is not nearly so great as the number?

Doctor ADLER. The past year has shown an increase in numbers. I am not able to say how great that increase in weight would be, whether it represents any increase in weight, because a great many of the documents are smaller than they used to be, as for instance, the annual reports.

Mr. SMITH. Have you not the weight of the exports for last year and this year so that we can see whether the freight bills are really increasing or not?

Doctor ADLER. I have the weight from 1900 to 1906.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose you give us the figures for 1904, 1905, and 1906?

Doctor ADLER. For 1904 the Government sets amounted to 85,000 pounds; 1905, 58,000, and 1906, 68,000. 1904 was the largest year we ever had.

Mr. SMITH. And that year you only had \$26,000?

Doctor ADLER. But we got \$4,500 from the Geological Survey that year.

Mr. SMITH. In 1906 you had an increase of \$1,800 over 1905?

Doctor ADLER. That \$1,800 was a transfer of appropriation. There had been an appropriation of \$1,800 for exchanges under the appropriation for the Library of Congress, and two clerks were paid from it, and by an understanding between the Library of Congress and the Smithsonian Institution there was a transfer of those two clerks to our appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. The shipments which you make are made directly to the foreign governments?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many foreign governments?

Dr. ADLER. We send 53 complete sets abroad now and 29 partial sets. The original number was 50, and two or three years ago the number was increased to 100, within the discretion of the Librarian of Congress as to additional sets; that is, he could designate new governments that would enter into relations or new national libraries where it seemed worth while, and he also was given the authority, in his discretion, to send only partial sets to certain countries.

Mr. SMITH. You send about a thousand pounds to each government?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; I should say something like that.

Mr. SMITH. Do you make that in many shipments or in one shipment?

Doctor ADLER. In many shipments. We send as soon as we get enough to fill a box weighing about 200 pounds.

Mr. SMITH. So you make something in the neighborhood of five shipments a year to each government?

Doctor ADLER. We make more shipments than that. Sometimes we make six or seven. We send to England and Germany by steamers every week.

Mr. SMITH. The aggregate cost is about 50 cents a pound?

Doctor ADLER. Of shipments?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Doctor ADLER. A little over 5 cents a pound is the aggregate cost, 6½ cents.

Mr. SMITH. Do you pay the freight on the publications which you send?

Doctor ADLER. We pay the freight to the port of debarkation, and the foreign governments pay the freight on the books that come in.

Mr. SMITH. Do you pay the freight across the ocean on the books or the material that comes in?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir. We do in two cases. There are two governments who never adhered to the treaty, although they gave us their publications.

Mr. SMITH. If you should estimate on the exports—you export just about half as many pounds as you have dollars here—the exports are in the neighborhood of 60,000 pounds, and you ask for \$32,000 to handle them—I think that would be about 50 cents a pound instead of 5 cents a pound.

Doctor ADLER. The total cost is not 50 cents a pound to handle this material. The sending over of the sets of the Government to the national libraries is only one portion of the business.

Mr. SMITH. When you receive these books from the foreign governments you do not classify them, but you send them to the Library of Congress and let them classify the books?

Doctor ADLER. The Government sets are sent to the Library of Congress, but in addition these foreign governments and institutions send publications to us for almost every college and university in the land and we distribute them. This treaty for the international exchange is, first, a treaty for the exchange of Government publications, and, secondly, an exchange that we call a Government scientific and literary exchange between institutions of learning throughout the world. The British Museum, for example, sends us publications for every university in this country. They send them here and we distribute them.

Mr. SMITH. Do you pay the freight on them from here to the universities?

Doctor ADLER. From here to the universities they are sent by mail.

Mr. SMITH. And that is a charge upon the Post-Office appropriation?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; they have to be handled and checked. The clerical work in handling and checking these publications is an expense.

Mr. SMITH. So this exchange involves a very considerable expense, not in this item, in the mails?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; that is in addition.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the total of the pounds sent by you which is received from all sources, say, during the last year?

Doctor ADLER. In 1906 the total number of pounds shipped was 471,559 pounds in 171,883 packages.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Of which 60,000 pounds were United States Government publications?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir—that is, the Government sets; but in addition about 280,000 pounds were sent for Departments and bureaus of the Government.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the treaty require the dissemination of documents from sources other than governmental sources?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; the treaty provides for literary and scientific exchanges in addition to Government exchanges.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does it also require the transportation by you of foreign reports to the universities of this country?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; just as they similarly send publications. We send everything, for instance, for France to Paris, and when it is landed at Havre it becomes their business, and they take it to Paris and distribute the publications.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your administration of this work is strictly confined to the limits of the treaty?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; we are absolutely acting under the treaty. I might say that the United States initiated this work. The treaty was only agreed to in 1886, and from 1866 on Congress provided for the sending of fifty sets. That was before there was a treaty. We were really the movers in bringing this exchange system about.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am a little uncertain as to your answer to Mr. Smith's question. Suppose Germany sends reports here, we will say from Berlin, where does Germany begin to pay the freight upon them and where does the United States begin to pay the freight?

Doctor ADLER. Germany would pay the freight to the port of New York; at the port of New York there is a deputy collector of customs who is assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury to look out for these things. There is no brokerage fee, nothing of that sort. Then the freight from the port of New York would be paid for by us. The Government sets would be sent to the Library of Congress.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Just give us the reverse of the proposition, assuming that the United States Government is sending its reports to Germany?

Doctor ADLER. We pay the ocean freight.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Who pays it?

Doctor ADLER. We pay it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Take a shipment which starts from the city of Washington and is transported to Berlin and tell us where the United States pays the freight and where Germany pays the freight?

Doctor ADLER. We pay the freight to Bremen.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We pay the ocean freight?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir; and from Bremen they take care of it. There is an absolute reciprocal relation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The exporting government pays the freight to the port in the foreign country and the importing government pays it from that port to its destination in the country?

Doctor ADLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that one deputy collector in New York devotes his entire time to this business?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir; he has instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury to clear everything marked "Smithsonian Institution, International Exchange" or "Library of Congress, International Exchange," and send it right through without letting it get into the hands of a customs broker. If a shipment gets into the hands of a broker it costs \$2 or \$3 before you can get it. The Treasury Department issued an order like that 20 or 30 years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you increased the number of employees paid out of this appropriation during the fiscal year?

Doctor ADLER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to increase the number during the next fiscal year?

Doctor ADLER. It is very necessary for us to have an additional clerk.

The CHAIRMAN. At a salary of how much?

Doctor ADLER. I should say from \$1,200 to \$1,500, if we get the right man. Then there would be an increased cost of \$500 for boxes, owing to the increased cost of lumber and the increased cost of making the boxes. We got some bids from 90 cents to \$1.10 and I asked the Treasury Department to reject all the bids and make another attempt to get them cheaper, and we got them about 3 cents cheaper. The proposals were sent out to 40 box makers in the United States.

Mr. RATHBUN. The increase in exchanges is based upon the large amount of material which the Geological Survey sends. That is the one item, and the balance of repayments on hand was what helped us to get through the year. It is based upon the large sendings which the Geological Survey makes, and in place of the 5 cents a pound which they have paid, Congress added \$1,000 to the appropriation

which was last year \$3,000 and more under what the transportation cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell the committee how the total weight of documents shipped from the Geological Survey compares with the total number shipped from any other Bureau or Department of the Government?

Doctor ADLER. I can not answer that question.

Mr. RATHBUN. That question is very easy to answer, but the material is not here. It can be furnished. (See p. 188.)

Doctor ADLER. The Department of Agriculture does not ship very much through the exchange service. Nearly all the Departments, except the Agricultural Department, use this exchange, and they use it only slightly. Probably they have some system of their own, so I can not state about that very well.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head "American ethnology" I observe that your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 is \$10,000 in excess of the appropriation for the current year?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The current appropriation is \$40,000 and the estimate is \$50,000. Will you please explain that increase?

Mr. RATHBUN. I will ask you to allow Mr. Holmes, who is in charge of the Bureau, to explain the reasons for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

ETHNOLOGICAL RESEARCH IN HAWAII AND TUTUILA, SAMOA.

Mr. HOLMES. Mr. Chairman, the institution has long desired to extend its investigations to the tribes of the island possessions of the Government. Last year permission was given to extend the work to the study of the natives of Hawaii. Without additional appropriation I found it impossible to separate from the work on the American tribes the proper force to take up the work in Hawaii. I contemplate going myself to initiate the work, but have not yet been able to get away. It is necessary in order to take up that work properly to have additional funds, and the estimate is \$5,000 for that purpose, the idea being that I would go to Hawaii and, if possible, to Samoa and take with me a student of physical anthropology and psychology and employ a local ethnologist, who is now in the islands, a very able man. That would be \$2,000 for the salary of this assistant, and for the expenses of traveling and investigation \$3,000, three persons being employed in the work during a large part of the year. We wished also to extend the work to the Philippines, considering it very proper that the Government should know something about the tribes there, but the Philippine government took up the work and assumed its ability to make all necessary investigations. The President very much wished that we should undertake such work, but the government of the Philippines did not think that any help from the National Government was necessary.

PRESERVATION OF ANTIQUITIES IN SOUTHWEST.

The other item of increase of \$5,000 is for work among the antiquities of the Southwest. You are probably aware that there has been a very large movement on the part of the people of the country, and

especially on the part of the Departments of the Government, to preserve the antiquities of the Southwest. There are many thousands scattered through Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Colorado. A measure was passed at the last session of Congress providing for the protection of these antiquities, and the Agricultural Department, the Interior Department, and the War Department have undertaken to police as far as they can these antiquities and to save them from the relic hunters and marauders who are constantly going into that country and making collections. It is quite an industry.

The CHAIRMAN. \$40,000 would be sufficient to continue the service upon the present basis and the \$10,000 is to cover the proposed increased service in the island possessions and for the preservation of antiquities in the Southwest?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you doing any work in Hawaii now?

Mr. HOLMES. None, whatever. I have had one of our assistants prepare a bibliography of the islands. That is, he has gone into the literature on the subject and has made a list of about a thousand volumes which bear upon the islands in general. A large percentage bear upon the native people and the questions that we propose to investigate. We are preparing this bibliography of the islands to be used when we take up the work there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is that work of collecting the bibliography of the islands not rather remotely connected with your bureau?

Mr. HOLMES. We can only get at the information by knowing what is in the literature. That is the foundation of any intelligent research in that direction.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does it embrace all forms of literature?

Mr. HOLMES. All the publications upon Hawaii.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Regardless of the quality of the information which would be valuable in ethnological research?

Mr. HOLMES. Not the literature—only a list; the list is made up for our use. We can not approach the subject without a knowledge of what has been said in the past.

Mr. RATHBUN. With regard to the \$5,000 for Hawaii, I would say that a good deal has been done toward starting the work. Mr. Holmes is expecting to go to Hawaii this year as soon as time will permit. In the meantime we have received information from Hawaii, from those who are competent to speak of the conditions there—some old residents who know the old conditions—and every preparation is being made to undertake a thorough work there.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

Mr. Chairman, an item was passed last year for the protection and excavation of Casa Grande. That is a subject which fits on to this one. May I speak of it?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RATHBUN. This subject has been submitted in a supplemental estimate. It could not be estimated for when the regular estimates were transmitted in October, because the work had only been started then. I am not sure whether the letter which accompanies this estimate is clear or not. The fact is that the Casa Grande ruin, which was supposed to be a relatively small affair, is really a big one.

That part which had been uncovered is only a small part of the whole ruin. The person who has been sent to attend to the protection and to do the excavating is one of the first experts in the world, a member of the Bureau of Ethnology, and you have in this letter the gist of his remarks on the value of further work there.

Mr. Chairman, I will say that it would be regarded by the people at large, by everybody, as an important matter to uncover the remainder of these ruins. Three thousand dollars will uncover another third. We are practically uncovering a third this year, and another \$3,000 a year hence would provide, if needed, for the uncovering of the balance of the ruins. If, however, the appropriation for the Bureau of Ethnology be increased to the sum of \$50,000 to cover the southwest, this special appropriation would not be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this work being done under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir; it is being done under the Smithsonian Institution. I will say that the subject was discussed with the Interior Department as soon as the bill was passed, and most amicable arrangements were made. The Smithsonian Institution has undertaken protection first and excavation second.

INTERNATIONAL CATALOGUE OF SCIENTIFIC LITERATURE.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not ask for any increase under the item "International Catalogue of Scientific Literature?"

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

(See page 189.)

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item "Astrophysical Observatory" there is no increase requested?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir; Mr. Abbot is present in the other room and can discuss what has been done during the year and what it is proposed to do next year, if it is required.

The CHAIRMAN. He might give us a written statement and insert it in the record.

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

(See page 189.)

Mr. SMITH. Why do you strike out the language "printing and publishing results of researches, not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies?"

Mr. RATHBUN. It was understood that the committee desired not to provide for printing in these items. I will say in this connection, that for the printing item, which is also contained in this bill, we have made the same estimate as last year. There will be ready for printing at the end of this fiscal year one volume of annals of the Astrophysical Observatory, which has been going on now for fifteen years, and this is only the third publication. Its cost is estimated at \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought not this appropriation to be reduced to the extent of \$2,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir. We can not print if only \$14,000 is allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. If you cut out the printing ought not this appropriation to be reduced?

Mr. RATHBUN. No, sir. That clause was put in some years ago in order to permit printing. Otherwise there was no authority to print. The Observatory was thereby allowed to print from its regular appropriations, but since then the appropriation has been decreased by a thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you included the cost of printing in the estimate for printing for the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore you have paid for the printing out of this appropriation?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; but the appropriation has been decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation has been expended?

Mr. RATHBUN. The appropriation is \$14,000, and the amount spent up to December 31 was about \$6,000. The salaries up to July 1 and the order-book estimates amount to \$5,500 more. That leaves about \$2,500, which is required for two matters during the balance of the year. Last year we built a little brick structure, half or quarter the size of this room, for the electrical equipment, appliances dangerous to have in a frame building. We built this little fireproof building, the equipment of which we have been obliged to defer until now. The preparation of the manuscript, the computation of the result of last summer's work, for this next volume of the annals will also have to be paid from the current appropriation. The reason why that work was not done earlier in the year was that Mr. Abbot was in California carrying on his experiments until in November, while the other assistant was here conducting corresponding observations. For that reason this work was started only a short time ago.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation will be expended for printing under the language here?

Mr. RATHBUN. There would not be any from this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In the current appropriation is this language, "printing and publishing results of researches, not exceeding one thousand five hundred copies." Is any printing done under that authority?

Mr. RATHBUN. We have printed two publications in the course of fifteen years, one under this appropriation, the other under a special appropriation. Now the appropriation has been reduced by \$1,000. It will make it very difficult, indeed, and we may have to drop many of the observations next summer if we are obliged to print from this appropriation.

CASES, FURNITURE, AND APPLIANCES FOR EXHIBITION.

The CHAIRMAN. On the next page is the item "For cases, fixtures, furniture, and appliances for exhibition, etc.," your estimate for the next fiscal year being the same as the current appropriation. Are those cases to be used when you get into the new building?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; they will be used until they wear out, or until they wear out to such an extent that they can not be used. The present building, Mr. Chairman, will continue to be used by the National Museum. It must continue to be used. The new building can not take in all the museum by any means, and the present brick building and the present Smithsonian building will both continue to be used. We are making no cases that are to be used only for a year or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the cases that you are making out of this appropriation to take the place of cases that are worn-out?

Mr. RATHBUN. They are mainly to take care of the additional material which we are receiving.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you have room for all these cases you are getting year after year?

Mr. RATHBUN. I would like to take you down and show you where the room is. I have brought with me several pictures of our storage quarters which will illustrate the condition in which we are. Our condition is pitiable.

The CHAIRMAN. Where have you the room inside the building to put these cases?

Mr. RATHBUN. These [indicating] are outside. These are the storerooms in which we are putting the bulky things. In the museum building our exhibition halls are now being turned into storage rooms and the cases are so close together that people can scarcely pass between them. We are utilizing the space back of the cases for the storage of material. We have received within a year not only a quarter of a million specimens, but the value of the material would amount to as many dollars, and we have to take care of these things.

The CHAIRMAN. If you have no room for those cases, what is the use of manufacturing more cases?

Mr. RATHBUN. We are bringing the cases very close together in order to make room for the new cases, but we are destroying the building as an exhibition building in that way.

HEATING AND LIGHTING.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item there is no change?

Mr. RATHBUN. There is no change, but that was a mistake. The item should have been increased. There is no question about that. We have to bank fires at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Our watchmen are there Sundays and nights, and we ought to have more coal and more electricity. The rooms get dark in the afternoon in the winter and we can not turn on the lights, because we have not the money to pay for the lighting.

PRESERVATION OF COLLECTIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For continuing the preservation, exhibition, and increase of the collections from the surveying and exploring expeditions of the Government," etc., and the estimate for the next fiscal year is \$190,000, as against \$180,000 for the current fiscal year, an increase of \$10,000?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. An increase is asked for of \$10,000 over the current appropriation. This is the seventh year in which we have had the same amount, and during each of those years we have added

to the Museum a quarter of a million of specimens, which make nearly 2,000,000 for that period. Mr. Chairman, we have to look out for that material. It is not a question of the size of our building or of having more room, it is a question of taking care of the material we have got.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation did you spend for the collection of materials?

Mr. RATHBUN. We have spent \$246 so far this year.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you mean since the 1st of January?

Mr. RAVENEL. No; since the 1st of last July.

Mr. RATHBUN. We are not adding to the collections in this way, although we ought to be.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this appropriation paid out largely for personal services of those employed in the work of exploiting these collections?

Mr. RATHBUN. This appropriation covers all personal services, excepting those required for the repairs of the building—for building, furniture, and fixtures, and for heating and lighting. It includes the scientific staff, all the technical workers, the clerical staff, the watchmen, and the laborers who work about the building.

Mr. Chairman, here is where the trouble has come: We have needed this \$10,000, we need more for the actual requirements of the Museum, and that was stated a year ago. It was desired to use this \$10,000 in increasing the salaries of deserving people and in giving a little more money for supplies. I am, however, obliged to change the direction of a part of the estimate for this reason—that our Museum has become conspicuous, too conspicuous indeed. We have had within the past month one of the sharpest crooks in this country operating there, and while we thought our precincts were sacred we have had men come in and take things from our cases right under our very eyes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How could he dispose of such things if he did take them?

Mr. RATHBUN. It was through his attempting to dispose of some of them that he was caught. In fact he did dispose of some. He went to pawnbrokers here, and we afterwards obtained half of the things.

Mr. RAVENEL. We got back all of the things except some gold amalgam.

Mr. SULLIVAN. He could not dispose of them to anybody except some one interested in scientific researches?

Mr. RATHBUN. Oh, yes. These things are intrinsically worth a great deal—diamonds and gold.

Mr. SULLIVAN. A scientist would naturally inquire where the crooks got them, would he not?

Mr. RATHBUN. He disposed of them. He took crystals of both the black and white diamond, and gold and platinum specimens, and things of that sort.

INCREASED WATCH FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that these things are as valuable as you say they are, and the opportunity of taking them out of there exists, what is your proposed remedy?

Mr. RATHBUN. I will explain if you will bear with me. The present watch force consists of 26 men when they are all well and on hand. These 26 men guard two large buildings and a number of storage buildings and workshops. They are divided into three watches, each the usual eight hours in length. The night watches are supposed to contain eight men each. I am including officers of the watch as well as the privates. The day watch would then consist of 10 men. That is the condition when everything is favorable. Now, of these 10 men who would be on the day watch 5 are stationed at the entrance doors, 1 is stationed in the gem hall, that makes 6. That leaves 4 men to patrol the two main buildings and the outside buildings—4 men.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the watchmen have leave, under the general regulations, the same as other employees. Their leave amounts to two men off for a year. We have had an immense amount of sickness. We always have sickness on the watch force. That takes off a great deal more, so that to-day we have five halls that contain things of real intrinsic value—

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, let me ask you: Then sick leave is added to their annual leave, is it not?

Mr. RAVENEL. It is an average of eight days.

The CHAIRMAN. And they do not take all the sick leave they are entitled to?

Mr. RAVENEL. Not unless they can produce a physician's certificate showing that they are sick.

Mr. RATHBUN. This is the condition under the most favorable circumstances. At the time when this robbery took place there were 5 men at the doors; the captain of the watch was in bed, and only one man was circulating through the building with these hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of property, and—

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to increase your watch force?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. I ask specifically that we be allowed to increase our watch force by 6 men. They get \$720 a year each, which makes \$4,320 for the additional watch force. That is something that is absolutely necessary. We can hardly take the responsibility any more for such occurrences as have been described. I am taking this amount out of the \$10,000 estimated, of course.

LABORERS.

Another item: We have 25 laborers, of three classes, as we have divided them. Some are more skilled than others. Eight of these laborers receive \$35 a month, 15 of them receive \$40 a month, 2 of them receive \$47 a month. I am going to ask, Mr. Chairman, that we be permitted to increase them from \$35 to \$45, from \$40 to \$50, and from \$47 to \$55. There is a place where an increase of salary would do more good and be more beneficial than in any other part of the Museum.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate?

Mr. RATHBUN. The aggregate of that is \$2,950.

Mr. SULLIVAN. For laborers?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And \$4,320 for additional watchmen?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. That leaves out of the estimate of \$10,000,

\$2,730. If the positions at the Museum were fixed by statute, I could definitely indicate where the increases were desired. Much of our service, as you know, and as you remarked at the last meeting, is temporary. We are obliged, in order to get through with our work, to take on temporary people instead of having so many more permanent ones. I ask that the full increase be given of \$10,000, of which we shall understand that \$4,320 be given for the watchmen, \$2,950 for increasing the wages of the laborers, and that the \$2,730 be put where it will do the most good; and, Mr. Chairman, you have got to trust us in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only item that is changed?

PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Mr. RATHBUN. The purchase of books remains the same.

The CHAIRMAN. The books you purchase are books that relate entirely to the work of the Smithsonian and the National Museum?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir. We should have more money for that purpose, but we have not asked it. What we purchase are things only strictly and absolutely essential. The amount is too small to purchase even what we want of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, except the last item on page 73, and that was gone over very fully in the hearing of last year.

REPAIRS.

Mr. RATHBUN. There are no other changes. We ought to have more for building repairs. If I may speak here upon that one point, I will say that we have put on the Museum building during this year, partly out of last year's appropriation, because we had a contract running over, five new roofs, and we have got better roofs than were put on that building in the beginning. In the course of three years more we will place the building in better condition than it was originally.

Another point, Mr. Chairman, I would like to correct from last year. You spoke then of the large amount which had been spent in building repairs. When the Museum building was first occupied it had common pine floors, put there by the inaugural committee of 1881. We have replaced these floors with stone and cement, a big item, since they cover two acres and a quarter.

RENT OF WORKSHOPS.

Mr. RATHBUN. The rent of workshops, I think, Mr. Chairman, is rather a necessary matter, as you saw from the photographs exhibited.

SUNDAY AND NIGHT OPENING.

Mr. RATHBUN. The Sunday and night opening is something that rests between Congress and the people.

The CHAIRMAN. We have your hearing of last year on that subject, and I suppose the same arguments used a year ago apply now. We will read that over carefully and prayerfully when we come to consider it.

Mr. RATHBUN. It is increasing in power year after year.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. RATHBUN. I suppose you do not care to go over the question of printing and binding. The main items are the same as last year. The additions are the small amounts required by the Zoological Park, International Exchanges, and the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature—simply for the printing of blanks, etc.—besides the Astrophysical Observatory, which I have spoken of.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

Mr. RATHBUN. Now comes the Zoological Park, Mr. Chairman.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, in your first item there, your estimate for 1908 is \$100,000, as against \$95,000, the current appropriation.

Mr. RATHBUN. Mr. Chairman, the conditions at the Park are these; the buildings constructed there originally were, with one exception, frame buildings of a cheap character. That kind of construction was kept up until three or four years ago. Those buildings are now giving out. A building for the elephants was erected, three or four years ago, under a special appropriation. Another new building is now being finished, and is occupied. Its cost has been defrayed from appropriations for four years; I mean it took four years to build it, because payment had to be made from appropriations covering four years. This increase of \$5,000 in the \$100,000 is asked in order that such work may be hastened.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you indirectly increase your appropriation also to the extent of \$1,500 by striking out that provision which authorizes the printing and publishing of operations, not exceeding \$1,500?

Mr. RATHBUN. We have never printed such reports of operations except in the Smithsonian reports and we now only request \$200 in the regular printing item, for the ordinary blanks necessary to the business of the park.

PAY OF LABORERS, ETC.

Mr Chairman, I want to say here, as was said in connection with the Museum, that some of the lower salaried men ought to have their pay increased. This would be provided for under the increase asked.

RECONSTRUCTING AND REPAIRING ROADWAYS.

Another matter is the special item for reconstructing and repairing roadways. The park has kept up its roads as well as it could from its appropriations, but during last summer and fall the rains were so heavy that they washed away nearly everything. They have left the roads in the park in a bad condition. In one place the condition was so dangerous, on a steep slope, that we had to repair out of the current appropriation, which reduced the amount that could be spent for building purposes. These roads are part of the roads of the parking system, and should be maintained in good condition. It is not as

though they were for the Zoological Park alone. The upper surface would be easy enough to replace, but they have been cut out to the underlying stone and are almost unfit for use.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

Another thing, Mr. Chairman, is the request for additional land for the park.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state what the probable cost of that land will be?

Mr. RATHBUN. Yes, sir; I will say, Mr. Chairman, that the estimate of cost is based upon a conference with the District Commissioners, or at least with Colonel Biddle, who estimates that the land should not be worth more than \$60,000 at present. The proposed roads are not built yet. Therefore the land is not as high as it will be after they are built. The great trouble is that the spaces between the roads and the park are so narrow that you can not expect a fine house to be built upon them. We own right to the top of the cliff on the east side, and have no means of protecting it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land is it proposed to purchase?

Mr. RATHBUN. May I call in Doctor Baker, who can give you the figures?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. RATHBUN. Doctor Baker, the chairman would like to know how many acres of land there are in the proposed addition to the park?

Mr. FRANK BAKER, Superintendent, National Zoological Park. I have a map showing the exact amount of land in each addition.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate number of acres?

Mr. BAKER (submitting map and pointing out localities thereon). On the east side there are 72,464 square feet. There are 44,000 feet in an acre, as you are aware. On the west side there are 130,000 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. About 4 acres.

Mr. RATHBUN. As I understand it, Doctor Baker, none of these roads are as yet constructed?

Mr. BAKER. They are not improved, but they are surveyed and condemned. The money has been paid for the land. It is the property of the Government at present.

Mr. SMITH. What would be the total cost?

Mr. BAKER. \$60,000 is what we ask.

Mr. RATHBUN. That is based, as I understand it, upon an estimate by Colonel Biddle?

Mr. BAKER. Yes; and it is based on the cost of the land taken for the roads.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns this land?

Mr. BAKER. It is owned by a number of parties.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not a fact that the price paid for the roads was largely due to the fact that they cut this land into such narrow strips as to destroy the value of the land you are now buying?

Mr. BAKER. I have not the proceedings of condemnation.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not a fact that the establishment of the road east of the park really destroys the value of the land west of it, and could

it therefore be any fair basis to say this narrow strip west of the road would be worth such an amount as was paid in condemnation?

Mr. BAKER. I am not aware but that the board of condemnation might have said something to that effect. I have a statement from the surveyor of the District, in which he makes the amount for these two pieces of land somewhat larger than this amount. He thinks about \$75,000 would be the proper amount.

The CHAIRMAN. I think we paid for the land when we bought the land on which we built the roads.

Mr. BAKER. The surveyor is one of the best authorities as to the value of land.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but this land here was condemned for purposes of a road. The value of that which was taken was fixed with reference to the effect of the taking of it upon the land which remained between the road and the park.

Mr. BAKER. I do not know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. I have no doubt about it at all.

Mr. BAKER. He was aware of all those facts.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much the land cost which these two roads are to be constructed on?

Mr. BAKER. I have not the figures. I remember he told me at the time.

Mr. RATHBUN. It is to be considered, Mr. Chairman, that the land would have to be condemned and the price would have to be settled by such means.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that. If we could get a jury from Virginia over here to fix the price of that land, we would get it at a reasonable price.

Mr. BAKER. We have taken every pains to get the exact prices on the land. We consulted the best authority in the District on that subject after these roads were made. He gave an appraisement of \$75,000, I think it was.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES (AGAIN).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, U. S. A., January 29, 1907.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith two brief memoranda concerning the International Exchange Service, containing information which was not at hand at the hearing on January 25, and which it was requested should be furnished.

Very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Acting Secretary.

The Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

Statement of the number and weight of packages transmitted for the following Government establishments through the International Exchange Service during the fiscal year 1906.

Office.	Packages.	Weight.
United States Geological Survey.....	5,788	89,608
Patent Office.....	1,175	18,840
Library of the Surgeon-General's Office.....	825	8,141
Bureau of the Census.....	1,288	3,645
Bureau of Fisheries.....	879	3,070
Bureau of Manufactures.....	6,819	8,644
Bureau of Statistics.....	5,528	11,527

Statement of the number of official and parliamentary documents sent to national libraries in France, Germany, and Great Britain during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, and of the number received from those countries for the Library of Congress during the same period.

	Sent to—	Received from—
France.....	976	458
Germany.....	3,100	942
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,464	15,591

NOTE.—The first column indicates the number of titles of publications sent to the countries named; the second column is made up partly of a record of titles of publications and partly of numbers of packages. About the middle of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, a request was received from the Library of Congress that packages shipped from abroad for the Library be delivered to them intact, so that for the second part of the fiscal year under discussion one package might in an extreme case represent a whole box. The number of publications from foreign countries for the Library of Congress is, therefore, much greater than shown in the second column, although, even on the basis of the figures presented, more than ten times as much was received from Great Britain and Ireland as was sent to those countries.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY (AGAIN).

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, U. S. A., January 25, 1907.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request made in connection with the hearing under the Smithsonian Institution, there is inclosed herewith a brief statement of the work carried on and projected by the Astrophysical Observatory, prepared by its acting director, Mr. C. G. Abbot.

Very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD RATHBUN,
Acting Secretary.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

ASTROPHYSICAL OBSERVATORY OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

WHAT THE OBSERVATORY IS DOING.

The sun is observed by the Astrophysical Observatory because the sun's rays support life and heat on the earth. It is aimed first to discover the amount of these rays which reach the outer limit of the air, and the variation of this amount from time to time. Second, there comes the measurement of the amount of light reflected away from the earth by the clouds, and the determination of the character and amount of light received by reflection from the blue

sky as compared with that coming directly from the sun itself. Third, should be studied the manner by which the earth loses the heat gained from the sun, which involves the study of rays entirely invisible to the eye, but sent out by the earth's surface and other bodies at ordinary temperatures. For these rays the humidity of the atmosphere is a powerful hindrance, but its exact effect is not known, and must be found out before the conditions which govern the earth's climate will be understood.

These are the researches carried on and projected by the Astrophysical Observatory.

PRESENT STATE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

From the measurements made in the last four years at the Astrophysical Observatory, the average amount of solar radiation outside the atmosphere is believed to be settled, and the exaggerated estimates of it heretofore accepted are disproved. The amount of solar radiation appears to be not approximately uniform, as hitherto believed, but very frequently varying by from 5 to 15 per cent. Some of these fluctuations of 5 per cent or less occur so rapidly—that is to say, within ten-day periods, or thereabouts—as probably not to produce much effect on the weather; but others of the changes, amounting to 10 or 15 per cent in magnitude, continue long enough to make marked differences in temperature. Such a one was noted in January and February of 1906, when the radiation of the sun was observed to be about 15 per cent higher than on the average in the months preceding. The natural expectation from this observation would be prevailing warm temperatures. Such were, in fact, recorded for these months all over the United States.

From this and similar occurrences in preceding years, it is believed that the investigations of the Astrophysical Observatory will prove of value in forecasting. The meteorological services of the United States and of British India have both manifested a deep interest in the work, and have taken steps to learn the way it is performed and the kinds of apparatus required for it.

Probably the variation of solar radiation may prove to be influenced by the presence of sun spots, which are particularly numerous at the present time.

Measurements have been made in the past year on the amount of light reflected from clouds and the quality and amount of light from blue sky, but additional studies of these subjects are highly desirable in order to indicate what proportion of the solar rays is really available to warm the earth and what is entirely lost in space.

The third part of the projected plan of investigation—namely, that which relates to the rays sent out into space by the earth and the hindrance they meet in passing through the air—is not yet begun.

ECONOMY WITH WHICH THE OBSERVATORY IS CONDUCTED.

Contrary to the policy of many observatories, very little money has been expended on buildings for the Astrophysical Observatory. Its Washington installation consists merely of a group of small frame shelters, each adapted for a special purpose or piece of apparatus, and altogether costing hardly \$10,000.

PUBLICATIONS.

Annual summaries of progress are contained in the Report of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, but the full publication of researches is delayed until some long and definite step in advance is fully taken and the grounds for it have been thoroughly established. Thus, in 1900, was published Volume I of the Annals, giving the map of the theretofore little-known infra-red solar spectrum. In 1904 was published an account of the eclipse observations at Wadesboro.

There is now being prepared for publication Volume II of the Annals, to contain the measurements of the amount of solar radiation, the proof of its variability, and the probable connection thereof with the climate. An appropriation under the item for printing and binding is asked to defray the cost of this publication. It is not expected that a similar request will be made again for several years.

SATURDAY, *January 26, 1907.*

BUILDING FOR NATIONAL MUSEUM.

STATEMENT OF MR. BERNARD B. GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIBRARY AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Green, we have an estimate here in connection with the National Museum, page 69 of the bill before you. Your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 is \$1,250,000. That is the full amount of the unappropriated balance of the full limit of cost?

Mr. GREEN. That is it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you expend that amount during the fiscal year 1908?

Mr. GREEN. Yes; because we are going on very rapidly now. We have already a third of the whole appropriation—that is money paid out. We have contracts and so on already, and many others that have to be made, amounting to \$1,900,000, altogether. We will have those all made, and expect to get the building finished inside of two years from now. So that if we do not get the whole amount we shall be undoubtedly handicapped. We shall probably need all the money, and expect to build it with this the limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Within the limit of cost?

Mr. GREEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to know particularly was whether, under your plan, that building would be completed by the expiration of the next fiscal year, July 1, 1908, so that this money would have to be appropriated.

Mr. GREEN. It would not be finished by July 1, 1908, but by the end of that calendar year, by fall; two years from now, by winter. What could be omitted from the present estimate with safety at all would be a small amount, and it would be hard to tell. I do not think it is advisable to undertake to do that, because it will be needed very soon; and the chances are next year, that being the long session, we might not get the appropriation through until the end of the year, so that it might have to be made special, and that probably would delay the work. It is a complicated and large undertaking, and I do not like to take such chances on it. I do not think it is wise at all in this case.

The CHAIRMAN. I believe that is all.

Mr. GREEN. There is a little memorandum at the bottom of the page relating to the central power station, which I brought up some time ago. I see it is referred to here as in connection originally with the Museum building, but it has no more relation to it than to the other executive buildings in the lower part of the city. I wanted to ask if there is any possibility of any thing being done about that. It is an economical proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not authorized, Mr. Green; it would first have to be authorized before we could make the appropriation for it.

Mr. GREEN. The authorization of such an undertaking?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. There would have to be a law passed to authorize the construction of a general heating and power plant.

Mr. GREEN. It would have to be a separate bill from this, as I understand?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The proper committee to consider that would be the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SMITH. As I remember it, this authorization for the National Museum included the heating plant.

Mr. GREEN. Oh, yes; the completed buildings, just the same as the municipal buildings.

Mr. SMITH. If you got the \$300,000 authorized for the central heating plant, you would not be entitled to this appropriation.

Mr. GREEN. This has no relation to it.

Mr. SMITH. When you were authorized to spend \$3,500,000 in the construction of the National Museum, it included a special heating plant for the building.

Mr. GREEN. Yes; its own heating plant.

Mr. SMITH. If that was eliminated from the building, then the building ought not to cost that much.

Mr. GREEN. It might cost a little less. The only thing you would eliminate in connection with the heating plant would be simply the generating apparatus in the building—boilers, dynamos for generating electricity, and so forth. The heating and lighting would have to be there just the same.

Mr. SMITH. I understand, of course, that you have to have a great deal of apparatus in the building. Is it your present plan to put the heating and power plants in the basement of the building?

Mr. GREEN. Oh, yes; the law says so.

Mr. SMITH. How much would be deducted from the limit of cost of the National Museum building if a separate heating plant was provided?

Mr. GREEN. I think it would be about \$70,000 or something like that. I haven't got the exact figure; but it would be just the cost of the boilers, the generating plant, and its installation. As I explained before, the municipal building, just now under erection, and the Agricultural building were in the same fix. I think by this time they have already done something about constructing their apparatus—that part of the apparatus which would have been saved if the power plant was established.

Mr. SMITH. I should think it ought to have its own heating plant.

Mr. GREEN. That could be easily adjusted by a meter. I referred to that in my report. The District building is practically a Government building; it would simply be a little matter of accounting as to how to pay the expense of running it, and there will be probably other building down in the region of that plant. It would be great economy to connect with a central supply. The economy is enormous. I show in my report that by having that plant, with the buildings in existence and under construction, you would save \$100,000 a year. If it cost \$1,200,000, in ten or twelve years it would pay for itself. It is an enormous advantage, and it has got to come some time. You will all take it hand after a while.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you estimated anything for leakage in the process of distribution?

Mr. GREEN. Oh, yes; the loss of heat and what not. That is not a serious matter. Those plants are built everywhere. Nobody thinks, with an industrial enterprise, of having but one place for manufactur-

ing the power for a group of buildings that may extend over half a town. It is done everywhere. They segregate a central power station for the running of the railroads.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is not the site you have in question an expensive one?

Mr. GREEN. Everything costs more than it is worth down there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are the parties holding back for a higher price?

Mr. SMITH. No; there is nothing being done. I think it is about \$112,000, assessed value, but the chances are they will want more than that. That is a matter of how we succeed in the appraisal. I suppose that we are going to get the ground somewhere, and the sooner we get it the cheaper it will be. If you want to economize by waiting, I do not think it would be wise. It is only putting off for a while the inevitable.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. MARTIN A. KNAPP, CHAIRMAN INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. EDWARD A. MOSELEY, SECRETARY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Knapp, you are the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, sir.

SALARIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in your estimates submitted to the committee, or to Congress, is on page 75, salaries of the Commission, \$70,000. That increase is due to the increase in number of the Commission and the increase of salaries provided for in the rate law which passed at the last session of Congress?

Mr. KNAPP. It is, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For salary of secretary, \$3,500?

Mr. SMITH. I notice you propose to strike out the language, "as provided by the act to regulate commerce." Why should it not all be stricken out and make it simply "for salaries of Commissioners, \$70,000?"

The CHAIRMAN. The language "Act to regulate commerce" might be ambiguous, for the reason that we now have two acts. There is no reason why that language should still be carried in the appropriation?

Mr. KNAPP. Apparently not. It is already fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the salary of the secretary also fixed by law?

Mr. KNAPP. It is, Mr. Chairman. May I say right here that in the supplemental estimate, and in the communication addressed to this committee, the Commission has unanimously asked that the salary of its secretary be increased to \$5,000, for reasons stated at some length in that communication.

Briefly, those are the increased responsibility and labor resulting from the added duties imposed by the new law and the fact that the present salary is out of proportion not only to the salaries of the Commissioners but also to the salaries of other officials of corre-

sponding grade and importance. More than that, since the Commission fixes all other salaries, we must have reference to the salary paid to the secretary, and of course we would not with propriety give as much—certainly could not give more—to the assistant secretary or a subordinate than the statutory salary of the secretary; and our reason for asking that increase is not only because it is due to the man who has occupied that position now for nearly twenty years, but because it would enable us also somewhat to increase the salary of our assistant secretary and others of our most important and valuable assistants, whose long service and great aid justify larger compensation than we have heretofore been able to give them.

The CHAIRMAN. How many salaries do you suppose the increase of the secretary's salary would result in increasing?

Mr. KNAPP. I think only the assistant secretary's, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary is he now receiving?

Mr. KNAPP. Up to the 1st of January, \$3,000. We increased it to \$3,250; and that, as you will perceive, is the maximum figure that we could give with propriety until the statutory salary of the secretary is increased.

ALL OTHER NECESSARY EXPENDITURES.

Mr. SMITH. In this next item, Judge, "For all other necessary expenditures, and so forth," why would it not be better to strike out the word "acts," in the third line, and insert the word "laws," and then strike out "and all acts supplementary thereto?"

Mr. KNAPP. What page have you reference to?

Mr. SMITH. The last paragraph on page 75.

Mr. KNAPP. I think that would improve the phraseology.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it would read, "To enable the Commission to properly carry out the laws to regulate commerce."

Mr. TAYLOR. "And all acts and amendments supplementary thereto." Why not strike out that?

Mr. SMITH. That was my suggestion—to strike out "and all acts supplementary thereto."

Mr. KNAPP. You know some of our activities are directed by joint resolutions of both Houses of Congress, and some by resolutions of the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the word "laws" takes the place of that. A joint resolution has the force and effect of a law. It is a law.

Mr. KNAPP. Suppose, Mr. Chairman, the Senate, as has happened in the last year, passes a resolution directing the Commission to investigate a subject, and we act upon that resolution?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I do not know, and that is one thing I wanted to inquire of you—where you get any authority for acting under a resolution passed by one House that involves an expenditure of money?

Mr. KNAPP. I do not think we could have any authority conferred upon us by a resolution of either body; but, Mr. Chairman, the investigation directed by that resolution of the Senate was wholly within the scope of the investigating and inquisitorial powers of the Commission under existing law, and in formulating the proceedings under which we acted we were careful to say that we were proceeding under our general powers.

The CHAIRMAN. You were not proceeding, then, under any special power by virtue of any resolution passed by the Senate?

Mr. KNAPP. Distinctly not. I do not understand that the Senate by passing a resolution could direct the Commission to make an investigation that would warrant the expenditure of money not appropriated for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it would not. There is no question about that. That is why I say under this language the only expenditures that could be made would be expenditures made necessary in carrying out the objects or purposes of the laws to regulate commerce.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that would include all the acts and resolutions and supplements and everything.

Mr. KNAPP. If the term "laws" would include a joint resolution, then it seems it would perfectly cover the case and be much simpler and much more appropriate.

Mr. BROWNLOW. What language do you refer to?

The CHAIRMAN. The language in brackets on page 76—the second set of brackets. That transfers the fund from the Department of Justice, appropriated especially for the purpose of investigating the violations of the antitrust laws. Now, we have an estimate from the Department of Justice, or a recommendation, to increase the appropriation \$250,000. We can not encroach any further upon that fund. Therefore whatever appropriations are made here will have to be made out of the general funds of the Treasury.

Mr. KNAPP. It would certainly not be objectionable to us. Indeed, we should prefer that whatever money we expended would be by virtue of a direct appropriation to us for that purpose and not a transfer of some undefined portion of some appropriation made to some other branch of the Government.

EMPLOYMENT OF COUNSEL.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of this total appropriation, your recommendation is that \$50,000 instead of \$40,000 may be expended in the employment of counsel. Have you found that this \$45,000 appropriation carried in the current law is not sufficient to meet the requirements of your Department in the employment of special counsel?

Mr. KNAPP. That appears to be probable, Mr. Chairman. Of course we can not foresee to what extent we may need to use our appropriation for the year which begins on the 1st of July next for special counsel.

The CHAIRMAN. How many special counsel does the Commission employ now?

Mr. KNAPP. We have employed, Mr. Chairman, to prosecute the investigation respecting coal and oil properties and the relations of carriers and their officers and employees to the coal industry, as the counsel specially in that proceeding, Mr. Glasgow, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Whitney, of New York. They have been aided by Mr. Hartswick, of Greenville, Pa. We have employed for the purpose of investigating—

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the number of special counsel employed—the total number? Of course we are not particularly interested to know the names of them, because we do not know them

anyway. I thought you could give us an approximate idea of the number.

Mr. KNAPP. I recall only five—three in the coal and oil investigation and two in the investigation of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific combination. To that, however, I add, Mr. Chairman, that we have employed another lawyer to prosecute, as soon as the preliminary work has been done, an inquiry respecting the present relations of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroads, and I have not included the name of the lawyer employed for that service in this case because his employment is of a comparatively recent date, and his work has largely been a work of preparation, and therefore I have not included him among the number actually employed.

PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your object, Mr. Chairman, in striking out, at the bottom of page 76, the proviso that no other part of the sums appropriated in this paragraph for the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be expended for printing?

Mr. MOSELEY. That is in accordance with the present law. In other words, the Committee on Printing have taken away from every Department or office the printing appropriation and allotted a specific amount to each Department in the appropriation made to the Public Printer. Therefore the clause is unnecessary, from the fact that the Commission can not expend any more than the \$1,500 provided for in that paragraph.

Mr. KNAPP. That, by the way, has somewhat increased our expenditures, and will in the future, as we were getting certain classes of printing done under a very advantageous arrangement with a house at Rochester, which we are obliged to discontinue in consequence of the action of the House at the last session.

Mr. MOSELEY. If we are wrong we want to be corrected, but we understand the Committee on Printing has notified us that no estimates must be made of our printing except to them; in other words, that that will be dealt with in the appropriation for public printing, showing the amount allotted to each Department or office.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know how we have done or how we should act, but so far as I am concerned I am not in favor of any work being done in the Public Printing Office that can be done outside more cheaply.

The CHAIRMAN. The law does not prohibit any Department from having any printing done in outside offices—

Mr. KNAPP. We understood it did—

The CHAIRMAN. But it provides that the printing that is done for a Department must be charged against this appropriation.

Mr. KNAPP. It was our understanding, Mr. Chairman, that we were prohibited from having any printing done by private establishments.

The CHAIRMAN. I know; but it must be charged against your appropriation for printing.

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes; it is charged against the general appropriation for printing if it is done in the Government Printing Office.

Mr. SMITH. Last year, in place of appropriating for the Interstate Commerce Commission, we appropriated for the Public Printing Office, and that compelled them to go there to get the printing done.

Mr. COURTS. Heretofore you have been authorized to spend \$1,500 or any other sum for printing outside. The new law says that shall no longer be done with reference to any Government establishment. It provides that their reports shall be made to Congress and that the composition and presswork shall be done and charged to any appropriation made to them for printing and binding instead of against the printing and binding for Congress.

Mr. MOSELEY. We have always before included in our estimate printing, but this year we have left it out, for the reason that it goes into the appropriation for the Government Printing Office. So much is allotted to us, which of course we can not exceed. That is independent of the appropriation. One thousand five hundred dollars is to enable the Commission, for instance, while away from Washington, if it requires some printing, to have it done without the delay of getting it to Washington and having it printed at the Government Printing Office. We do not use this amount unless we have to. We want all printing done by the Public Printer when possible.

The CHAIRMAN. I infer, from your estimate of the total here of the amount for the Interstate Commerce Commission, that as the result of the passage of the laws of the last session the expenditures on account of the Interstate Commerce Commission have increased about 100 per cent, or \$288,500. Your estimate for 1908 is \$558,500, on page 77 of the bill.

Mr. KNAPP. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, for 1907, except the special sums appropriated, you had \$290,000 for the current fiscal year.

APPROPRIATIONS UNDER ARBITRATION ACT OF 1898.

How much is the unexpended balance of the \$10,000 appropriated for the fiscal year 1899 by the conciliation act passed in 1898? How much is the balance remaining on hand now? Do you know?

Mr. KNAPP. Mr. Chairman, we have never used any of that money. As you all know, the relations between railroads and their employees have been unusually harmonious now for a number of years. Strikes have very seldom occurred, and when they have occurred they have been promptly adjusted. It is only within the last thirty days that the arbitration or conciliation law has been distinctly utilized. In the outbreak which occurred on the Southern Pacific lines in Texas and Louisiana, having its center at Houston, Tex., just before Christmas, both parties made application to the Commissioner of Labor and myself, under the arbitration law just referred to now by yourself, and I may say that largely as a result of the tactful and persistent efforts of Commissioner of Labor Neill, who went down there and spent a fortnight, and slightly, I hope, from the conferences which I myself had with the two chief leaders in Chicago, the matter was adjusted quite promptly, and such differences as remain unsettled are to be adjusted by an arbitration, which is to be conducted in full conformity with that act; so that during this year we shall use a little of that money.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the total appropriation of money?

Mr. KNAPP. Ten thousand dollars. We never used any of that appropriation. We shall use enough to pay Mr. Neill's expenses down

there, and possibly some telegraphic expenses—possibly \$500 or \$1,000.

Mr. MOSELEY. The \$10,000 has really been a continuing appropriation year after year since the passage of the act ten years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not a continuing appropriation. It has been reappropriated year after year.

Mr. KNAPP. There will be perhaps a thousand dollars used now. There never was any used before.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE SAFETY-APPLIANCE ACT.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in the next item, "To enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to keep informed regarding compliance with the 'act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads,'" etc., your estimate is \$100,000, while the current law is \$85,000. Do you purpose in the next fiscal year to extend this service to the extent that it will be necessary to increase this appropriation \$15,000?

Mr. KNAPP. Mr. Chairman, our secretary has had more special charge of the administration of the safety-appliance laws and the operations of the inspecting force than, perhaps, any member of the Commission. It is obvious that an inspecting force of twenty can not cover the vast territory of the United States, or even look at a very large percentage of the more than 2,000,000 freight cars that are now in service.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you understand that it is the purpose of the law to make careful inspection of all the freight cars and passenger cars that are used on the railroads?

Mr. KNAPP. No, Mr. Chairman; I do not regard that as necessary; not such a complete examination as that.

The CHAIRMAN. Railroad companies have inspectors and are inspecting their cars all the time.

Mr. KNAPP. In a general way it would seem enough to employ a sufficient force to visit at certain intervals, or frequent intervals, the principal freight yards and junction points and terminals and there examine the miscellaneous equipment which comes in from all roads, and the condition in which that may be found may be assumed to be fairly characteristic of the entire railway equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this inspection go beyond the matter of ascertaining whether or not the cars are equipped with the air brakes and automatic couplers?

Mr. KNAPP. It does. In point of fact the inspectors not only note the defects they discover in respect of the matters required by law, but some other defects as well.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it contemplate inspecting to ascertain defects resulting from the wear and tear of the cars?

Mr. KNAPP. I have not understood that it does, but I believe there is nothing in the law that requires steps and ladders up the side of the car, or a walking board on top; and I think the inspectors are accustomed to note defects of that kind as they look for those which the law relates to; and in the report which is made to the Commission, a copy of which is sent to the chief executive officers of the companies, I think those defects are also brought to notice. It is

only incidental, however, and does not really cost the Government anything, I suppose—that part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find from these reports that the railroad companies are quite generally complying with the safety appliance act, which requires automatic couplers and air brakes?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, Mr. Chairman, so far as I am able to judge. Of course I must rely upon men who give that matter attention, and our inspectors. The condition of railway equipment in respect of these matters which are now required by law is as nearly complete, I suppose, as could be fairly expected. You must remember that this equipment is subjected to the severest strain of wear and tear, and it can not be always and everywhere in a state of perfect order; but ordinarily speaking, it is in a very satisfactory condition. Is not that so, Mr. Secretary?

Mr. MOSELEY. Yes. I would like to mention, Mr. Chairman, that not only is the question of inspection carefully looked after, but also wherever we find equipment not kept up, they are prosecuted. If equipment is on the cars but is not operative it is just as dangerous as it was without it; for that reason these men are employed for the purpose of executing and enforcing the laws. I believe there has been collected during the last year about \$20,000 in penalties by means of prosecutions that have been carried through the courts, where the Government has won. There are probably from three to five hundred cases now pending, which, at \$100 a case, as you will understand, is quite a sum of money. We do not bring cases unless we can win them. While we have won several hundred cases, we have lost only three, and those are now in the court of appeals. If the railroad company does not keep its equipment up, or if it puts on automatic couplers which are not operative, and is hauling cars which are not in compliance with law, it is just as dangerous to the men as the lack of those devices would be; for that reason we prosecute the companies, and that requires the Commission to have our inspectors go to those places where hearings are held. We have an attorney who conducts the prosecutions, because the United States attorneys are not familiar with this law.

As I say, were are uniformly successful in these prosecutions, and if we did not energetically prosecute such cases the law would go all to pieces. You have got to keep up a close inspection, because many of the railroads will run the cars in many instances without any regard to the law.

I know of one road against which we have 52 cases now, and another road against which we have 32 cases. It is only by prosecuting them every time violations of the law occur that we enforce compliance. A careful estimate is that about 10,000 fewer men are killed and injured every year than would be if it was not for these prosecutions. I want to say that whenever the railroad labor organizations, which you know are well organized, find a condition existing which they do not think is right, they write to the Commission. We get about two such complaints a day. You see, the country is very large. Some of the roads are hauling cars that are not right. We get around to those cases as soon as we can. Of course, everything can not be done at once, but we do the best we can.

The CHAIRMAN. What disposition is made of this money?

Mr. MOSELEY. It is turned over to the Treasury of the United States by the several United States attorneys and clerks of the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. I was just wondering whether it was added to your appropriation.

Mr. MOSELEY. No, sir. If we had the credit of that amount, we would not need to ask for the increased appropriation.

INSPECTION OF POSTAL CARS.

Mr. SMITH. The postal clerks of the United States, at their last annual meeting, demanded the creation of a new force of skilled mechanics as post-office inspectors, for the purpose of inspecting railway mail cars and reporting as to their condition, safely, etc. Is there any reason why it would not be entirely feasible to provide, either by amendment to this section or otherwise, that it should be the duty of the inspectors covered by this appropriation to inspect mail cars as to their safety, etc., and report to you, such reports to be transmitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to the Post-Office Department for its use?

Mr. KNAPP. That does not suggest to me any administrative difficulty.

Mr. SMITH. Would not that be much more economical than to create a separate inspecting force in the Post-Office Department?

Mr. KNAPP. Very much more economical. The number of mail cars is quite limited. Our inspecting force is organized, and an appropriate law, as it occurs to me, should create some standard of safety with respect to the mail car, and could then very easily provide that the inspecting force of the Interstate Commerce Commission should be charged with the duty of ascertaining whether or not the mail cars in use conformed to those standards, or otherwise, and make a report accordingly.

Mr. SMITH. Would it not be entirely easy for your men who are traveling back and forth on the passenger trains to visit the mail cars also and to report whether those cars had become structurally weak or decayed—such things as that?

Mr. KNAPP. That presents no administrative difficulty; but in the absence of some standards of safety or proper condition, it just occurs to me that it would be a little too much of a roving commission for an inspector to determine whether the car is structurally sufficient or not.

Mr. SMITH. Do not misunderstand me. I did not mean so much whether it was originally structurally weak; but it would be entirely easy, would it not, for your inspector, if the sills, for instance, were rotten, so as to make that car a dangerous car; or if the car had been used so long that it was so shaky in its joints, so to speak, as to become a dangerous car, manifest defects of that kind he could report without any special standards?

Mr. KNAPP. Unquestionably. For what purpose? For the sake of the information? What consequence would follow? Would he have any authority to direct that the car be taken out of service?

Mr. SMITH. My own thought was not that he could have any authority.

Mr. KNAPP. Beyond reporting the facts.

Mr. SMITH. But you might transmit to the Post-Office Department the facts, they to have such action taken under their authority.

Mr. MOSELEY. There is no objection whatever to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Post-Office Department does have inspectors that do inspect mail cars.

Mr. SMITH. But they have no mechanics who are inspectors,

The CHAIRMAN. I do not know as to that. I know that the Post-Office Department furnished the House three years ago this winter with a list of all the cars used in the railway postal service, and the length of time was given in that report: some of them had been in the service as long as thirty years.

Mr. SMITH. Some of the inspectors do inspect these cars so far as a post-office inspector who is not a mechanic can inspect them. I am not proposing myself to give authority at this time over the control of the cars which are operated by the Post-Office Department, but simply that in place of establishing a new body of skilled mechanics as inspectors in the Post-Office Department that these inspectors already existing in connection with their other duties report the physical condition of these cars to you, which you would then transmit to the Post-Office Department for its information and let it take such action as it deemed proper, this being simply a proposition that you furnish information from your agents already in the field of the physical condition of the cars. Is there anything impractical about that, so far as you can see?

Mr. KNAPP. I see no administrative difficulty there. We could supply them with separate blanks for the mail cars.

Mr. SMITH. I am satisfied that the Post-Office Department, jealous of its control over its own articles of use in its own business, would probably be hostile to a law which provided for taking the examination of the safety of the cars out of its hands, but I think they would welcome the receipt of this information, and it seemed to me it might be a large economy to the Government.

Mr. MOSELEY. As the Chairman suggests, I can see no administrative objection to it. The men would be very willing of course wherever they had an opportunity of ascertaining the condition of a mail car to report it, and the Commission would transmit the information to the Post-Office Department. So far as the Interstate Commerce Commission undertaking to say whether a car should be in service or not, we do not do that now. We simply prosecute a railroad company for violating the law. We notify the president of the company of the conditions that exist. If that condition continues and we find that they are running cars where men are being butchered, we simply prosecute them for violation of the law.

In Pennsylvania a United States postal clerk or a United States officer is treated exactly as an employee of a railroad company, and the Supreme Court of the United States, in a suit for damages, has recently upheld it, by reason of the fact that there has been no legislation by Congress on that subject, and therefore a poor postal clerk who is killed has no more right of redress than has a railroad employee. That is the law of Pennsylvania.

SUPPLEMENTAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. KNAPP. When the estimate was made in October, which aggregates, as you have said, including \$100,000 for safety appliances,

\$658,500, the Commission had done comparatively little in determining its policy and the course of conduct for the application and enforcement of the amended law, particularly in those lines which added to the duties and activities of the Commission.

I think I may say for the Commission, from the beginning, that it has never asked for a dollar which it did not believe it actually needed. We have been admonished all the while to great prudence and economy, I think I may safely say, by the confidence Congress has imposed in the Commission by giving its appropriation in a lump sum. We did not want to guess at this thing, to merely make a conjecture was neither fair to the Commission nor to the Appropriations Committee, and so we made comparatively little addition to the appropriation for the current year. In the last three months we have made great progress in developing the work to be done under this amended law, and it is perfectly obvious that its reasonable enforcement will involve a considerable larger expense than we had in mind when this estimate was prepared.

MR. TAYLOR. Can you say whether the amount expended by you has been well expended as an investment in the protection to life?

MR. KNAPP. I was not now referring to the safety appliances.

MR. TAYLOR. What were you referring to?

MR. KNAPP. To the general expenses and the work of the Commission in other directions.

MR. SMITH. Where would this increase be in the main item?

MR. KNAPP. The main item of increase will grow out of the administration of that portion of the new law which requires the Commission to prescribe a system of uniform bookkeeping and accounting for the carriers of this country, and which also provides for an inspection of their books and accounts in a manner similar to the present inspection of national banks.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly repeat that?

MR. KNAPP. I said that we did not want to guess at the probable amount of money we would need for the fiscal year when the formal estimate was prepared early in October. We did not know ourselves what it would require.

THE CHAIRMAN. It is a new service?

MR. KNAPP. It is an entirely new service, and until one reflects upon it it is difficult to appreciate what a great work it is and what an important work it is as bearing upon many phases of this whole subject of public regulations, to actually supervise and control the bookkeeping of the railroads, because there is the way in which very much rascality is concealed, and this law is a very drastic one. It empowers the Commission to prescribe what books, accounts, and memoranda a railroad company may keep, and prohibits every railroad company from keeping any books, accounts, or memoranda except those which are prescribed or permitted by the Commission. Now, that goes upon the theory, which I think is a sound one, that a public-service corporation is entitled to have no secrets. It is bound to do its whole business in the open.

Let me briefly tell you how that work has been taken up. We are very fortunate and the whole country is very fortunate that we have in charge of that work a man whom those competent to judge regard as easily the foremost man for such a purpose in this country, and that is Prof. Henry C. Adams. The railway accounting officers, the

controllers, those who have charge of the business of bookkeeping, have an association, and at the annual meeting of that association in June, in anticipation of this law, they appointed a committee, of which Mr. Plant, the controller of the Southern, is chairman, to take up this subject of adapting their bookkeeping to the uniformity required by this law. That resulted in the appointment of a subcommittee which took the work up in connection with Professor Adams. He himself was in some doubt as to how soon the plans could be perfected with sufficient detail to indicate the commencement of that work, but he is now thoroughly confident, having the cooperation of this committee representing all the railways of the country—and by the way, this project has been received with a degree of satisfaction, I might say, by railroads generally—it is practically meeting with no opposition—it seems entirely probably that the general plans and the details for a uniform system of railway accounts will be so far perfected that that system can be put into force on the first of next July, and if that is done, as we fully believe it will be, I think it is a remarkable piece of work to accomplish in less than a year.

That work can not be administered without a very large expenditure. You can not get competent men for the salary paid a mere clerical employee, and Professor Adams has been at some pains, at our request, to make an estimate of what it will cost to administer that department, and it foots up practically \$80,000 a year.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is cheap at that price.

Mr. KNAPP. Very cheap.

Mr. SMITH. How much had you in the old estimate for that purpose?

Mr. KNAPP. Eighty thousand dollars in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. There was no estimate at all.

Mr. KNAPP. No, sir. We had no work of this kind. We just did not know it was liable to happen. We thought we could not get it ready to begin until a year from July, because practically you must start with the fiscal year and nearly every railroad is getting its fiscal year to correspond with the Government's fiscal year.

Then, of course, this means added employees, and that means added office room. We are adding to and must add to our office accommodations very nearly a hundred per cent. We are now using the whole of the building except that occupied by the bank. We have in addition taken a cheap building on G street in the rear and are making arrangements to take still more space in an adjoining building now in the process of construction. In other words, our rent must go up from between \$12,000 and \$13,000 a year, which we have been paying now for a number of years, to at least twice that sum, even if we succeed, which is not altogether probable, in holding our rent at the present basis per square foot. I think I am warranted in saying that the rent the Commission has paid is the cheapest rent paid by the Government in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you pay per square foot?

Mr. MOSELEY. From 75 to 77 cents per square foot, independent of hallways, and for that we have elevator service and heat and water, which amounts to some \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you framed a provision for this increase of \$80,000 in your estimate, or do you recommend that it be carried in one of your general items?

Mr. KNAPP. Just put it in the general item.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you kindly send an estimate to the Secretary of the Treasury and have it transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Speaker and have it come to this committee finally?

Mr. KNAPP. I am very much surprised that it is not here. The Commission took formal action on this subject late in December, and we directed that a supplemental estimate for a hundred thousand dollars be sent to the Treasury Department, and I supposed it was here.

Mr. MOSELEY. I was on a little vacation at the time the Commission took such action.

Mr. KNAPP. There is something peculiar about our situation in one respect. We feel obliged, both in justice to the men and in order to retain some of them, to increase the salaries we have heretofore paid. We have begun by taking young men from the Civil Service Commission at \$900. We can not get any more. We make the requisition and they certify the names and we telegraph to the parties and they answer that they do not care for the position. We must pay \$1,000, \$1,100, and even \$1,200 for beginners. We have lost some good men during the last year because they were attracted into private employment by much better pay than we could give them. One of our best men whom we had been paying \$2,500 has gone to private employment, and I think he is getting three times that, and I imagine four times that salary. We felt, therefore, independent of the increased number required by the increase of service, practically compelled to make some increase in the salaries paid to those already in our employ, and that is a thing to be taken into account.

We have undertaken recently some rather important inquiries. Obviously, it is no use to investigate a great and powerful combination like that which controls nearly a quarter of the railway mileage of this country unless it is done in a thorough manner, and that means the employment of able counsel, and men competent to take up an inquiry of that kind and meet as antagonists the ablest lawyers in the land can not be procured without paying very substantial retainers.

I will be very glad to answer any question I can, although the secretary is more familiar with the details than I am.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is all, unless you have something else that you desire to present to the committee.

Mr. KNAPP. We want practically three-quarters of a million dollars for the fiscal year beginning next July—\$778,245.37. That includes a \$100,000 for safety appliances, and you are perfectly competent to decide whether or not the appropriation for that purpose shall be increased from \$85,000 to \$100,000.

PAY OF INSPECTORS.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation do you pay the inspectors?

Mr. KNAPP. Fifteen hundred dollars a year and their expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include per diem expenses?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, sir. For the convenience of the accounting officers in the Treasury Department, and at their suggestion and after conference with them, we put the inspectors on a per diem basis. They are allowed \$4 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. For their expenses?

Mr. KNAPP. Yes, sir.

Mr. MOSELEY. That includes the handling of baggage and portage and street-car fare and everything of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not include travel expenses?

Mr. KNAPP. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do your inspectors have to pay their fare on railroads?

Mr. MOSELEY. Pay their fare on the railroads? The fact is, the Commission would discharge any man who accepted any favor from a railroad.

Mr. KNAPP. Certainly they pay the full fare?

Mr. SMITH. What objection would there be to Congress passing a law requiring the railroads to transport them without charge?

Mr. MOSELEY. In our inspection system we do not like to have the railroads know at all times when inspectors are on their lines. An inspector does a great deal which he has to do without being known. If he is traveling on a pass, every man on the line of that railroad will know he is there and they will be on the lookout. I think the companies could well afford to pay for the transportation of an officer who is going to inspect conditions on their lines because they would be apprised of his coming and could prepare for the inspection.

I only want to say one other thing in reply to Mr. Taylor's question. I believe honestly, Mr. Taylor, that there is not an expenditure of the Government, if men's lives and limbs are worth anything to the Government, that is of more practical value than this expenditure to keep the safety appliances on the railroads in proper order.

Mr. TAYLOR. You mean that has developed already—putting this law into effect?

Mr. MOSELEY. The principal item of death and injury to employees on railroads before the passage of this law was due to men being crushed in coupling cars and the next to their being swept off the top of trains, because they had to handle the trains in all sorts of weather by the hand brake. The air brake has greatly eliminated the latter cause, as formerly they had to ride on the top of the cars and run from one car to another to set the brakes. In coupling cars now they do not have to go between the cars. The result is that in that single item of coupling cars, with the increase there has been in number of employees on railroads, it is estimated that the saving in casualties has been at least 10,000 men every year. Our statistics confirm that. That is something when you figure that everyone of these employees is an American citizen—one of the very best types of our workingmen.

Mr. KNAPP. Broadly speaking, it is true that the two most prolific causes of injury and death were the coupling and uncoupling of cars and the handling of hand brakes, and they have been reduced to almost the least of the causes, as Mr. Moseley says.

The CHAIRMAN. And you attribute that largely, if not entirely, to your inspecting system?

Mr. KNAPP. Undoubtedly.

FRIDAY, *January 24, 1907.*

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, TREASURY.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN W. YERKES, COMMISSIONER.

PAPER FOR INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. For "Paper for internal-revenue stamps" your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$70,000 as against \$65,000 for the current year?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir. I am afraid I made a mistake in not putting the estimate \$75,000. I have prepared a brief statement on that subject. Every sheet of this paper is handled like every sheet of the paper upon which the Government securities are printed. Every sheet is counted and recounted and must be accounted for, and upon this paper we print all the stamps. We collect about \$250,000,000 a year by the sale of these stamps.

The increase in appropriation is not required by reason of an increased price of the paper, because this year I am getting it for less than ever, and I think next year it will be a little more, but simply the increase in the business of the Bureau. Last year we had an appropriation of \$65,000, and in June we gave an order for about \$4,000 worth of paper, and that was the last order to be given to the contractor for that year, as new contractors had come in because they had put in a lower bid than the contractors we were using then. When I signed the order I called for a statement and found that that order for \$4,000 would leave a deficit, and therefore I wired, withdrawing the order, cancelling it. Then I took the matter up with the new contractors and arranged to have them actually prepare the paper in June so they could deliver it to us the 1st of July and have its payment come under the new appropriation for this year, and in that way we were able to avoid not having paper on which to imprint the stamps. If we had not done that it would have been impossible to furnish the stamps to the distillers and brewers, etc.

If you will let me make this brief statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Mr. YERKES. During the fiscal year 1906, 2,201,740,100 stamps, total value, \$265,485,057.29, were delivered from my office to collectors of internal revenue. This was an increase of 239,816,824 in number over the preceding year and an increase of \$14,190,358.03 in value. While you see that increase was enormous last year, about \$14,000,000, yet this year on the same day we are \$10,500,000 ahead of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Your receipts are that much ahead?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir; \$10,500,000 on yesterday ahead of the same day last year. I figure that we will collect \$260,000,000 this fiscal year. That was the estimate in my report, notwithstanding we lose some money under the denatured alcohol.

The contract price for paper for the fiscal year 1906 was \$4.10 per hundredweight. This paper is prepared separately from any other paper by the contractors. It is imprinted in a certain way and has

the letters "U. S." all through it, very nearly the same process that is pursued in the preparation of paper for the use of your money, and for this year, 1907, we get it at \$3.95 per hundredweight, a saving of \$2,207.64 on the amount of paper that was consumed in 1906.

The increase in the number of stamps printed this fiscal year is absolutely extraordinary.

During the first six months of this fiscal year 1,230,782,413 internal-revenue stamps, of a total value of \$149,408,911.76, were issued to the collectors. This is an increase of 148,321,687 in number and an increase of \$12,336,644.77 in value in comparison with the deliveries made during the first half of the previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. For distinctive paper?

Mr. YERKES. That is all we use it for. We do not spend a nickel of this appropriation except for paper used for imprinting internal-revenue stamps.

The appropriation for paper for 1907 is \$65,000. Of this sum, \$29,763.23 was paid out to the contractors by December 31, and in addition to the amount actually paid out we have orders on the manufacturers for \$21,236.77 worth of paper, making a total of \$51,000 charged against the appropriation up to date.

Now, the demand for paper for imprint stamp purposes during the last half of the fiscal year is always larger in the aggregate than the quantity ordered prior to January 1, and it is not believed that the unexpended balance will be sufficient. An additional appropriation of \$10,000, making \$75,000 in all, would be sufficient.

The demand for stamps is not only greater during the spring months, but the appropriation should always be sufficient to provide for not less than thirty days' supply of paper on hand at the close of the year to guard against emergencies that might arise in changing contractors. I explained to you how we met that last year by making an arrangement to let the contractor really make the paper in June and not deliver it until July; otherwise we would have been entirely out.

It was estimated that \$70,000 would be sufficient for the fiscal year 1908, but if the present rate of increase continues this should be raised really to \$85,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your judgment that the present rate of increase will continue during the next fiscal year?

Mr. YERKES. I do not see any reason why it should not continue. The business of the country is certainly growing and expanding. If there comes a panic it will hit us like everything else.

The CHAIRMAN. On that basis you think this appropriation should be increased from \$70,000 to \$85,000?

Mr. YERKES. If you make it \$75,000 I think it would be better. This is an appropriation which is not used unless it is absolutely essential to use it, and when it is essential to use it we ought to have the paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Or the Government loses the revenue?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir. Every sheet of that paper is accounted for.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you purchase this paper from different sources? How many persons can furnish the paper?

Mr. YERKES. Only the person who has the contract. We call for bids.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there different manufacturers who can produce it?

Mr. YERKES. Yes, sir. When I came in as Commissioner one company had had the contract for two or three years, and they held the contract until last year—that is, for the fiscal year 1906, because they had always put in the lowest bid—that is, the New York and Pennsylvania Paper Company, and I will say that their work was perfectly satisfactory. Last year we called for bids, and the Moore-Jessup Company underbid them a small amount, and I accepted the lower bid. They gave perfect satisfaction. I say “perfect satisfaction.” Whenever there was any trouble they adjusted it without the slightest annoyance to us. We would sometimes return half a carload or a quarter of a carload of paper that on inspection of each sheet was found to be either a little off-color or in other respects not up to the bid.

They had it for that year, and then this past year the other company underbid them and got it for this year, and they are doing very good work.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this is purchased as the result of competition between manufacturers of paper?

Mr. YERKES. Yes; after full advertisement given and bids received.

PUNISHMENT FOR VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Mr. Yerkes, on page 79, is punishment for violations of the internal-revenue laws. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as that for the current fiscal year?

Mr. YERKES. Yes; sometimes we use \$90,000, sometimes \$93,000, and sometimes \$80,000, according to the amount of detective work necessary and the amount of money we have to do it with. The oleomargarine work is requiring large expenditures out of this fund.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How about denatured alcohol?

Mr. YERKES. That is from a separate fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the manufacture of oleomargarine increasing?

Mr. YERKES. The manufacture is not increasing, but the manufacture of methods of defrauding the Government is increasing, and you will always have it that way when you have two rates of tax—one class or type at one-quarter of a cent and one at 10 cents a pound. For instance, we broke into an elegant private residence in Cleveland week before last. Seven of our men were working on that case, and at first they rented a house opposite to this residence, and they found that that was not satisfactory, and then they secured a house at the rear. Finally they broke in there and found these rich men artificially coloring the white, low-taxed oleomargarine and putting it in the rolls and tubs bearing the 10-cent tax stamps. That is one instance. In the Department we have a great deal of trouble about infractions of the law. I refused last week a compromise of \$3,000 from a man who was doing the very same thing—coloring low-taxed oleomargarine and selling it at the higher price. Every man that has a wholesale or retail license to sell oleomargarine is liable to do that.

We got one man last month who had a little grocery and was selling oleomargarine and had stamps for both classes. He had in his back yard an old country pit for flowers. Our officers on the

watch got suspicious. The particular way in which they got on his trail was this: We require every manufacturer of oleomargarine to furnish us a statement of every purchaser of oleomargarine, his residence, name, etc., and that report must show us the quantity of oleomargarine tax paid at 10 cents a pound and the amount of tax paid at one-quarter of a cent which he purchases. Then we watched his sales. For instance, in this case the man had bought in the six months preceding about 3,000 pounds of colored oleomargarine and 62,000 pounds of uncolored. But we found that pretty nearly all the oleomargarine he was selling was colored. We broke into his place one night and could not find a thing. We had a search warrant and went in legally. We could not find a thing that was suspicious. Well, later they went out in the back yard, and here was this little, old-fashioned country pit.

You know, gentlemen, how they are built, with old wooden doors to protect them in the winter and with steps leading down underground. There was no sign of a light except through the keyhole, but when they got down there they found this light coming through—they had forgot to block it up—and my men broke the door in, and there they found the man actually doing the work and coloring the oleo and remixing it and putting it into the molds and into the packages out of which they sell the 10-cent goods without removing the stamps on the packages. Last month in this city, within the shadow of the Capitol, just by the Garfield monument, we found a similar violation of law. We have made every effort to stop this business, but it is one of the hardest things on earth to get at. Wherever you have a tax with the difference like that between one-quarter of a cent and 10 cents a pound, and the colored sells higher than the uncolored, you are going to have that invitation held out to fraud, and fraud will be committed.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you propose to omit, on page 79, certain language here, Mr. Commissioner. Is that because you regard that as a permanent law, that you shall be required to make these reports as to how this money is expended?

Mr. YERKES. That is permanent law, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. I presumed the reason the brackets are here is that it is permanent law. It says, "The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall make a detailed statement to Congress," etc. I suppose it is permanent law?

Mr. YERKES. Yes.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF DIVISION OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in this bill in which you are interested is on page 80, "Contingent Expenses, Independent Treasury?"

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And your estimate under this head is \$240,000 as against \$200,000 for the current year. Will you please state the reason for this proposed appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. We have had considerably more than \$200,000 for a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. From what appropriation do you get the difference between \$200,000 and the amount required?

Mr. DASKAM. We have to ask for a deficiency every year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to ask for a deficiency this year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; because this will not be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you apportioned the appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. We can not. This is one of those appropriations that will not admit of it. Nearly all of it is transportation, and under the contract they present the bills monthly to the Treasury and we pay them all from the Treasury. We do not advance any money to the officers to disburse. When the bills come in we have to pay them as long as the appropriation lasts.

TRANSPORTATION OF MONEY AND SECURITIES BY MAIL.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your attention been called to a letter which I have recently written to the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the transportation of securities by the Post-Office Department?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; I saw that letter. Mr. Shaw has it. I spoke to the Treasurer and he thinks that it is not practicable; that the Post-Office Department has not the plant and that they can not do the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not practicable to transmit the money by registered mail?

Mr. DASKAM. In the first place, there is no security. They do not ever pay you if you lose anything on the road.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you not got the same opportunities of obtaining security that the banks have?

Mr. DASKAM. No; they insure. We do not insure. We never have insured.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not the Government of the United States insure out of this appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. They could not do it. Then the Treasurer says that he has as high as 500 packages a day to be sent out from his office in all shapes and sizes and to large and small towns, and the Post-Office people do not do as the express company does, they back up to the door and can take care of it, and the express company has a car of its own.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the Post-Office Department a car of its own?

Mr. DASKAM. It has no such plant as that; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They have their mail wagons right at the door of the car?

Mr. DASKAM. I remember at one time the Post-Office people had a notion that they could make revenue for themselves as well as to make it a little cheaper for the Government if they undertook to do the work that the express companies now do. They sent a man down to the Treasury and he worked on it for a long time, and we gave him all the information which we could on the subject, and he gave it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not as practicable for the Government to transmit its money and securities by registered mail as it is for the banks, who use the mails of the United States to a very large extent for the transportation of their money in preference to the express

companies? What is the distinction between the transportation of Government money and money belonging to private corporations or private individuals?

Mr. DASKAM. A vast part of it, you understand, is in standard silver dollars, and they weigh so much that you can not send them by mail. They send out \$40,000 or \$50,000 a day frequently.

The CHAIRMAN. You could change the size of the registered package by regulation between the two Departments?

Mr. DASKAM. It never would do for us. We tried to send \$1,000 by registered mail and they required us to cut it up into 4-pound packages.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand they are required to do that under the existing law, but suppose the law required the Post-Office Department to transport it in 100-pound packages?

Mr. DASKAM. That could be done, but they would have to have different facilities than they have now. We ship to large and small towns all over the United States.

DEFICIENCY IN APPROPRIATION.

The CHAIRMAN. So do the banks. Do you think that you will have a deficiency in this appropriation?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. We have already spent \$125,000 of the \$200,000. That leaves us only \$75,000 to go the rest of the year—that is just one-half. Last year we spent \$233,000. The year before that, I think, it went up to \$250,000 or \$260,000. You can not figure on it at all.

CONTRACT WITH EXPRESS COMPANIES FOR TRANSPORTATION OF MONEY.

The CHAIRMAN. Who makes the contract with the express companies?

Mr. DASKAM. The Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How many express companies have the contract now?

Mr. DASKAM. Only one. We only contract with one express company. That is the United States Express Company.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you limit your contract to only one express company?

Mr. DASKAM. In the first place, there are only two that can go out of Washington—the United States and the Adams.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they the only two express companies here?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the American Express Company have an office here?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; nor the Southern or any of them. They get in through the Adams or the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. All the money and securities are not shipped from Washington; this also covers securities shipped between subtreasuries?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes; but the United States Express Company covers all the territory east of the Rockies practically, no matter whether it is on their line or on another line.

The CHAIRMAN. What rate does the Government pay under that contract?

Mr. DASKAM. Twenty cents a thousand for paper money, any distance whatever over their own line. If it goes from here to Denver over the United States Express Company, it is 20 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. A thousand?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is paper money?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. That is the minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose it goes from here or from any subtreasury to its destination over the lines of three different express companies, what is the rate?

Mr. DASKAM. The silver rate is so much of a per cent per mile per \$1,000, and it takes about 500 miles, as I remember, to get beyond the minimum rate of \$1.

The CHAIRMAN. That is if it is shipped over different express lines?

Mr. DASKAM. They do not make any difference for the silver money, but with the paper money it is 20 cents per thousand over the United States Express line and double that amount if transferred to another company.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty cents a thousand when shipped exclusively over the United States Express Company's line?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And when shipped over the United States and a connecting company's line it is 40 cents?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; I can not tell you just the rates without looking at the contract, but it is 20 cents a thousand over the United States Express Company's line, and they can not get more than that as long as it is carried over their own line, but if it is carried over another line the rate is double, and we pay the United States 20 cents, and they make what rate they can with the connecting company. It often happens that they lose money by this, because the connecting line will not divide with them, and they have to pay whatever the connecting company chooses to charge the United States Express Company, but we pay only so much. It is divided up into States. It is quite a long contract and considered a very good one. It has been in existence for forty years. It commenced with the Adams, and the United States Express Company got in here through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Then we advertised, and there were only two bids—from the United States and Adams express companies—and they were practically the same, so we did not change the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. I am unable to satisfy myself from your statement that it is not entirely practicable and would not be far more economical for the Government to transport its money by mail than by express.

Mr. DASKAM. I started to tell you that the Post-Office Department themselves thought that it would be a good thing for them as well as for the Government, and they figured on it a long while with the expectation of adopting it if it could be done. They abandoned it.

The CHAIRMAN. They abandoned it from the standpoint of revenue, because it would not be a revenue-paying proposition to the Post-Office Department; but the Post-Office Department is a part of the Government, and the Government is not a part of the Post-Office Department, as some people think, and if we were to require the Post-

Office Department to carry this money simply for the registry fee—

Mr. DASKAM (interrupting). I talked that over with Assistant Treasurer Meline, who is an old hand there, and he thought that if they attempted to do that it would take a very large additional expenditure on the part of the Post-Office officials to get themselves in a position to do the work. They would have to guard it more than they do the ordinary registered mail.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the objection to the Government taking insurance upon the registered mail, as the banks do?

Mr. DASKAM. I never studied that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you know whether the Government insures in any of the Departments except its bonded officers?

Mr. DASKAM. They never have.

Mr. TAYLOR. They do not insure the public buildings or anything of that kind?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; it is like the Catholic Church, they can do their own insuring and save money.

Mr. TAYLOR. Up to this time that has not been the policy of this Government?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. There was one exception. When we sent money to Hawaii at the time Hawaii was brought into the United States, I think the rate we got from the steamship company, or whoever the contractor was, included insurance. That is the only case I now remember. That was carrying it by water from San Francisco to Hawaii, but never in the States.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember bringing a large amount of money from San Francisco to Philadelphia or New York?

Mr. DASKAM. They have done that several times. They brought it from New Orleans once by water. They chartered a car and carried money over to San Francisco and brought money back.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Transportation of silver coin," and your estimate for this service the next fiscal year is \$125,000, as against \$120,000 for the fiscal year 1907?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will your appropriation for the current fiscal year be sufficient to meet the requirements of this service?

Mr. DASKAM. I do not think it will. We have spent already \$83,000, and we have but \$37,000 left for the balance of the year. The transportation of silver coin runs about \$10,000 a month, and that is \$120,000 a year. Some years it is more, and very seldom less.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the points principally from which this silver coin is transported?

Mr. DASKAM. It is transported from the office of the Treasurer of the United States and the nine assistant treasurers of the United States. It may be sent anywhere in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Transported from the city of Washington and the various cities throughout the United States in which subtreasuries or assistant treasurers are located?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And to what points to the banks?

Mr. DASKAM. To any point in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. To any bank?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; or individual.

The CHAIRMAN. Who may desire to use this money?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. They may deposit \$1,000 in San Francisco and ask to have \$1,000 in silver sent to them at a point which would be nearer St. Louis than San Francisco, and under our regulations if the assistant treasurer at San Francisco gets such a deposit he sends the certificate to St. Louis and lets the subtreasury there make the transfer. If it is deposited in New York, and Chicago is nearer, Chicago makes the transfer, so as to make the transportation as little as possible. We can not discriminate against anybody.

The CHAIRMAN. If a man goes into the subtreasury at San Francisco and he wants to have \$1,000 in silver sent to New York—

Mr. DASKAM (interrupting). We would not send it to New York. We would send the certificate to New York and let them send it to the nearest point. They can send it from the place of deposit, or, if it is found that some other subtreasury is nearer, that assistant treasurer will send the certificate and let them send it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your practice is if \$1,000 is deposited for a private individual or a bank to send to some other city then you would send a Government certificate of deposit to the subtreasury nearest to the place of destination of the \$1,000?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. And then the Government would transport that \$1,000 in silver from that subtreasury to its destination and pay the expense?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; each subtreasury has a stock of silver dollars which it will send to any place.

The CHAIRMAN. Has this system of the Government paying for the transportation of silver coin for the benefit of banks or private parties increased, or does it facilitate to any degree, the circulation of silver money?

Mr. DASKAM. It does for the time being. You can not keep it up. That is the experience of the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one of the evils of the present practice that you can not keep the silver out in circulation?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; they only want it in certain localities at the time they are moving some crop. After that the money sifts back into the banks, and the banks send it to the nearest subtreasury.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Government pays the transportation?

Mr. DASKAM. Not when they send it back.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is it not true that all money finds its way back to the banks after the necessity for it is over?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not also true that money other than silver money does not find its way back to the Treasury of the United States?

Mr. DASKAM. They hold on to it until it gets very ragged.

Mr. TAYLOR. It goes back to the banks?

Mr. DASKAM. It goes to the different points.

Mr. TAYLOR. What time does this demand for silver cover each year?

Mr. DASKAM. About cotton crop time, about three months, and sugar, and in the West, wheat and corn.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will cover fully six months a year?

Mr. DASKAM. It is three months getting back into the subtreasury.

Mr. TAYLOR. The silver will be in circulation about six months in the year?

Mr. DASKAM. Not over that.

Mr. TAYLOR. Not over that?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. We figured it up once and we found that about \$60,000,000 will stay out in circulation, the increase over that \$20,000,000 or \$30,000,000 gradually creeps back and you can not keep out more than \$60,000,000 or \$65,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION OF MINOR COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. Under "Transportation of minor coin" I observe that your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 is \$18,000, as against the appropriation of \$12,000 for the current year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you found the present appropriation to be sufficient?

Mr. DASKAM. For some reason or other there is a wonderful demand for more minor coins.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you include in minor coins—nickels and pennies?

Mr. DASKAM. Nothing else.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is that all?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And fractional currency?

Mr. DASKAM. That is, 10, 25, and 50 cents.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not included in this?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; that is fractional silver. That comes in the same appropriation as the transportation of silver dollars. When you split it you made it for part of the year for fractional silver only.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended for minor coin up to this time?

Mr. DASKAM. The appropriation is exhausted. Last year, 1906, we spent \$24,000 and had to have a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. For minor coin?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. The December bill exhausted the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does this demand come from, principally?

Mr. DASKAM. From all over the country, but more especially from the far west. Until comparatively recently they did not have much use for a cent or nickel on the coast, but recently they have gotten to use quite a good many of them.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no demand for one-cent pieces in the South?

Mr. DASKAM. Not much demand in the South.

The CHAIRMAN. If the present appropriation for minor coin is exhausted, how do you figure that \$18,000 will be enough to carry you through the next fiscal year?

Mr. DASKAM. I only judged from what it had been previous to that.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a service that you can not estimate accurately?

Mr. DASKAM. You can not do a thing with it. The law is regarded as mandatory and there can be no distinction.

Mr. TAYLOR. What have you done since the appropriation was exhausted?

Mr. DASKAM. We go right along. I will have to put in an estimate for a deficiency for contingent expenses and the transportation of minor coins. I do not know to what the silver will fall. I have not figured on that yet, but I can not help myself. There are \$400,000,000 transported every year.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Recoinage of gold coin." That is a statutory provision?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. We require the same amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the next fiscal year is the same?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; I put it just the same. We do not always know when we can transfer it from the subtreasury to the mint for coinage. Some years we do not use it and some years we use more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the current appropriation have you expended thus far?

Mr. DASKAM. Not 1 cent; but the last part of the next six months we will have to spend all of it and probably more.

There is one more item, the transportation of silver coin for 1906. That is not provided for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a deficiency?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir. It occurred in this way: We had an earthquake out in San Francisco and the bill of the Wells Fargo Company which should have come in in March did not come in until September, a large bill, \$6,000, and we have not any money to pay it.

The CHAIRMAN. That will be considered in connection with the general deficiency bill.

THURSDAY, *January 24, 1907.*

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. WILLARD WARNER, CHIEF CLERK, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

Mr. WARNER. The Treasurer, Mr. Chairman, is in New York, and the deputy is in Boston, owing to the death of the Assistant Treasurer there. I was the only one who could come conveniently. The Assistant Treasurer is busy signing papers.

The CHAIRMAN. Your item is on the bottom of page 82, distinctive paper for United States securities. Your estimate for the current fiscal year is \$307,211.50, as against the current appropriation of \$308,900 for that same service. That is a reduction, I see, in the amount. Is that reduction as great as you think it can be made?

Mr. WARNER. Yes, sir; I think so under the circumstances. I was going to say to you that at present the deliveries from the Bureau of

Engraving and Printing are 144 packages a day, and that will soon be increased to 170 packages. That means 1,000 sheets, 4 notes to a sheet, and we will have 3 new presses and 4 new separating machines. The redemption was slightly less last year than the preceding year, owing to the great scarcity of currency of small denominations.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much of the current appropriation has been already expended?

Mr. WARNER. No, sir. That comes under the division of loans and currency, in the Secretary's office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that reduction is all that can be made?

Mr. WARNER. I think so; yes, sir; because the demand is so large for small notes. You know it costs just the same for a one-dollar note as for a ten thousand-dollar note, but the demand has increased very largely for the small notes.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the next fiscal year under the next item, for special witness of destruction of United States securities, is \$1,570.

Mr. WARNER. That is made under Mr. Huntington, loans and currency, in the Secretary's office. We have one representative on that committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. I suppose that increase of \$5 there is on account of the leap year business?

Mr. WARNER. Yes.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL CURRENCY.

STATEMENT OF MR. W. W. ELDRIDGE, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ISSUES, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under your jurisdiction is at the bottom of page 84: "Expenses of national currency, for distinctive paper." Your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$57,341, as against \$50,000 appropriated for the current year.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. That is explained, so far as I can explain it, in this way: Of course the banks are all the time growing. We have organized in the last calendar year 462 banks. That necessarily requires more paper for the printing of notes. The Secretary of the Treasury issued in March last a circular to every national bank in the United States inviting them to issue smaller notes. A great many banks had no \$5 notes, but \$10's and \$20's, \$50's and \$100 notes. A great many banks responded to that circular and ordered more small notes.

It takes one and a half times more paper to print sheets of \$5 notes than for \$10 or \$20, and I find for the first half of the fiscal year, to December 31, we have used of the entire amount, 4,520,528 sheets. That amount has been delivered to us from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, which is more than half a year's estimate. We made an estimate of a million more sheets for the calendar year 1908. It is doubtful whether or not that will be sufficient to run through the year on the proportion of increase that I have stated.

The CHAIRMAN. You are in doubt whether the current appropriation will be sufficient to meet the demands?

as It will be not more than sufficient. We have for
 e current fiscal year 3,979,472 sheets out of 8,500,000.
 How much of this is expended for transportation?

Mr. FINGER. I think about 4 cents per pound, or 56 cents per
 thousand sheets. That is the transportation and handling of the
 paper from the paper mill.
 The CHAIRMAN. The item not only covers the appropriation for
 the distinctive paper, as I understand, but also transportation from the
 mill and other expenses.

Mr. ELDRIDGE. That would come under the division of loans and
 currency. That division handles this paper entirely. We never see
 the paper until it is printed. The accounts of the paper are all kept
 in the division of loans and currency, under Mr. Huntington.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES LYMAN, APPOINTMENT CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Lyman, you are chief of the appointment
 division, are you not, in the Treasury Department?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, sir.

FIREPROOF STEEL FILES.

The CHAIRMAN. You have under your control the bonds—indi-
 vidual bonds of officials of the Government and other bonds?

Mr. LYMAN. Official bonds and disbursing bonds.

The CHAIRMAN. We have here a supplemental estimate for \$3,500,
 Document No. 392, for the construction of suitable steel files for the
 safe keeping of official bonds of officials of this and other Depart-
 ments, for which the Secretary of the Treasury is responsible as cus-
 todian. I notice in this document that there are now on file 60,000
 bonds, aggregating penalties of \$800,000,000?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There are only about 10,000 of these 60,000 bonds
 that are accompanied with steel file cases?

Mr. LYMAN. That is the case, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you provide for the filing of the others?

Mr. LYMAN. They are filed in wooden cases, into which file boxes
 are put.

As stated in this letter, which is Document No. 392, these wooden
 cases are insecure, from the fact that they might be destroyed by any
 local fire, and these bonds are valuable and should be preserved.

One principal reason, Mr. Chairman, why we are asking for the
 steel cases is that they will accommodate more bonds, occupying a
 given space in the room, than the wooden cases will accommodate, and
 it is the additional space that will be obtained in the filing of these
 bonds that furnishes an important reason why we desire the steel
 cases. That is not the only reason, but it is a very substantial reason.
 If the wooden cases are continued to be used we would be obliged im-
 mediately to get additional space in another room. No adjacent
 room can be had, and we will have to go into another part of the
 building, and that will separate the files and cause some delay in con-
 sulting them, whereas if this steel construction can be placed in the
 room, the space that will be obtained thereby will probably supply

us with space for the next ten or fifteen years to accommodate the increasing files. I have drawn in a rough way a sketch of the room in which these files are kept, showing the various localities. [Exhibits sketch and explains points.]

The CHAIRMAN. Now, if these steel cases are constructed as proposed, will they afford file room sufficient for all the 60,000 bonds that you now have?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, sir; and for an estimated accumulation for the next ten or possibly fifteen years. If the wooden cases remain, we have got to get another file place.

The CHAIRMAN. What system have you for removing from these files bonds that are no longer of any value?

Mr. LYMAN. It is hard to say, Mr. Chairman, if any bond is no longer of any value.

The CHAIRMAN. When a bonded officer's bond is filed with you and he goes out of office and his accounts are all closed up and all approved, what is the necessity of keeping that bond with the other bonds that are current, where the obligations are not yet completed? Why should they not be disposed of somewhere, where they would not take up so much room that is valuable for current bonds as they do?

Mr. LYMAN. That method of disposing of these bonds will have to be resorted to sometime, Mr. Chairman. The object is to keep these bonds together as long as possible. It frequently happens that we have to go back and take out of the files these old bonds for one purpose or another. When a disbursing officer's accounts have been apparently settled, it sometimes happens that years afterwards a shortage in his accounts is discovered for one reason or another. That has happened in a number of cases, and we have to take these bonds and keep them, where they can be made available, in a safe place, and it is thought if they can be kept together in one place it would be better than to separate them and file them in different places.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does not the statute of limitations run against the bonds?

Mr. LYMAN. No, sir; it does not run against the bonds. Under the decision of the Comptroller, all bonds given by an officer during his term of office are cumulative. A bond is given without limitation, and the Secretary of the Treasury is required to ascertain the solvency of the sureties on that bond every two years, and to require a renewal of the bond every four years.

The Comptroller has held that when a new bond is filed in the place of an old one, both remain operative. The new one is simply cumulative, and therefore these bonds must be kept together in order to be instantly available. When an officer goes out of service, the bond may be supposed to be without great value; but you never know when a bond may be called for, and we have had a large number of instances where, after the officer has been out of service for a long period of time, it is necessary to go over his books, and it is a convenience, at least—not absolutely necessary, but convenient—that all the bonds should be filed in one place.

The CHAIRMAN. The steel file cases, as I understand you, are desired because they are more convenient, will take up less room, and will afford security against local fire?

Mr. LYMAN. Those are the reasons.

The CHAIRMAN. They will not afford any general protection against a general fire in the building?

Mr LYMAN. No; not against a general conflagration.

The CHAIRMAN. But they will protect against local fires and be convenient?

Mr. LYMAN. Yes, sir; and they are a protection also against dust.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one question here, independent of the question of the files, and it strikes me as important in the matter, and that is that the Government has obligations extending to \$800,000,000. Are these bonds mostly given by surety companies?

Mr. LYMAN. Most of the bonds given in the last four or five years have been given by bonding companies. Prior to that time they were given by individual sureties.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Department ever given any attention to that phase of the matter—as to the aggregate amount of bond value taken from any surety company?

Mr. LYMAN. We are right in that question now, Mr. Chairman. The Secretary of the Treasury two or three weeks ago issued a circular limiting the amount to be taken on any one risk to 10 per cent of the capital and surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask is that the proposition was presented to me not long ago of incorporating a provision in one of the appropriation bills, or to secure the passage in an independent law of a provision restricting the officials from accepting a bond when the amount of the bond was in excess of 10 per cent of the capital and surplus, and some other conditions. It occurred to me at that time that something of that kind should be done and that it could be done by administration.

Mr. LYMAN. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War and the Postmaster-General have already done that. The phraseology differs to some extent. It is desirable that that phraseology should be harmonized and that the practice of the various Departments in limiting the liability on any one risk should be uniform. A committee has been appointed, consisting of law officers of the Departments interested. In fact, all the Departments have been invited to take part in that conference, and in fact that conference will be held to-morrow, with a view of getting on common ground and determining on a 10 per cent limit. Of course other conditions may be added, and there may be possibly some exceptions. Those conditions do not refer so much to the 10 per cent limit as to a provision for joining different companies in one obligation. Two companies, if their capital and surplus do not justify their taking a single risk, may join with another company, jointly and severally. These are matters which will be subject to arrangement by the different Departments.

There is a bill pending, Mr. Chairman, before the House, prepared in the Treasury Department, providing for the cancellation of old bonds after a renewal bond has been given. That bill is pending in the Judiciary Committee of the House, with a recommendation from the Secretary of the Treasury that it be passed. But if this appropriation can be made, it will relieve the Department of the difficulty that it is laboring under at this moment, and enable these bonds to be properly and securely filed for a considerable time to come.

WEDNESDAY, *January 23, 1907.*

PAY OF COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT J. TRACEWELL, COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Tracewell, you desire to call to the attention of the subcommittee a letter of yours dated December 17, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to some change in the act of June 19, 1886, providing for the pay of collectors and other officers of customs?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1906.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

SIR: In an effort to systematize the accounting of customs officials I have met with the following obstacles to that degree of simplicity desired:

Section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, provides, in part, that—

"Collectors or other officers of customs, inspectors of steam vessels, and shipping commissioners who are paid wholly or partly by fees, shall make a detailed report of such services and the fees provided by law to the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary of Commerce and Labor), under such regulations as that officer may prescribe: and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow and pay, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said officers such compensation for said services as each would have received prior to the passage of this act." (24 Stat., 80.)

The permanent indefinite appropriation so created has been designated as "Service to American vessels."

By the act of February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, jurisdiction over a portion of the services, compensation for which is provided by the permanent indefinite appropriation, supra, was transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Such transfer also involved a change in the jurisdiction of the auditors settling such accounts. This divided jurisdiction occasions considerable delay and unnecessarily expensive methods in the settlement of the compensation of customs officers, even though the amount paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation, supra, is small. During the fiscal year just past payment to customs officers out of this appropriation approximated but \$14,000.

It will be a substantial advantage to the Treasury Department in the settlement of accounts if payment for this class of services can be hereafter made from the permanent indefinite appropriation termed "Expense of collecting the revenue from customs," provided for by section 3687 of the Revised Statutes, as amended from time to time.

I therefore suggest that you endeavor to obtain from Congress legislation to the following effect:

"That hereafter all payments made to collectors or other officers of the customs on account of fees earned and heretofore paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation provided for by section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, shall be paid from the appropriation 'Expense of collecting the revenue from customs.'"

Respectfully,

R. J. TRACEWELL,
Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the committee the circumstances?

Mr. TRACEWELL. As to that, the Secretary of the Treasury, at my suggestion, within the last week has recommended the legislation that I set out in this letter. The facts are these, Mr. Chairman: Prior to the time of the establishment of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, and at the present time, certain collectors of

customs received, and now receive, part of their salary on account of fees earned for services to American vessels, and those fees are appropriated by this act, as set out in my letter—an indefinite appropriation. Up to the time of the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, changing the auditing of these accounts, it resulted in no trouble. Say a collector had a stated salary in a small place—\$2,000; then he received in addition to that the fees earned on account of services to American vessels.

One auditor audited both accounts, and it resulted in no trouble. Since the establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, however, the services to American vessels have been taken out of the Treasury Department and put into the Department of Commerce and Labor. Their accounts are all audited by the Auditor for the the State and other Departments, and this has so resulted that quite a number—I can not give you the exact number of collectors—have to wait from six to nine months to get their salary. These two audits have to be made. In the last fiscal year the entire amount of these fees that went to the payment of the salaries of the different collectors amounted to only \$14,000, but affected a great many of them.

What I ask in this letter is:

That hereafter all payments made to collectors or other officers of the customs on account of fees earned for services to American vessels and heretofore paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation provided for by section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, shall be paid from the appropriation "expense of collecting the revenue from customs."

You understand that surveyors sometimes act as collectors. Now, if we had a law of the kind asked it would expedite the payments of these salaries from six to nine months to the collectors, and it will not cost the Government any money.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only change that would be made? It would result in expediting the payment of the fees of these collectors?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes; the fees are a part of the salary, Mr. Chairman, and they do not get anything until these two audits are made.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they not get any part of their salary?

Mr. TRACEWELL. No; and it is behind from six to nine months, and there have been many complaints. The collector at Norfolk about a year ago came to see me about this matter, and I took him in to see the Secretary of the Treasury, and I think he said to the Secretary that he had not had his pay for from six to nine months. It was all right before these fees were taken from the Department and until that change was made.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does your proposed change make any interference with the plans of the Department of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. TRACEWELL. No; they go ahead and do their work just the same. It will simply add a burden of \$14,000, taking last year's experience as a standard, to the appropriation of \$2,000,000 toward the collection of the revenues. Otherwise it will make no interference whatever with the plans of the Department of Commerce and Labor: absolutely none. We have been having universal complaint, and have been having it for two or three years. It is an outrage to make a man wait from six to nine months for his salary. It does not affect all collectors, for certain collectors are paid a straight salary. It amounts to only \$14,000—amounted to that last year. But it is scattered among I don't know how many collectors.

The CHAIRMAN. The fees are paid out of a permanent indefinite appropriation?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes, sir; this statute that I called your attention to made an indefinite appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Those fees are paid by whom?

Mr. TRACEWELL. By American vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. So that this would increase that permanent appropriation fund to the extent of about \$14,000 annually?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Yes; it would leave the fees there and pay them out of another fund.

The CHAIRMAN. It would increase the permanent appropriation for the collection of revenues to the same extent?

Mr. TRACEWELL. I think you will find added to the law the provision that these fees are to be afterwards covered into the indefinite appropriation for the collection of revenues. We are not making any suggestion about that, because that belongs to you gentlemen. It is a matter of entire indifference to me, but I want to be entirely frank about this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Tracewell, are you certain that this permanent indefinite appropriation is made up of fees by these owners of vessels?

Mr. TRACEWELL. Here is the act. It is so set out.

The CHAIRMAN. My impression is that that law was changed. I know these fees are audited absolutely by the Auditor for the State and other Departments, and I know it results in a delay of from six to nine months. I know they are not paid until those two audits get together. That is my only reason. I am certain of it. I was under the impression that we had by statute relieved commerce of all burdens of that kind.

Mr. TRACEWELL. I know these fees are paid that way. Fourteen thousand dollars of them are paid. That letter would not have been prepared except by one of my very best clerks, and I am sure it is correct. I am morally certain that these fees are collected.

The CHAIRMAN. If it went to increase this permanent indefinite appropriation, that much, of course, should be credited to this other appropriation.

Mr. TRACEWELL. There were \$14,000 of these fees that went in the last fiscal year to add to the compensation of certain collectors. Their compensation is measured by those fees.

Mr. SMITH. My attention has been called to another trouble in auditing arising from the separation of certain bureaus of the Department of Commerce and Labor from the Treasury. The amount involved is trifling, and only the more vexatious on that account.

The Treasury Department in the case of a collector in Maine, ordered him to buy some hand tallies, which, deducting the discount, amounted to \$7.50. He bought them in accordance with the order of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. In the final auditing of his accounts in the Treasury Department it was recommended that in place of that being paid out of a permanent appropriation, it had to be paid out of an item of steamboat inspection, under the Department of Commerce and Labor. He had already expended the money and bought the devices under the positive order of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He appealed from that decision of the Auditor to the Comptroller, and the decision was affirmed. He was then

advised to file his claim with the Auditor of the Department of Commerce and Labor, but——

Mr. TRACEWELL. That would follow if it was an improper payment.

Mr. SMITH. He then filed his claim in the Department of Commerce and Labor, and it promptly ruled that these items were not payable out of the item for steamboat inspection, and thereupon the conflict with the ruling of the Auditor for the Treasury Department left the man, obeying a positive injunction of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for spending the money, without any way of getting the money under the ruling of the Auditor of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. TRACEWELL. He had the right to appeal to the Comptroller, and if the Comptroller though differently he would order it paid. He was not without redress.

Mr. SMITH. He had no authorization from the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. TRACEWELL. Precisely; but the head of that Department could have ratified the act of the other if the purchase was necessary.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose he had declined to ratify. Was the man then helpless?

Mr. TRACEWELL. If he made the purchase without proper authority I do not see how he would not be helpless. We pay only legal claims. It would be a moral claim, but it would not be a legal claim.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; but his superiors should know it, too.

Mr. TRACEWELL. That is correct, but they do not always do it.

Mr. SMITH. Here was the auditor of the Department of Commerce and Labor refusing to pay it. There is no appeal from it.

Mr. TRACEWELL. If your statement is correct, the Comptroller would have overruled that and ordered it paid, from which there would be no appeal.

Mr. SMITH. I am trying to get at this account. The Department of Commerce and Labor never authorized the purchase and refuses to ratify it. Has the Comptroller anything to do with a question where the Department never ordered it?

Mr. TRACEWELL. There would be a failure to approve there, under those circumstances.

Mr. SMITH. So that under your statement there is no remedy for it?

Mr. TRACEWELL. No remedy for it.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Littlefield asked me to present the matter to this Committee. If he had to go to the Claims Committee, he is practically without remedy. There seems to be no remedy at all.

Mr. TRACEWELL. There would be no remedy at all under your statement of facts, absolutely, Mr. Smith, if it be a fact that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had no authority to make the order. The order then was void. Therefore it could not be paid there. If it was an expenditure properly accrued under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the head of that Department would refuse to ratify the act, then there would be absolutely no authority, and it would be a voluntary furnishing of the goods by the party who did it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,*Washington, January 28, 1907.**The Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations,
House of Representatives, United States,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: The Comptroller of the Currency reports that in an effort to systematize the accounting of customs officials he has met with the following obstacle to that degree of simplicity desired:

Section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, provides, in part, that—

“Collectors or other officers of customs, inspectors of steam vessels, and shipping commissioners who are paid wholly or partly by fees, shall make a detailed report of such services, and the fees provided by law, to the Secretary of the Treasury (Secretary of Commerce and Labor) under such regulations as that officer may prescribe; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall allow and pay, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, said officers such compensation for said services as each would have received prior to the passage of this act.” (24 Stat. L., 80.)

The permanent indefinite appropriation so created has been designated as “Service to American vessels.”

By the act of February 14, 1903, creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, jurisdiction over a portion of the services, compensation for which is provided by the permanent indefinite appropriation, *supra*, was transferred from the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. Such transfer also involved a change in the jurisdiction of the auditors settling such accounts. This divided jurisdiction occasions considerable delay and unnecessarily expensive methods in the settlement of the compensation of customs officers, even though the amount paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation, *supra*, is small. During the fiscal year just passed payment of customs officers out of this appropriation approximated but \$14,000.

It will be of substantial advantage to the Treasury Department in the settlement of accounts if payment for this class of service can be hereafter made from the permanent indefinite appropriation termed “Expense of collecting the revenue from customs,” provided for by section 3687 of the Revised Statutes as amended from time to time.

To that end I have the honor to suggest legislation to the following effect:

“That hereafter all payments made to collectors or other officers of the customs on account of fees earned and heretofore paid from the permanent indefinite appropriation provided for by section 1 of the act of June 19, 1886, shall be paid from the appropriation ‘Expense of collecting the revenue from customs.’”

Respectfully,

J. B. REYNOLDS, *Acting Secretary.*

THURSDAY, *January 24, 1907.*

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL, PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. A. H. GLENNAN, ASSISTANT SURGEON-GENERAL, AND MR. HARRY P. HUDDLESON, CLERK.

MARINE HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, the first item under your department is on page 48, improvements to hospitals, Baltimore, Md., \$4,000.

Doctor WYMAN. Shall I make a statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state briefly what improvements you contemplate making during the next fiscal year?

BALTIMORE, MD.

Doctor WYMAN. The \$4,000 requested is for new shingles for the roofs of three wards. The shingles now on the roofs were placed in 1891, and they are broken and weatherworn beyond repair.

I have an itemized statement with regard to these several appropriations for marine hospitals, and I will either read them to you or turn them in as a part of the hearing.

The CHAIRMAN. You can state what they are, briefly, and then leave them with the stenographer.

Doctor WYMAN. Very well. We have three ward buildings at Baltimore, built of wood, with shingle roofs, and also connecting galleries between the wards and the executive building, and we have a very careful estimate here, made by an architect, as to the area to be covered by these shingles, and the cost.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the area that they will cover?

Doctor WYMAN. 37,000 square feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How many thousand shingles?

Doctor WYMAN. 370,000 shingles. 37,000 square feet are equal to 370 squares, at \$10 per square (in place), making \$3,700 for the shingling. A square of shingling contains 100 square feet. The remaining \$300 of the \$4,000 asked for is for minor repairs to roof incident to the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any information contained in your detailed statement as to what the shingles cost?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; they cost \$7.50 per thousand in Baltimore.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they cedar?

Doctor WYMAN. They are to be either cedar or cypress.

Mr. TAYLOR. They cost \$4 with us, down home.

The CHAIRMAN. They cost \$4 with us, or about that. You can get them for that on the Pacific coast. Are those the only repairs you want to make, Doctor?

Doctor WYMAN. On that hospital?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

BOSTON, MASS.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. We have another hospital where the repairs are somewhat similar. That is the hospital at Boston, Mass. The item is \$6,500 for new sash for exterior windows of the first, second, and third stories of the hospital, and concrete floors and cement ceilings for piazzas. There are 135 windows, each 3 feet 7 inches by 9 feet, equal to 32 square feet. These 135 windows have a double sash and semicircular head. They have been used since 1860, and are badly worn and decayed. On account of the climate there and the exposed situation of the hospital they are double windows.

Then there is some cement concrete flooring required and cement plastering for the ceilings of piazzas on the front, rear, and ends of the hospital building.

The CHAIRMAN. How many windows did you say?

Doctor WYMAN. 135 windows.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that per window?

Doctor WYMAN. \$32 per opening, including glass, hardware, and the painting. The present sash have small panes of glass, and I think it will be cheaper to put in larger panes of glass in the new sashes. The present sash have been in use, as I said, since 1860.

The CHAIRMAN. What other improvements do you intend to make with this \$6,500 besides the windows?

Doctor WYMAN. Cement concrete floors for four two-story piazzas and cement plaster for the ceilings of the piazzas. There are required 6,000 square feet of cement concrete flooring, and 377 square yards of cement plastering for ceilings.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got concrete floor there now that you will replace?

Doctor WYMAN. We have slate tile floors broken and leaking, which it is necessary and economical to replace with concrete.

The CHAIRMAN. That is supposed to be superior from a sanitary standpoint. That is used, is it, because of its superiority from a sanitary standpoint?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Cleveland marine hospital, improvements, \$3,000.

Doctor WYMAN. This item is for constructing a two-story brick corridor from the hospital to the amphitheater building. Each floor area has 704 square feet and the corridor is 32 feet in height. There are to be brick walls on concrete foundations, and fireproof construction, including heating and lighting in the corridor.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the detailed cost of that per foot or per yard?

Doctor WYMAN. We have 10,000 cubic feet, at 30 cents per cubic foot, making \$3,000. The first story contains the refrigerating room and the corridor. There is the hospital [submitting photographs]. You can hardly see the amphitheater building to which this corridor is to go. The present structure is of wood, which is dilapidated and unfit for further use, and dangerous on account of liability to fire and consequent damage to the hospital building. The corridor gives access to the laundry in the first story and to the isolation ward in the second story of the amphitheater building. This amphitheater build-

ing was erected by the people who leased the hospital for a number of years. It is connected with the hospital building by the corridor which I have just mentioned and which must be replaced.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you the length of it?

Doctor WYMAN. It is 14 feet 6 inches long, 32 feet wide, and 32 feet high.

Mr. TAYLOR. No part of the old corridor can be used?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. It must be built entirely anew.

KEY WEST, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Key West, Fla., marine hospital.

Doctor WYMAN. That is for the improvement of the hospital. This is for the reconstruction of the verandas of the hospital with new material. These verandas have been there since the hospital was first built.

Mr. TAYLOR. When was that?

Doctor WYMAN. That was between 1840 and 1842.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the material? Iron?

Doctor WYMAN. No; wood. Those verandas form part of the central portion of the hospital. They have Venetian blinds. The hospital is in good repair, with exception of the verandas, which are old, worm-eaten, and dangerous.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the hospital that we appropriated for the improvement of at the last session?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; for the breakwater.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the necessity for this additional improvement brought to your attention, Doctor?

Doctor WYMAN. About a year ago. The officer tried to get authority from us to make these changes, but we did not feel that we had the authority under the appropriation as it existed, and so we told him we would include it in the estimate made to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. You did not include it in your estimates last session?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. It was not in the last session's estimates.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the New Orleans hospital.

Doctor WYMAN. This item is \$4,000. It is for new shingles and repairs to the roof for three wards and three buildings used for quarters. The present shingles were placed in 1885, and are rotten beyond repair. The roofs of the wards leak in many places. The item includes new gutters and down spouts of galvanized iron, and new ventilators on the ward roofs. The estimate contemplates 33,700 square feet of new shingles, including one layer of fiber paper, repairs to sheathing, new hip and ridge boards; 337 squares at \$8, \$2,696. Then there are 2,158 linear feet of galvanized-iron gutters to the roofs, at 25 cents, making \$539.50; 785 linear feet of galvanized-iron down spouts, at 15 cents, \$117.75; 9 galvanized-iron ventilators to the ward roofs, 24 inches in diameter, \$50 apiece, \$450. The total asked for is \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the price to be paid for shingles in New Orleans as compared with the price at Baltimore? You said it was \$7.50 at Baltimore.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. The cost of shingles at New Orleans is \$5.50.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a difference of \$2 a thousand.

LEPROSY HOSPITAL, HAWAII.

What have you to say with regard to the leprosy hospital in Hawaii? All you ask there is a reappropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; a reappropriation of what is left of the \$50,000 appropriated for maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is that?

Doctor WYMAN. About \$43,000; nearly all of it. We employ two men there who are paid from this appropriation, but the buildings have not been completed yet. In fact there was unavoidable delay in getting bids to begin the buildings, but new bids will be opened next month. You will remember there are two appropriations—one for the buildings and one for the maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Territory of Hawaii contribute anything toward the maintenance of that hospital?

Doctor WYMAN. No; they maintain the leper settlement and this hospital is within the boundaries of the leper settlement, but they contribute nothing to our hospital. This was given to us for the purpose of taking patients from their settlement into our institution for a scientific investigation as to the best methods of treatment.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a force do we maintain in the hospital now?

Doctor WYMAN. There is no hospital built yet to have any force.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these two men doing there now?

Doctor WYMAN. One is the director; he is investigating leprosy without the buildings. He has erected a temporary laboratory on the quarantine island in Honolulu harbor, and he has also taken the direction of the building of the institution. The other is a pharmacist assistant.

Mr. TAYLOR. Doctor, is there any place in the United States where any leprosy patients could be sent for treatment?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Only in the several States, in their State institutions?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. And they require pay?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no charity or charitable institution for the care of leprosy in the United States that you know of?

Doctor WYMAN. Not under the National Government. I think in the Louisiana leprosy station they take in patients from the State without charging them.

Mr. TAYLOR. Provided they are inhabitants of Louisiana?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; they would not take anybody from the outside. You heard, no doubt, of a Syrian leper last summer trying to get into a place? He went about the country from one place to another and could not get treated.

Mr. TAYLOR. No; but I had an Alabama leper that you and I tried to take care of, but we could not, either in Louisiana or anywhere else. Now, I want to ask you if the leper home in Hawaii is open to United States patients?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. It is not.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is open only to the inhabitants of Hawaii?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; only to the inhabitants of Hawaii.

Mr. TAYLOR. Who would have the benefit of that hospital that you propose to erect?

Doctor WYMAN. The law permits our taking not more than 40 patients at one time from the leper settlement. The leper patients of Hawaii receive the benefit of it, but it is not originally intended for their care. It is for experiments, to determine the best method of cure.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is no suggestion yet of taking patients from the United States?

Doctor WYMAN. That has been suggested, but the suggestion has not met with favorable consideration, because the Hawaiian people would be very much opposed to having their island made a leper resort for the whole United States. They have about 1,000 lepers that they are taking care of now on the island Molokai, and that is where we are located.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has not the Marine-Hospital Service or the Public Health Service undertaken to do something with leprosy in this country?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; we requested a bill to be introduced. Senator Crane introduced it into the Senate and Representative Hepburn introduced it into the House in the last Congress. It provided for the establishment of a leper home in the United States to which could be sent lepers from the different States and appropriated \$250,000. That bill passed the Senate and was reported favorably by the committee of the House, but on the last day of the session it was defeated on the floor of the House.

Mr. TAYLOR. That was where it was located in New Mexico?

Doctor WYMAN. The bill did not say where it was to be located, but it made available for the site any abandoned military, naval, or other reservation under control of the Secretary of War, Navy, Interior, or Agriculture.

QUARANTINE STATIONS.

PORTLAND, ME.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, we have here a supplemental estimate of \$2,183 to complete the United States buildings at the Portland, Me., quarantine station. That would be in addition to the \$50,000 which has already been appropriated for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building and equipment of the station, would it not?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. There was great difficulty in getting bids for the construction of the proper building there, but they finally got bids which come, I think, within that much of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not have modified your plans so as to bring them within the appropriations?

Doctor WYMAN. That is what I asked of the Supervising Architect, but it was impracticable to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract been let for the construction of the buildings?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. They would not dare make a contract beyond the appropriation, but they have prepared careful plans and have obtained bids.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you bought the site?

Doctor WYMAN. We have got the site. I think it would be less expensive and more practicable to add that to the appropriation than to go to the trouble and expense of making new plans.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you think so?

Doctor WYMAN. Because it would be expensive to make new plans, and it is impracticable to prepare cheaper plans and secure the proper buildings.

SANTA ROSA, FLA., AND SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another supplemental estimate here to reconstruct and equip the Santa Rosa quarantine station at Pensacola and the Gulf quarantine station, Ship Island, Mississippi, damaged by the tropical hurricane on September 26, 1906, as follows: Santa Rosa quarantine station, Pensacola, Fla., \$24,600; Gulf quarantine station, Ship Island, Mississippi, \$35,492. Were these quarantine stations formerly owned by the United States Government?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; they were our stations when they were destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that before the passage of the quarantine act last session?

Doctor WYMAN. We owned them before the passage of that act. They have been destroyed since.

Mr. TAYLOR. By the storm in September last year, 1906?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; in that terrible storm.

The CHAIRMAN. What damage was done to the buildings of the stations by the storm at either of them or both of them?

Doctor WYMAN. Well, they were destroyed. Take the Gulf station: At the Gulf station the buildings, with the exception, I think, of the surgeon's residence and one other building were destroyed. At Pensacola one building was blown out to sea. Most of the buildings there were destroyed and the character of the ground changed.

The CHAIRMAN. Were all these buildings that it is proposed to replace destroyed—pharmacists' quarters, attendants' quarters, kitchen and dining rooms, hospitals, copper-wire screens for about 175 doors and windows, boarding launch, etc.? You state in your letter, here, from the Treasury Department [reads]:

The following buildings and equipment are necessary to replace those destroyed by the storm:

Pharmacists' quarters	\$5, 600
Attendants' quarters, with kitchen and dining room	7, 800
Hospital	3, 600
Copper-wire screening for about 175 doors and windows	1, 000
Boarding launch, to replace one lost	4, 000
New engine for other launch	1, 100
Making	23, 100
In addition it is desirable to provide an acetylene lighting plant to reduce the danger of fire from handling and storing kerosene	1, 500
Making a total for Santa Rosa quarantine station of	24, 600

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Were those buildings entirely destroyed by the storm?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. I think I made an explanation of one item there that was not the result of the storm; but inasmuch as we were putting up other buildings, we asked for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in regard to the lighting plant?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. I think I made that plain.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "It is desirable in addition to provide an acetylene lighting plant, to reduce the danger of fire from handling and storing kerosene." Then at the quarantine station at Ship Island I notice the inspector does not say that this is for the purpose of replacing the buildings destroyed by storm, but he says—

The report of Inspector Raymond and the medical officer shows that the following are needed:

Executive building and general kitchen and dining room.....	\$7, 200
Assistant surgeon's and pharmacist's quarters.....	7, 000
Attendants' dormitory.....	5, 900
Boathouse and ways.....	4, 000
Copper-wire screening for about 150 doors and windows.....	900
Lagoon Bridge.....	4, 000
To provide a water supply at adequate pressure for fire protection and other purposes.....	3, 500
New whaleboat.....	500
New engine for the schooner <i>Hermes</i>	572
Three yawl boats, at \$140 each.....	420
Making.....	33,992
In addition there is needed a lighting plant (acetylene) to reduce the danger of fire from handling and storing kerosene.....	1, 500
Making a total for the Gulf quarantine station of.....	35, 492

This storm, you say, occurred last September?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you, prior to the time of this storm, contemplate submitting any estimate for an appropriation for any repairs or work at either of these two stations?

Doctor WYMAN. So far as I remember at the moment, I do not think I did.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your present estimate is due entirely to the storm?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. By the way, that storm in its way was nearly as disastrous as the San Francisco earthquake. It was a terrible thing, but of course it did not compare in the number of lives lost, because there were not the number of people there; but whole families, nevertheless, were wiped out of existence.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 26, 1907.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY.

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: In response to your request for a more complete statement concerning the quarantine stations at Pensacola and Ship Island, I beg leave to submit the following:

SANTA ROSA QUARANTINE STATION, PENSACOLA, FLA.

With regard to the station at Pensacola, known as the Santa Rosa Quarantine station, situated on Santa Rosa Island, the following buildings were

actually destroyed by the storm, viz, pharmacist's quarters, attendants' quarters, including kitchen and dining room, and the hospital. The hospital was blown out to sea and the other two buildings were thoroughly wrecked. The estimates made for replacing these buildings contemplate buildings of a character similar to those destroyed, practically the same in size, though the construction will be of a more durable character, particularly as regards foundations. These buildings are all essential to the conduct of the station.

The copper-wire screening and the boarding launch estimated for are required to replace what was actually lost. The boarding launch was swept to sea and lost. The new engine for the remaining launch is required by reason of the damages by the storm to the old engine which, while not lost, was at the time about to be condemned and has been made still further unserviceable by the storm. A new engine is needed.

It will be observed in my letter on page 2 of House Document No. 445, above referred to, that I have stated, in addition, that it is desirable to provide an acetylene lighting plant to avoid the danger of fire from handling and storing kerosene. This item is specified in order to show that it is not an estimate made for replacing what was lost by the storm, but it is essential that this acetylene lighting plant should be provided. This system of lighting has been put in operation at other quarantine stations and is considered both safe and economical.

This station, being so near to Cuba, is one of the most important on the Gulf coast.

To specify with regard to the three new buildings which should be erected, I will state that the pharmacist's quarters is to be a building about 30 by 40 feet, one story, wood construction, with five or six rooms. On account of the exposed location verandas are necessary also. This estimate and the following have been made by an expert architect after visiting the station. The attendants' quarters, including their kitchen and dining room, is to be a building about 16 by 70 feet, with verandas and a wing 16 by 30 feet for kitchen and dining room, and an attached toilet. The hospital building is to be about 16 by 46 feet, with an attached toilet, being two wards of six beds each. The copper-wire screening for about 175 doors and windows is estimated for at between \$5 and \$10 per opening, according to size of opening.

As to the boarding launch, it is proposed to furnish a gasoline-power launch of from 35 to 40 feet in length. The price named in the estimate is based upon the experience of the Service in purchasing like boats. The estimate for the new engine for the other launch is based upon the fixed price of motors of standard construction.

GULF QUARANTINE STATION, BILOXI, MISS.

The same statements which have been made with regard to the Santa Rosa Quarantine Station at Pensacola, Fla., apply to the estimates submitted for the Gulf Quarantine Station on Ship Island, Mississippi. Nothing has been called for beyond what is necessary to replace what was lost or destroyed, with one or two exceptions, which will be presently noted.

The executive building, including the general kitchen and dining room, was a very old building and was wrecked by this storm so as to be condemned as unsafe by the architects. The building proposed for replacing it is to be a one-story building, wood construction, dimensions about 56 by 36 feet, with verandas. The assistant surgeon's and pharmacist's quarters is to be a building about 50 by 32 feet, same construction as the above mentioned. Attendants' dormitory to be a building about 20 by 65 feet. Boathouse and ways to be about 40 by 20 feet. The lagoon bridge is 1,000 feet long.

One whaleboat and three yawl boats at this station were destroyed and lost.

The items which are asked for for the Gulf Quarantine Station, and which do not replace property actually destroyed, are as follows: The water supply, one new engine for the schooner *Hermes*, and a lighting plant.

As to the water supply, the station is provided with an artesian well, and over or near this it is proposed to erect a trestle and high tank. There is at present a small tank at a low elevation, which provides water for domestic purposes, but this new tank is needed for adequate pressure for fire protection, and also for general purposes. The estimate for this is based upon experience at other quarantine stations where like provision has been made.

The new engine for the schooner *Hermes* is necessary because the engine was old and fast wearing out and was further damaged by the storm, but it is proposed to take it out and repair it and put it in the new whaleboat asked for.

This will give the station two vessels with auxiliary power, which is necessary at this station, where the distance from the base of supplies is 14 miles and frequent visits are necessary to ships in quarantine lying at a considerable distance from the station.

With regard to the lighting plant, the same statements apply to the Gulf Quarantine Station as were made with regard to the Santa Rosa Quarantine Station, Pensacola, Fla.

In general, with regard to the buildings called for and the estimated cost thereof, it may be said, that it is necessary that they should be of very firm construction and very best solid foundations.

Experience has shown that such quarantine buildings at Santa Rosa Quarantine and Gulf Quarantine as have had the best foundations have been the means of saving lives in times of tidal waves and storms. A considerable portion of the expenditures on these buildings will be in the foundations.

Respectfully,

WALTER WYMAN, *Surgeon-General*.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Doctor WYMAN. May I invite your attention to page 49 and the estimate for additional building and grading for the hygienic laboratory? That is the most important thing here.

The CHAIRMAN. "Washington, D. C., hygienic laboratory, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service: Additional building and grading, \$75,000."

Doctor WYMAN. This estimate for the hygienic laboratory, which has previously been submitted, is made in response to an urgent necessity for additional accommodations. The present building was provided when the laboratory consisted of but one division, that of bacteriology. By the act of July 1, 1902, Congress enlarged the laboratory by the addition of three new divisions, namely, medical zoology, pharmacology, and chemistry.

All four divisions are now crowded into the one building, and another building is absolutely necessary for the accommodation of at least two of these divisions. The grounds surrounding the laboratory have never been graded. The work of the laboratory has been so efficient and so practical in character that I trust at this session of Congress adequate provision, as indicated by this estimate, will be made for its continuation.

The CHAIRMAN. What work does this laboratory cover now?

Doctor WYMAN. Perhaps I can best illustrate the work of the laboratory by referring to an investigation, which is just about completed, of the typhoid conditions in the District of Columbia. We have had a board consisting of the laboratory staff who have made a most thorough investigation of this subject, and they have used the laboratory for doing it. They made examinations of water, milk, and every other feature connected with the typhoid epidemic; but of course that is only incidental—

The CHAIRMAN. Has not the District of Columbia a health department to-day, here, to do that work?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; they have a health department, but it does not do that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they a laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they make any investigation into the question of food products that are sold here, without a laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not know. I do not think they do it. They have no laboratory. They are endeavoring to get one, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not a laboratory an essential incident to a health department?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you investigating the food and milk products here in the District of Columbia?

Doctor WYMAN. Everything connected with typhoid. This is only a typhoid investigation. If you will allow me to read, if it will not bore you, I can tell you just what this laboratory does. It is difficult to do it in a few minutes, it is so important.

The CHAIRMAN. Give your explanation to the stenographer, and we will have it printed in the hearing. There are a number of people waiting outside, you know.

Doctor WYMAN. We are making investigations there as to the cause of yellow fever. We are investigating the purity and potency of all antitoxic and other sera; we are making standards for diphtheria antitoxin and tetanus antitoxin, standardizing them and other preparations—in fact, performing the highest character of scientific work which has a practical bearing upon health interests.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is your laboratory located?

Doctor WYMAN. In the old Naval Observatory reservation—Twenty-fifth and D streets NW. We have five acres of ground on that lot. It was turned over to us by act of Congress—five acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to build this laboratory down there?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; right alongside of the one we have already.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is it?

Doctor WYMAN. 100 feet front and 40 feet deep.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you employed in the laboratory now?

Doctor WYMAN. About 45 people, officers and employees.

TYPHOID FEVER IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. TAYLOR. Doctor, have you any special typhoid statistics for the city of Washington?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we have some very special ones, and I think that report will be ready in a week. It will be very interesting. We shall publish it, probably, as a bulletin of the laboratory. It will be transmitted to the District Commissioners. It was by their request that this work has been done.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people will be necessary when you get the new laboratory, if you get it?

Doctor WYMAN. I can not say exactly as to that, but I should look for no particular enlargement or increase.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it intended to greatly increase the activities of the Bureau in this respect by reason of this new building?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; they are needed for what we are doing now; and I would say that it is not proper for work in different diseases to be carried on in rooms closely connected with one another. We ought to have more room.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is your present laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. As I said, the building has a front of about 100 feet and is about 40 feet deep.

The CHAIRMAN. You were describing your present laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes. What we want is a building just like it.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to double the capacity of your present laboratory?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. But you want a separate building?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; for more room.

The CHAIRMAN. On what do you base your estimate that you can construct this laboratory for \$75,000?

Doctor WYMAN. I have taken the estimate of the Supervising Architect, and he probably based his estimate largely on the cost of the present building.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the present building cost?

Doctor WYMAN. We had \$35,000, but some of this \$75,000 that we ask for here is to be used in grading, which has never been done as yet. Fifteen thousand dollars of it will be required for grading and filling. Labor and material are now much higher, and this building should be made fireproof, a feature lacking in the present building.

Mr. SULLIVAN. When was the old building erected?

Doctor WYMAN. About four years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Prior to that time did you have a laboratory here?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. We had one in the top story of the Butler Building, our present offices.

OPERATIONS OF THE HYGIENIC LABORATORY.

To more fully explain the character of the work done at the hygienic laboratory, I submit the following:

In this laboratory is performed the scientific work connected with the examination of vaccine virus, diphtheria antitoxin, tetanus antitoxin, and other curative serums. These sera are carefully passed upon here before a determination is made whether a license will be granted to the manufacturers under the law of July 1, 1902. The purity and the potency of these products have been vastly improved and are now assured through the operation of the laboratory.

Necessary standards for the purity and potency of these sera have, with much scientific care and technical skill, been prepared, and examinations are constantly being made to see that the manufacturers are keeping up the purity and potency of their products. Statistics have been gathered showing that as a result of this laboratory work the vaccine product of the whole country has been vastly improved.

In other words, when a vaccination is performed on a patient now the vaccine is known to be pure and effective through the operations of this laboratory, whereas formerly worthless imitation of vaccine and vaccine carrying great impurities was used. In cases of diphtheria, for which now there is a specific antitoxin, through this laboratory there is assurance when the antitoxin is used on a patient that it is diphtheria antitoxin and nothing else, that it is free of impurities, and that it measures up to the required strength.

The laboratory is also engaged in scientific investigations of tuberculosis, Rocky Mountain spotted fever, yellow fever, and malarial fever.

In the laboratory are examined pathological specimens sent from the different hospitals, and diagnosis is made by examination of specimens or cultures of various diseases, including bubonic plague. The drugs used by the service are examined in the laboratory as to their

purity, and potency and comparative tests of the efficiency of certain medical preparations are made therein. An examination is also made of certain new products put on the market to see whether they are safe or possess the properties claimed for them. Certain disinfectants proposed for use in the Department are examined. Samples of water from the District and from other places are examined as to the purity of the same.

Research work is carried on to determine the physiological importance of certain drugs and organo-therapeutic compounds. Investigations are made into medical zoology to determine the deleterious effects of animal parasites and insects upon the human economy.

The disinfecting methods of the service as applied in its quarantine and epidemic work are investigated and brought to a scientific basis, both as to agents, the method of their application, and the time necessary for their employment under practical conditions. And finally bulletins are issued under the law showing results of the laboratory operations in its four divisions.

SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we will go on to page 50 of the bill. The first item there is Savannah quarantine station, power boat, \$500. How long have we had that quarantine station there?

Doctor WYMAN. We took that from the Savannah people seven years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Did it formerly belong to the State of Georgia?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; or, rather, to the city of Savannah. We want a power boat there, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by a power boat?

Doctor WYMAN. A whaleboat with a gasoline engine in it; an open whaleboat of standard pattern, from 25 to 30 feet long, with a 3-horsepower gasoline engine. That type is largely used in the New England fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for a power boat there?

Doctor WYMAN. Well, the station is 17 miles below the city of Savannah, right on the coast. There is no railroad communication with the station. We have to send up to Savannah for supplies. That is the main object of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get your supplies now?

Doctor WYMAN. We have a steamer there that we send up, but it is too expensive running the steamer as often as is necessary. With this power boat we could take two attendants on the station and send the boat up for their supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people does it take to run your steamer?

Doctor WYMAN. Six or seven. That is, for boarding purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no steamboat service between the station and Savannah?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; none whatever.

BOCA GRANDE, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Boca Grande quarantine station, quarters for medical officers and boathouse, \$5,000. How are the medical officers housed now?

Doctor WYMAN. The station is now on Boca Grande Island, on a part of the light-house reservation; but a railroad is being built, which will come through this quarantine property. For this and other reasons the quarantine station is to be moved to an opposite island named Gasparilla—Government property turned over by the War Department to the Treasury Department for this purpose. On the present site there is an old frame building, going to pieces, not worth removing, and on Gasparilla Island there must be erected quarters for the medical officer and a boathouse. Boca Grande is at the mouth of Charlotte Harbor, and Punta Gorda is at the end of Charlotte Harbor. We would have to have a new building anyhow if we remained where we are, but we are going to the island opposite.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is on the west coast of Florida?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at this estimate, Doctor?

Doctor WYMAN. Well, by the experience gained in the erection of previous buildings somewhat similar, for one thing.

The CHAIRMAN. How many medical officers have you there?

Doctor WYMAN. Only one.

The CHAIRMAN. This is to furnish him his quarters, is it?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of building is necessary to be constructed for that purpose?

Doctor WYMAN. A very simple frame building, of wood, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. Would he reside there permanently?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. All the year round?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; all the year round.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has he a family?

Mr. HUDDLESON. The present officer is a single man.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will not necessarily follow, though, that they will all be single men.

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is San Diego quarantine station, California; fence, \$1,850.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is a good fence.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land do you propose to inclose with this fence?

Doctor WYMAN. I have got it here. This is a draft of the reservation [submitting same] at San Diego, Cal.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the length of this fence?

Doctor WYMAN. The fence is to be about 10 feet high, and its lineal length on all sides measures 1,650 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten feet high?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for that height of fence?

Doctor WYMAN. This station is situated on the water front, and it has a public road at the rear leading from San Diego to the end of the peninsula. It is necessary to protect the reservation from intruders and to prevent any people held under detention at the quarantine station from getting out and going into the neighboring country.

It is for safety and in order to give assurance of security to the people.

Mr. TAYLOR. What do you propose to make that fence of?

Doctor WYMAN. Wood.

Mr. TAYLOR. A solid fence?

Doctor WYMAN. It will be either a solid or a picket fence with very broad wooden pickets.

Mr. TAYLOR. How do you make that estimate of a little over a dollar per running foot?

Doctor WYMAN. That estimate was made by an architect. I can not give you the details as I can of every other fence, though as I have said it will have a length of 1,650 feet. I will send in a statement as to how we arrived at the estimate. I have not got it with me.

Mr. TAYLOR. It does not make any difference.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not able, you say, to give the Committee any information as to the character of the fence you are estimating for, are you?

Doctor WYMAN. It is to be a board fence.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you going to construct it solid?

Doctor WYMAN. I understand that it is to be a solid board fence.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how you could have any protection unless it was solid. Have you a fence like this at any of the other quarantine stations?

Doctor WYMAN. I think not, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not just as necessary to prevent people from getting out of quarantine elsewhere as it is at this point?

Doctor WYMAN. There is no quarantine station that we have where it is so necessary to be positively secluded; ourselves to be secluded, and to exclude others. Most of our quarantine stations are at outlying places, where a wire fence would do. For instance, at the Delaware breakwater, which we will come to presently, we think a barbed-wire fence will be sufficient. But at San Diego the Army and Navy both have establishments near at hand, and it has been deemed advisable that we have this kind of a fence.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your belief that it will cost the amount of that estimate?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; that estimate was made by the officer in charge there and approved by the division here, with an architect called in to confer about it.

DELAWARE BREAKWATER, DEL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Delaware breakwater station.

Doctor WYMAN. There the fence is estimated to cost \$1,800. That is a fence 600 rods, about 9,900 feet, from 6 to 8 strand wire fence, on cedar or oak posts, to prevent escape from or trespass upon the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that area to be inclosed by this fence larger or smaller than the other, or is it of the same size?

Doctor WYMAN. It is larger.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the amount estimated is the same.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is more than five times as large a piece to be inclosed.

Doctor WYMAN. We have about 40 acres in the reservation at Delaware breakwater. The wire and posts will cost us as follows: 6,000 pounds of wire, at 6 cents a pound, \$360; 650 posts, including gate and brace posts, \$1,300; extra for gates, \$140. That makes \$1,800. That is for the boundary. We shall also want some division fences.

The CHAIRMAN. How is that inclosed now?

Doctor WYMAN. It has been inclosed, and it is all broken down.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any trouble on account of the fence being broken down?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. We have had trouble from trespassers on the reservation and depredations of cattle.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What was the old construction?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not recall what it cost.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I mean, what was the form of the old construction. Was it wire?

Doctor WYMAN. It was wire.

COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Columbia River quarantine hospital, \$3,000.

Doctor WYMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have that stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it goes out.

HONOLULU, HAWAII.

Next is the Honolulu quarantine station: Tanks for water supply, \$2,000; water pipe to the new wharf, \$500; in all, \$2,500. What is the size of these water tanks?

Doctor WYMAN. The tanks for water supply—3 tanks—are to be of 10,000 gallons capacity. Each will be supported upon substantial foundations of concrete piers and wooden beams. The water supply is for the use of the launch and disinfecting machinery on the wharf, and the bichloride solution for use in the disinfection of vessels. Then we have to have the pipes from the tanks to the places of delivery of the water. The idea is to have 3 tanks there, 2 of them on the pier, and 1 big tank at the center of the quarantine station. The latter one is to furnish water supplies to the Chinese and Japanese emigration or quarantine barracks, and then the water has to be piped from that central tank to the tanks on the pier. The water supply we have there now is from Honolulu. It is carried over from the reservoir at Honolulu to this island, and the pressure is not sufficient, and the water supply itself is very insufficient.

Now, we propose to have 3 tanks, 1 at the station proper and 2 on this pier. The pier is about 2,000 feet from the island, and is connected with the island by a gangway provided by Congress, and we have to run these pipes from the island over to the tanks on the pier.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What are the tanks to be constructed of?

Doctor WYMAN. Wood; 10,000 gallons will be the capacity of each.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Will the water tanks be lined?

Doctor WYMAN. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any estimate on the cost of a metallic tank?

Doctor WYMAN. No; we have not.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We line them with block tin, and clean them out every once in a while.

REPAIR AND PRESERVATION OF MARINE HOSPITALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Doctor, on page 44 of the bill you will find another item, an estimate of \$50,000 here, for repairs and preservation of marine hospitals and grounds thereof.

Doctor WYMAN. I was not prepared for that. It was handed in by the Supervising Architect, I think. That is not my estimate. That is the Supervising Architect's estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you furnish him the data upon which he makes the estimate as to the amount of money that will be required for the preservation and repair of these buildings under your jurisdiction?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we give him statements; he makes up his own estimates, however.

The CHAIRMAN. He said, the other day when he was here, that he made up that estimate on the basis of the average amount which was expended from the general appropriation for preservation and repair of public buildings. Now, I wanted to find out whether it was a mere guess that this amount would be required, or whether it was based upon experience; whether it was made from any knowledge of the additional buildings which require repairs or not. I do not know anything about it.

Doctor WYMAN. We call on our officers for an estimate of repairs, and we forward the estimates to the Supervising Architect. Sometimes those estimates are excessive and sometimes they are not enough. The Supervising Architect, though, has taken up the estimate himself, as he has to make the repairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE, PAY, ALLOWANCES, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Doctor, is on page 94, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service. Under the head of "For pay, allowances, and commutation of quarters for commissioned medical officers and pharmacists," you estimate \$300,000 for the next fiscal year, as against \$350,000 for the current year. How does it happen that your estimate is \$50,000 less for this purpose for the fiscal year 1908 than you estimated for the fiscal year 1907?

Doctor WYMAN. Well, we have found that our expenditures will not be that much. We made the estimate last year to include pay of our officers wherever they were. At the time it was not certain that some of the payments would be continued under the special appropriations from which they are paid. For instance, in the Philippines the Philippine government pays our officers, but I do not know how long that is going to last, and as officers are assigned to duty at quarantine stations in the United States, Porto Rico, and Hawaii who are paid out of a special appropriation, the quarantine fund, we find that we can get along with less.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend all the \$350,000 this year?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we will not.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell how much you have already spent of this fund for that purpose?

Doctor WYMAN. We have all the facts, but I have not got them right here. We can tell exactly how much we have spent up to the present time. We estimate that we will spend only \$300,000, what we are asking for, next year.

Mr. HUDDLESON. We had expended up until November about \$125,000 of it.

Doctor WYMAN. That is two months less than a half year.

But you will find that we request an increase in the following item. In general, we have asked for \$10,000 less (total appropriation) this year than we did last year.

PAY OF ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For pay of all other employees, \$310,000." The current appropriation is \$275,000.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; it is an increase of \$35,000 over the appropriation for the present year; but it will be an increase of only \$20,000 over the expenditures of the present year, in accordance with the transfer of \$15,000 from the first to the second item, which the Secretary has requested to be made in the general deficiency bill, if you will act upon that. I thought I had a copy of that letter, which I understand was printed and sent to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. It came in this morning.

Doctor WYMAN. The expense under this item has increased during the present year; first, owing to the increased demand for acting assistant surgeons and other employees for exclusive duty in connection with the examination of alien immigrants; and second, because at most of the marine hospital stations the salaries previously paid to employees—nurses, cooks, firemen, etc.—range from \$20 to \$35 a month, and, owing to the advance in wages in the past few years, it is impossible to procure and keep competent employees at the salaries paid. It has been necessary during the present year to increase the salary of nurses at some of the larger hospitals from \$25 to \$35 a month, and it is difficult to obtain trained employees for this salary.

In the event of an outbreak of yellow fever or other quarantinable disease in the United States it is always necessary to take commissioned officers from marine hospital stations and assign them for special duty in connection with the outbreak of such diseases. Their places have to be supplied temporarily with acting assistant surgeons whose salaries must be paid from this item in the appropriation.

FREIGHT AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for freight and traveling expenses. Your estimate there is \$10,000 in excess of the current appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. This is an apparent increase of \$10,000 over the present year, though an actual increase of but \$5,000 when the item of \$5,000 is transferred from "Care of seamen and other purposes," as has been recommended by the Secretary in the general

deficiency appropriation bill to the present Congress. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been found to be inadequate to meet the demands under this item, as the transfer of hospital patients from second, third, and fourth class stations to stations of the first class, which is a matter of economy in the treatment of the patients, and the transfer of tubercular patients from various ports in the United States to Fort Stanton, N. Mex., and the transfer of insane seamen, are all in addition to expenses incurred by officers in traveling from one station to another and on public business in connection with the Service. The charges for freight, drayage, etc., on hospital supplies must be paid from this item.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for fuel, lights, and water, which is an increase of \$20,000 over the current appropriation.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. The increase in this item is \$20,000, which is necessitated partly because of an additional hospital having been opened at Savannah, Ga., and for the further reason that at some of the hospitals there was at the beginning of the last fiscal year a good supply of fuel on hand, greater than that which will be on hand at the close of the present fiscal year. The price of fuel at a number of stations has materially advanced during the present fiscal year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What would be the Savannah hospital's share of that \$90,000?

Doctor WYMAN. That would be pretty hard for me to say.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hospitals have you?

Doctor WYMAN. We have twenty-one.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are supplied now with an appropriation of \$70,000 for fuel, light, and water?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you exhaust the \$70,000 this year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we shall run very close on it.

The CHAIRMAN. You think this increase is imperatively necessary, do you?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You say you will have less on hand at the end of this fiscal year than you had at the end of the preceding year. What do you apply the word "less" to? To the fuel?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much less in dollars?

Doctor WYMAN. At the beginning of this fiscal year it so happened that our hospitals were very well stocked with fuel.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What does that amount to in dollars' worth?

Doctor WYMAN. I can not answer that exactly. We know we are running close now.

The CHAIRMAN. How much fuel do you consume?

Doctor WYMAN. What kind of fuel do you mean—wood or coal?

The CHAIRMAN. Coal. How many tons?

Doctor WYMAN. I could not guess, but I could give you the statement easily. We have an accurate record of every bit of coal used at a hospital, by the month.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you buy your coal?

Doctor WYMAN. At the stations, at different places. We have no general depot for it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Assuming that the share of the Savannah hospital would be \$3,500 worth, that would leave \$16,500 worth of the increase to be accounted for elsewhere.

Doctor WYMAN. I do not lay much stress on the Savannah hospital alone. We are running very close generally.

The CHAIRMAN. You are running the Savannah hospital now?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes; but we did not open it until the 1st of November.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The reason for the increase you assign is the additional amount of fuel at the additional hospital at Savannah, but you have not told us the amount of coal you had on hand this year less than the previous year, and you do not give us the proportionate share which the Savannah hospital bears in comparison with the others. You do not give us the amount.

Doctor WYMAN. I mentioned the price of fuel—

Mr. SULLIVAN. That would not be of any value to us unless you gave us the amount of fuel as well as the price.

Mr. HUDDLESON. I estimate that we will have \$12,000 worth less at the close of this year than we had at the close of the last year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That would leave \$8,000 of increase to be accounted for. Does that mean that Savannah's share would be \$8,000?

Mr. HUDDLESON. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What should it be?

Mr. HUDDLESON. I could not say.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Some of that would be its share for fuel, lights, and water?

Mr. HUDDLESON. Yes. Moreover we have materially increased the heating capacity at two of the largest stations, and the increase at all the stations in the price of fuel should be considered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Increase in the price of coal?

Mr. HUDDLESON. Yes, sir; and of wood. The price of wood has advanced also.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you some stations where you do not use coal at all, but wood only?

Mr. HUDDLESON. I don't know as to that, but we have to have some wood.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you purchase your coal for the Marine-Hospital Service from local dealers, or do you buy it from the producers?

Doctor WYMAN. We make contracts with local dealers.

The CHAIRMAN. In buying a quantity could you not buy from the producer and have him distribute the coal to the different hospitals?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. We do not deem that practicable.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know if you could do that if you wanted to? Is there or is there not a retail coal dealers' combine to prevent you from getting any coal from wholesalers and shipping it in?

Doctor WYMAN. I have not heard of any such thing.

The CHAIRMAN. What price per ton do you pay for coal?

Mr. HUDDLESON. From about \$7 to \$11 a ton.

Doctor WYMAN. It is different at different stations. Of course we have stations at Portland, Me., and Key West, Fla., and San Diego, Cal., and the prices differ in different localities. I never have had

reason to think that we were subject to a combination. In fact, our contracts expressly provide against that.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know what you pay at any station?

Doctor WYMAN. I can tell you what we pay at every station.

The CHAIRMAN. The reason I ask you is that there is such a discrimination in the price paid for the same coal by the different Departments here in Washington, where it seems there is not any uniform price.

Doctor WYMAN. Our variations are due to differences in locality.

The CHAIRMAN. I know that has something to do with it.

Doctor WYMAN. These hospitals are situated on the coast, all around from Maine almost to Alaska. In addition to fuel it should not be forgotten that electric lighting, gas, and water supply are paid from this item.

The CHAIRMAN. The next and last item is furniture. I see you estimate an increase there of \$2,250 over the current appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; it looks as though we would require that. We are running pretty close on furniture.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to buy new furniture?

Doctor WYMAN. It is to replace old furniture that is worn out, chiefly.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1907.

PURVEYING DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item to be considered this morning is on page 95 of the bill, "For purveying depot, purchase of medical, surgical, and hospital supplies," and you estimate \$40,000 as against \$27,250 in the current appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; this is an increase of \$12,750, which is occasioned, first, because there was on hand at the end of the present fiscal year a stock considerably in excess of that which will remain on hand in the purveying depot at the close of the present fiscal year. This large stock was due to accumulations in the purveying building which was formerly in New York where we could carry it. Now we have not as much space and do not carry as much stock. A further reason is that it has been necessary during the present year to scale down requisitions for necessary medicine and supplies in order to keep within the limits of the present appropriation. This amount is considered necessary for the purveying depot for the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. In consequence of the scaling down you speak of has the Service been injured to any extent?

Doctor WYMAN. I can not say it has been injured, but it has kept them pretty close, and we do not want to continue as close a scaling down as we have done in the past year.

RENT OF BUILDING FOR PURVEYING DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For rent of building or floor space for purveying depot in Washington, D. C." That is the same as last year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

HYGIENIC LABORATORY—MAINTENANCE OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For maintaining the Hygienic Laboratory," and that estimate is the same as the current appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend the entire \$15,000 this year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will need the same amount next year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In this item for purveying depot, could you tell what will be the difference in dollars between the stock at the end of this fiscal year and at the end of last year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much?

Doctor WYMAN. The amount of stock at the beginning of the present fiscal year was about \$25,000 worth, and at the end of this fiscal year we calculate it will be about \$12,000 worth.

MARINE HOSPITAL—MAINTENANCE OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For maintenance of marine-hospital stations," etc., and the estimate is \$215,000 as against the current appropriation of \$240,000?

Doctor WYMAN. This is a decrease of \$25,000 in the appropriation for the present fiscal year. The last year being the first time that the appropriation for this service was requested by items, it was impossible to determine the exact amount necessary for the expenditures under this head. The present fiscal year, it is believed, has demonstrated that the ensuing fiscal year the service under this head can be properly conducted at a saving of \$25,000.

It is also suggested that the wording in the beginning of this appropriation be changed by striking out the word "stations" and making the word "hospital" read "hospitals," adding the letter "s," so that it will make it read, "For maintenance of marine hospitals." That is what is meant by this term as it reads now, but it is a little ambiguous, because other stations are considered hospital stations. This is limited to marine hospitals.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation is limited exclusively to marine hospitals?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other hospital stations?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. There are four classes of hospital stations. A first-class station is a marine hospital. A second-class station is a station where we have a contract with a local hospital, but the service is conducted by a commissioned officer. A third-class station is one where we have simply a contract, and there may be a non-commissioned officer, an acting assistant surgeon, in charge. A fourth-class station is where we generally, with the help of the collector of customs, furnish aid from time to time as may be necessary, without any contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get the money for maintaining

these stations and for subsistence if you do not get it from this appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Not from this item in the appropriation, but the item further down, "For medical examinations, care of seamen, care and treatment of all other persons entitled to relief at other than marine hospitals."

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say in regard to the proviso?

Doctor WYMAN. That was inserted last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That proviso was inserted on the floor of the House last year?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not want it in?

Doctor WYMAN. I do not think it is necessary to put it in this year.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you found in the administration of this appropriation to be the effect of this proviso?

Doctor WYMAN. We have closed no hospitals. There has been no especial effect. Things have gone on as before. There has been no hospital closed during the year.

Mr. TAYLOR. That applies anyhow to hospital stations, and not to marine hospitals.

Doctor WYMAN. I would not recommend that the proviso be put in this year; it is not necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you say it is not necessary?

Doctor WYMAN. Because I do not believe there is any intention of discontinuing any of the marine hospitals.

Mr. TAYLOR. Suppose one should be discontinued, would the amount be spent on the others just because the one was discontinued?

Doctor WYMAN. Suppose there was a hospital, which for the sake of economy it might be deemed judicious to discontinue for a short time, not with the idea of selling it and doing away with that Government property, but, for the time being, on account of the small amount of relief at that port it would be judicious not to maintain the hospital, but to treat the patients by contract, we could not do it with this provision in the bill, and I think it would be just as well for us not to be bound by such a provision as this during the coming year.

Mr. SMITH. You could not do that anyhow. If you discontinued it temporarily and put them at some other hospital, you would have to pay them out of the next paragraph. You could not pay for them out of this paragraph?

Doctor WYMAN. I am not so certain about that.

The CHAIRMAN. If you discontinued a marine hospital you can not pay out of this appropriation for the care and maintenance of the patients under contract or can not pay for them by contract at another hospital?

Doctor WYMAN. Under this next paragraph?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I mean under this paragraph, with the proviso out, you could not pay from that appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Not from the appropriation we are considering "for the maintenance of marine hospitals," no, sir; but under the following paragraph we could.

Mr. SMITH. With the proviso in or out you could do that?

Doctor WYMAN. That is a question. I thought this proviso prevented that.

Mr. SMITH. This proviso is only applicable to this one item of appropriation, and I do not see how that would affect your right at all.

Doctor WYMAN. I am not strenuous on this either way, but I would like to make myself plain. This says that a certain sum of money which would be required to be spent at a marine hospital shall not be expended, meaning at that port, in case the said hospital is closed during any part of the fiscal year.

Mr. SMITH. I would not so understand it. You could not use it anyhow, could you, for a second, third, or fourth class station?

Doctor WYMAN. I think under the next paragraph we could maintain a contract at a local hospital.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS, CARE OF SEAMEN, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for medical examinations, care of seamen, care and treatment of all other persons entitled to relief at other than marine hospitals," and your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$155,000 as against the appropriation of \$170,000 for the current fiscal year.

Doctor WYMAN. For the same reasons given as to the preceding item the estimate is less this year.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not expend the whole of this \$170,000?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much you will expend, approximately?

Doctor WYMAN. I think that was put into this letter. I think we will spend about \$155,000, about the amount we have estimated for the next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You are spending about \$13,000 a month?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

BOOKS AND JOURNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for books and journals for use of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau."

Doctor WYMAN. That is the same as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a library in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Bureau here?

Doctor WYMAN. We have no library room, but we have what might be called a library. The books are placed on shelves and in cases in different parts of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the books?

Doctor WYMAN. Professional books altogether.

The CHAIRMAN. Entirely professional?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; entirely professional. I have bought nothing else.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no fiction library in connection with it?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; no story books, not one.

Mr. SMITH. At the hospitals I suppose you provide some magazines and things of that kind, other than professional, for the use of the patients?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. But at the hospitals are small professional libraries, text-books, etc.

Mr. SMITH. And provide them out of this other appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Out of the appropriation "For the maintenance of marine-hospital stations?"

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. This \$500 is simply for use in Washington at the Bureau. We do not buy books of fiction. We buy a number of professional books, such as surgeries and the latest works on the practice of medicine, and each hospital has a small library of necessary books of reference, but we do not buy any books at all for the patients. We have a number of contributions of books for patients, generally one or two a year.

SERVICES RENDERED IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this last paragraph, giving the sum total of the appropriations for the maintenance of marine hospitals and marine-hospital stations, that you have increased the amount payable from the immigration fund \$10,000 to \$25,000.

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. Of course that does not affect the sum total.

The CHAIRMAN. I know.

Doctor WYMAN. But the immigration service is growing and we need to have this much to rely upon. We will spend all of the \$110,000, and are cramped by it this present year.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need \$15,000 more to reimburse you for the service you are rendering to the Immigration Bureau?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep a regular account of the expenditures on account of the Immigration Bureau, do you not?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; we do.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the \$110,000 for the present fiscal year be sufficient?

Doctor WYMAN. We will get through, but we ought not to be limited to that amount for the next year.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the head of "Quarantine Service," and your estimate for the next fiscal year for this service is \$355,000 as against \$340,000 for the current year—an increase of \$15,000. Will you please explain the cause of that increase?

Doctor WYMAN. The cause of this increase is due to two facts. One is that we have inserted a number of small ports which heretofore we have paid for out of the epidemic fund. We were called upon suddenly to take charge of these ports and had no other appropriation to pay the expenses of quarantine therefor, and so there are eight stations mentioned which have heretofore been paid for out of the epidemic fund. They have gotten to be regular stations and they ought to be brought in and paid out of the quarantine maintenance fund. They are as follows: Alexandria, Va.; the North Carolina stations, Newbern and Washington; Port Hartford, Cal.—that is a station we had to open within a year—and the small Oregon stations,

such as Florence, Newport, Coos Bay, and Gardner, making eight small ports which have heretofore been paid for out of the epidemic fund and properly chargeable to quarantine maintenance.

TRANSFER OF QUARANTINE STATIONS TO THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

Then, in addition there are four new South Carolina stations, and under the national law and under the act of the legislature of South Carolina, they have turned over all their quarantine stations, four in number, to the National Government, including Charleston, which is a station of importance. In fact all of these are stations of considerable importance, but Charleston is a station of the first class, where there is disinfecting machinery, wharves, hospital, residences, etc. At the three other smaller ports in South Carolina we are obliged to maintain an inspection service. These ports are Georgetown, Beaufort, and Port Royal.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of these are incorporated in this item as the result of the passage of the law of last session taking over the quarantine service of the different States.

Doctor WYMAN. Four.

The CHAIRMAN. All in South Carolina?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. We are in possession of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the State of South Carolina donate these sites and stations to the Federal Government?

Doctor WYMAN. They did not. Neither do I believe any State will donate them, but they are very modest in their estimate of the value of their property and are inclined to be fair, but they do not give it as a present to the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The United States is undertaking to do the service which belongs exclusively to it to do?

Doctor WYMAN. Entirely.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has New York proposed to give her station to the United States?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has she any idea of doing so?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; although New York and the United States Government get along together very nicely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these States claim the right to bring in any immigrants from foreign countries notwithstanding the law of the United States prohibiting laborers being brought in under contract; do they consent readily to these immigrants being quarantined?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; there seems to be no disposition on the part of the States to oppose the national quarantine law, but in the matter of property they have paid for it and invariably want some compensation for their property, and the law which was passed last year provides for compensating them.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase, you say, is due to these stations that have been brought in under the law?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And to stations that have heretofore been maintained by the Federal Government and paid for out of the epidemic fund?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these stations of such a character that you are obliged to permanently maintain the smaller ones?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are required to maintain a permanent service?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; the year around.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is for that reason you think they should be provided for in the regular appropriation?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Doctor, in the establishment of your quarantine stations throughout the United States, has any State heretofore contributed toward the purchase or equipment of any quarantine station along its coast?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. You mean contributed to the Federal Government?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes, sir; to the National Government.

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. In your own State—Alabama—there is a bill before the legislature authorizing the sale of the Mobile quarantine plant to the Government at a price to be fixed upon the appraisement of persons to be appointed by the Government and by the State.

Mr. TAYLOR. What I wanted to find out clearly was whether the States have ever contributed at all toward the support of the national quarantine service.

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir.

THE PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the prevention of epidemics.

Doctor WYMAN. \$200,000 is requested, in addition to the reappropriation of the unexpended balance of the epidemic fund. There is on hand at the present time to the credit of the epidemic fund a balance of \$225,057. The regular monthly expenditure from this appropriation is about \$13,000, which would leave but \$147,000 available at the beginning of the next fiscal year, and the \$200,000 requested is therefore absolutely necessary to prevent the introduction and spread of contagious diseases into the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. You are actually expending from this sum \$13,000 a month?

FOREIGN SERVICE.

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. Principally for foreign service in keeping out epidemic diseases, guarding against them at foreign ports.

Mr. SULLIVAN. At foreign ports?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir. We have officers at Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hongkong, Calcutta, Naples, Rio Janeiro, Guayaquil, and Callao, besides officers in Cuba, and at eight fruit ports of Central America seven months in the year. There are also three on the Texas-Mexican border.

Mr. TAYLOR. You regard the service at the foreign ports as the most important service you render?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is very important.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What does the service at those ports consist of?

Doctor WYMAN. In the examination of vessels, their passengers, crew, and cargo bound for the United States and the signing of bills

of health, certifying that all are free from contagious or infectious disease and that there is no danger of their carrying disease to the United States or its insular possessions. When necessary, disinfection is done at the foreign port.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You mean those immigrants who are not citizens of the United States—you do not examine the citizens of the United States?

Doctor WYMAN. We examine everybody. Our service also renders some aid to the immigration service in inspecting the immigrants and notifying the steamship companies that if these immigrants are taken they will be sent back. They have no power of absolute rejection, but the steamship companies are very quick to take notice of what they say. This is in addition to their quarantine work. Whenever necessary, they examine Americans just as quickly as foreigners.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much of an examination is made of the cargo?

Doctor WYMAN. In Hongkong they ascertain where the cargo comes from and if it is from a district that is known to be infected it will either be held up or disinfected, but if it is all right nothing is said and it is allowed to be shipped, but we keep a pretty careful watch on the cargo.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If the cargo comes from some source other than an infected one it is allowed to go without examination?

Doctor WYMAN. Without critical examination.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Just a superficial examination?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What kind of an examination is that superficial one?

Doctor WYMAN. The manifest shows exactly where the merchandise comes from. It is inspected by the officers, but the bags and boxes are not opened.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What inspection is made by them?

Doctor WYMAN. If the cargo came from a positively healthy country, where there had been no epidemic disease for years, I do not think the medical officer would look at the goods at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And unless some of the circumstances made that particular cargo suspicious he would not make any examination?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir; we do not examine the cargo as a rule—we have advanced on that line a great deal, and the danger of the introduction of an epidemic disease is in the persons rather than in the cargo.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In Hongkong how many inspectors do you have in this service?

Doctor WYMAN. Two medical officers.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Two?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The most of the shipping from China to the United States is from Hongkong?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It would be a physical impossibility for the two officers to make any adequate inspection of the cargoes coming to the United States?

Doctor WYMAN. They can do a great deal more than you might think they could. They are on board the vessels and they know where the goods are arriving from, but the cargo does not play a

relatively large part in the inspection. Frequently portions of cargo from infected districts are not allowed to be shipped, but are sent to warehouses to be disinfected or held a sufficient time to insure the perishing of the disease germs if any exist. Later they may be shipped.

Mr. SULLIVAN. All the diseases mentioned are germ diseases?

Doctor WYMAN. The epidemic diseases; yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is there not the same capacity for carrying germs in a cargo as in a person's clothing?

Doctor WYMAN. No, sir. The greater danger is in the clothing and in the person being affected with disease and carrying it within their own bodies at the time, to be developed later.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And it is your judgment that the danger of communicating disease from a cargo is very slight, comparatively slight?

Doctor WYMAN. Yes, sir; comparatively slight.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How do you construe this law under which this particular appropriation is made under the head of prevention of epidemics; does it apply to the usual service, or does this authorize you to employ additional inspectors in case of a threatened epidemic?

Doctor WYMAN. That is all. It is an emergency fund in the hands of the President, and the President turns it over to the Secretary of the Treasury to be expended through our Service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are the inspectors employed in the case of a threatened epidemic put on for that emergency?

Doctor WYMAN. They are put on for the emergency at the start, and when we think it is not necessary for them to remain longer we discontinue them. It is not a permanent service, although, for example, since there is plague at Canton and different parts of China nearly all the time, the work at Hongkong and Shanghai is very essential and has been continuous.

ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION (AGAIN).

Memorandum for the Committee on Appropriations.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION, *Washington, January 28, 1907.*

In re increased refrigerating facilities for the immigrant station at Ellis Island, New York Harbor, and the necessity therefor.

1. The capacity of the present plant is two tons of ice per day and refrigeration equal to the melting of eight tons of ice per day.

2. The difficulties encountered during the past summer were innumerable. The plant comprises an obsolete type of compressor of insufficient capacity. To meet the demands of the station it was forced far beyond its capacity, resulting in many breakdowns. On several occasions the food of immigrants became spoiled through lack of proper refrigeration, resulting in great inconvenience to detained aliens. The supply furnished the hospital had to be curtailed to such an extent as to approach the point of actual distress.

3. The cost per annum of running the present plant is as follows:

2 refrigerating machinists at \$1,000.....	\$2,000
Repairs.....	1,200
Supplies and fresh water.....	1,000
2 tons of coal per day at \$2.40 per ton.....	1,752
	<hr/> 5,952

The output of ice is approximately 2 tons per diem. In addition to refrigerating effect is furnished for the cooling rooms and chests in which provisions, etc., are kept, this equaling 8 tons of ice per diem. That is to say, if we made no ice and had no refrigerating rooms it would be necessary to buy on an average of 10 tons of ice a day. The average cost is therefore \$1.63 per ton (yearly output in ice and refrigeration).

As to the average price paid for ice by large consumers elsewhere, I find that the Fall River Line during last spring paid \$4 per ton, and thereafter up to December \$5 per ton, an average of \$4.50 per ton for the year. The New York Athletic Club, the largest in the city, has paid since last January from \$4 to \$6 per ton, and so far as can be ascertained this is the average paid by large consumers. At one time last summer ice retailed at \$12 per ton in New York city. If we were compelled to transport this commodity from the city, it must be borne in mind that additional labor would be required to handle and considerable loss would result by melting while in transit from the Barge Office to Ellis Island. Assuming \$5 per ton to be the average price paid by consumers in New York city, the Government saves approximately \$3.37 per ton, or \$12,300 annually.

4. It is expected that the cost of operating the new plant will be as follows:

3 refrigerating mechanists at \$1,000.....	\$3,000
Repairs.....	500
Supplies and fresh water.....	2,000
3 tons of coal per day at \$2.40 per ton.....	2,628
	<hr/>
	8,128

This is an increase of \$2,176 per annum over that of operating the plant as at present constructed. This new plant will have a capacity of four tons of ice per diem and the equivalent in refrigeration of the melting of sixteen tons of ice per day.

5. By reason of construction of new buildings, hospitals and others, the demand for ice will be considerably increased. The benefits to be derived from the new plant will be the actual saving involved, having ice available at all times, increased facilities for keeping in proper condition the food for immigrants detained in the main building or hospitals, and an emergency plant being available (the old plant) should a greater supply of ice be required at any time than can be produced by the new one or any temporary breakdown occur. It is to be stated in this connection that the old plant may be used during cold weather and will result in the use of a smaller quantity of coal than that above estimated for the new plant. In fact the conditions necessitating the installation of such a new plant are so obvious as to hardly warrant their enumeration.

Respectfully,

F. B. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

[Memorandum for the Committee on Appropriations.]

In re date secured from the medical division relative to the number of arriving aliens at New York and admitted to hospitals during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906.

1. Number of aliens suffering from loathsome and dangerous contagious diseases, 2,553. This includes diphtheria, scarlet fever, etc.

2. Number detained at Ellis Island, 563. These are the diseases termed loathsome or dangerous contagious in applying the immigration law, trachoma, favus, tubercle of lung, etc.

3. Number detained in hospitals in New York, 1,990.

4. Largest number detained on any one day. There were 560 aliens in hospitals either at Ellis Island or in New York City at one time. There were 110 admitted to hospitals on one day.

5. Number of aliens held under observation during that period:

Contagious diseases.....	2,553
Observation for mental diseases.....	1,366
All other diseases.....	5,124

9,040

Respectfully,

F. B. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.

Cost of treating contagious cases in hospitals outside of Ellis Island, fiscal year 1906.

NEW YORK CASES.

Department of health, New York city.....	\$81,580.00
Long Island College Hospital.....	1,872.50

\$83,452.50

Receipts from sale of ice to H. Balfe, fiscal year 1906, \$2 per ton..... 126.85

Cost of steamer hire at Ellis Island since Government ferry went into commission.

John G. Carlisle, May, 1905, to March, 1906.....	\$3,809.50
Favorite, March 24, 1906, to Jan. 29, 1907.....	300.00

\$4,109.50

JANUARY 29, 1907.

Statement of the cost of the ferryboats John G. Carlisle and Ellis Island for twelve months.

JOHN G. CARLISLE.

[June 1, 1903, to May 31, 1904.]

Amount paid for rent of boat.....	\$31,250.50
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ELLIS ISLAND.

[December 1, 1904, to November 30, 1905.]

Examination of main shaft.....	\$15.00	Glass.....	3.25
Repairs.....	65.08	Signs.....	12.00
Spare parts.....	1,375.00	Gauge glasses.....	9.00
Truss-work, account deck.....	325.00	Repairs to steering engine.....	28.00
Steering engines.....	140.46	Rope.....	3.00
Paint.....	31.25	Ash buckets.....	4.50
Extra shaft.....	432.00	Life raft.....	85.00
Life preservers.....	60.38	Brass fittings and railings.....	12.86
Repairs.....	269.62	Valve stems.....	9.00
Packing.....	10.00	Hardware supplies.....	16.15
Packing.....	7.65	Repairs to engine.....	248.38
Repairs to valves.....	56.50	Valves.....	4.13
Hardware, etc.....	23.25	Box lamps.....	8.00
Ladder.....	139.00	Packing.....	5.62
Deck plate.....	12.00	Valves.....	46.08
Wind scoops.....	10.80	Glass globe.....	2.50
Emergency repairs.....	101.80	Valves, etc.....	6.05
Overhauling and repairing....	1,250.00		
Docking, scraping, and painting.....	1,650.00	Salaries paid to crew.....	20,483.67
Camp stools.....	32.40		
Brass fittings.....	3.82	Total.....	27,007.57
Canvas and cordage.....	9.37		

FRIDAY, January 25, 1907.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. URIEL SEBREE, NAVAL SECRETARY, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. THOMAS L. CASEY, ENGINEER SECRETARY.

NANTUCKET SHOALS LIGHT-VESSEL.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item you are interested in is "Light-houses, beacons, and fog signals, Second district," and you ask in this item for authority to employ temporary services for the preparation of plans for the light vessel. Is that made necessary by reason of the act of June 30, 1906, appropriating \$50,000 toward a light vessel?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. No, sir. That is exactly the same wording as it was last year. Congress appropriated \$50,000 last year and authorized us to contract for \$115,000. As a matter of fact, there are no draftsmen employed on it.

The CHAIRMAN. This is entirely new language in italics on page 99; all that in italics is new language?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. I do not know how it was inserted in the bill. I probably signed it. It is unnecessary, because the vessel is under contract now.

The CHAIRMAN. The plans have already been prepared?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the contract has been let?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir; and the vessel is being built now.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, that language can be stricken out?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You want the appropriation?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir; the appropriation of \$65,000 to complete.

The CHAIRMAN. This is within the limit of cost?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir.

MR. SULLIVAN. What is the contract price of this vessel?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. The contract price, I am very glad to say, is \$99,000. Seventy-five hundred dollars that we will need for anchors, etc., we kept out of the contract, so it will make it about \$106,000 or \$107,000. We got that by getting five vessels constructed by one firm. The lowest bid for one vessel was \$112,000, and if that had been the only bid we had we could not have built the vessel.

MR. SULLIVAN. Then there is \$8,500 of the \$65,000 which you will not want?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. I hope there will be some money, but I would not want to take it off. I do not know what might come up.

MR. SULLIVAN. You have allowed \$7,500 in addition to the contract price?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir. That is a rough estimate of what it will cost to supply this stuff, about \$7,500.

MR. SULLIVAN. Can you tell us of any other items which will require the balance?

CAPTAIN SEBREE. Yes, sir. There are two items that I desire put on the vessel if we get along and something does not turn up in the

meantime. One is the wireless telegraph, and the other is a submarine signal, which will cost about \$2,000. That is the lowest. The wireless telegraph I do not know what it will cost. They really ought to be on every light-ship. Of course it is not absolutely necessary. That is just two items that I think of. Those things do not have to be put in at the start. I was going to propose to the Light-House Board, if they agreed, to ask the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to put them in.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have authority to do that under the item which provides for the equipping and outfitting of the vessel?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir. That is, the Secretary has to give his authority to spend the money, and before a thing is done it is taken up by the Board and the Board passes upon it.

Mr. SMITH. What do you understand is the law as to the items of this character? Do you understand that the appropriations are covered by the covering-in act?

Captain SEBREE. In the particular case of this appropriation there is no question about the law on that subject, because the law says that the Light-House Board is authorized to construct, and if you do not appropriate the \$65,000 I do not know what we will do.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose we did appropriate the \$65,000, and you did not need the last \$7,000 or \$8,000. Do you understand that this appropriation is one covered by the covering-in act and that it would go back into the Treasury?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. It is only the Light-House Establishment appropriations that are not covered by that law?

Captain SEBREE. I do not know that that is so. I am not familiar with it. I think we have turned some in from the light-houses.

Mr. TAYLOR. Except in special instances.

Captain SEBREE. On all general appropriations the law authorizes us to hold them up two years and then if the money is not expended to turn it in.

Mr. SMITH. That does not apply to the light-houses?

Captain SEBREE. No; I do not think that is true of the light-houses.

HEN AND CHICKENS LIGHT VESSEL.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is another vessel?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; that is the Hen and Chicken light vessel. That is under exactly the same conditions as the other one; it is being built at the same contract price.

Mr. SMITH. The italics come out?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; they are not needed now, because the plans are finished.

Mr. SMITH. Was the contract let at the same price as the other vessel?

Captain SEBREE. One firm is building five of them.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What firm?

Captain SEBREE. The New York Shipbuilding Company. I would like to say to this committee that I am very much gratified that we got the bid. I sent to every shipbuilder in the United States—every one I could find the name of, I mailed at least fifty circular letters with the specifications and plans, in addition to the advertisement, all

over the country. We only got three bids, as I remember. The total amount authorized for the five vessels was \$575,000. To be exact, it was \$590,000; \$115,000 each for four vessels for Atlantic coast and \$130,000 for one vessel for Pacific coast. One firm, the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, near Boston, bid for the five vessels \$575,000. Another firm, the Cramps, bid just \$24 less than that, \$574,976. We advertised and made it so that a firm could bid on one, two, three, four, or five vessels, and this firm that got the bid bid for one vessel \$112,000; for two vessels, say, \$109,000 each; for three, \$107,000 each, and for four \$99,000 each. We had one vessel which was provided for the Pacific coast and we wanted to build it out there. Congress gave us \$15,000 more for that, but we did not get a bid that we could build it on, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor directed me to reject the bids for that one vessel, the fifth vessel, and to readvertise, which was done. I was out in Seattle about the time the bids were sent in, and I saw the manager of the only firm there that could build the vessel and told him that they ought to bid, so that we could build the vessel out there. He did not bid a second time. No one in San Francisco would bid. I thought on this offer of mere \$500,000 we would get a bid from the people down at Newport News, but they did not bid. I think it is because they have so much work.

SOUTHWEST LEDGE LIGHT STATION, CONNECTICUT.

(See also page 271.)

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "Southwest Ledge light station, Connecticut: For completing Southwest Ledge light station, Connecticut, \$55,000." That is the entrance to New London Harbor?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In what state of progress is the work there?

Captain SEBREE. We have not very much done, sir.

Colonel CASEY. We have not made a contract, because the money was not entirely appropriated.

Mr. SMITH. You were authorized to make a contract?

Colonel CASEY. As I now interpret the law we were, but the engineer before I came here considered that we could not make a contract unless the money was appropriated. So the contract was not made.

Mr. SMITH. If the contract should be let hereafter would you be able to complete it within this fiscal year so as to use all this money?

Colonel CASEY. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Would you be able to use more than the \$60,000 already appropriated?

Colonel CASEY. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you still entertain any doubt as to the sufficiency of the language used in the bill last year to authorize a contract?

Captain SEBREE. I think that we have that before the Comptroller now.

Mr. SMITH. Would it not be altogether sufficient if in lieu of this item the bill should carry a construction authorization?

Captain SEBREE. That would be better.

Mr. SMITH. And not give you any money at all?

Captain SEBREE. If it carried the money.

Mr. SMITH. Sixty thousand dollars will be all that you will need in the present fiscal year?

Colonel CASEY. Yes, sir. We have to put in the foundations, and the foundations there will be difficult to put in. I would like to have it, but we can only spend so much in one year.

Mr. SMITH. What gain is there in getting the money if you can not use it?

Captain SEBREE. We do not have to think about coming up here next year; do not have to put it in again and do not have to bother you gentlemen.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any reason in your case which would not be applicable to any case where we authorize a contract and appropriate a part of the money?

Captain SEBREE. No. In the case of these light vessels I think it should be a little different. If we contract for the Southwest Ledge, say the plans were all completed and we had made a contract to start in to build on the 1st of July, we will say, it would be a whole year, unless we put in a deficiency—and nobody likes to do that—before that money would be available; and in a long session of Congress the money would not be available until the 1st of July following. It is not probable, as Colonel Casey says—of course he knows more about it than I do—but it may be possible that we would get along so that we would want it.

Colonel CASEY. It is better to have it all appropriated.

Captain SEBREE. In the case of the light-ship this money was appropriated before we got the contract. The money was available before the 1st of July. When we got started—say, along in October—it was not probable that we would want the whole of it before the 1st of June; but that firm is getting along very fast, and our contract is to pay them in partial payments, and if they got over half of it done and we did not have the money they would have cause to say that they were held up and delayed.

Colonel CASEY. It will make the appropriation so much less next year?

Mr. SMITH. I will be entirely candid with you, I do not know that it would make it any less.

Captain SEBREE. Do not promise that, Casey.

(NOTE.—See Board's letter herewith, dated January 30, 1907, to the effect that the appropriation will be needed.)

STATEN ISLAND AND WEST BANK LIGHT STATION, NEW YORK.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "Staten Island and West Bank light station, New York." In what state of development is that?

Captain SEBREE. I was over there recently, and they are getting along very well. We are just trying to buy the land. We want an acre of land back on Staten Island.

Mr. SMITH. You say the contract is now being made; has it been made?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir.

Colonel CASEY. It has not yet been made.

Mr. SMITH. What is the situation? Will more than the \$50,000

already appropriated be consumed during the next fiscal year? \$100,000 is the limit of cost.

Captain SEBREE. Well, I think that would be more important than the other one.

Mr. SMITH. I suppose you have already drawn the contract that is to be signed?

Captain SEBREE. No; it is not drawn or signed yet.

Mr. SMITH. But it is drawn?

Captain SEBREE. I think not.

Mr. SMITH. When does it require this work to be done?

Captain SEBREE. The work ought to be finished when the channel is finished. They reported last year that it would be finished next January; but I do not think from what I hear that it will be finished; but if it should be, or should be partially finished, we want to be ready with the lights.

Mr. SMITH. Does the form of the contract you have prepared, or the specifications under which the bids were made, specify when this contract is to be completed?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir; we haven't got that far along; we haven't got the land yet.

Mr. SMITH. Have you drawn the specifications yet?

Captain SEBREE. They are being prepared; but it has not been let yet; it has not been advertised.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know when you are going to have it completed under your contract?

Captain SEBREE. I don't know.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you spend in this next fiscal year the \$50,000 appropriated last year?

Captain SEBREE. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you spend the \$50,000 you ask for this year?

Captain SEBREE. That could be a guess. We might want it and we might not want it.

TENDER FOR INSPECTOR, THIRD LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SMITH. For tender for inspector, Third light-house district, \$85,000.

Captain SEBREE. We want more than that now.

Mr. SMITH. That is the whole limit of cost.

Captain SEBREE. I know, but Congress has just passed an act which I think was signed day before yesterday, and a letter has been written in regard to it, increasing the limit of cost of that tender and four others. Under it the Light-House Board is authorized to enter into a contract not exceeding \$200,000.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the act carry the appropriation or simply authorize it?

Captain SEBREE. It increases the cost. There is a special clause in it giving us authority to contract for not exceeding \$200,000.

Mr. SMITH. Then if that be true you have not yet drawn the plans for this vessel, have you?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; we have had bids on it. That is another case where I tried every shipbuilder in the country, the same as the other four, with the same result exactly.

Mr. SMITH. Then what is said of this may be regarded as said of all of them.

Captain SEBREE. Yes; five altogether.

Mr. SMITH. And as we come to them the situation will be the same?

Captain SEBREE. Yes. The last Congress authorized some of these five. They had been authorized two years and over ago. We advertised and the bids were rejected; we advertised again, and they were rejected again—all too high.

Mr. SMITH. Then you have already readvertised for bids?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. This contract will not be let before sometime next spring or summer, will it?

Captain SEBREE. The plans are ready and I hope to send the advertisements out in the next few weeks giving thirty days for them to bid. When they come in I hope that contract will be completed and the work begun before the 1st of May. The specifications require that the vessel shall be completed in one year from the day the signature is put to the contract by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, so that I recommend as strongly as I know how—say the contract was signed the 1st of May, then it would be completed the 1st of next May, and the money appropriated next year, unless it was put in an urgent deficiency bill and not be available until the 1st of July. We need these vessels so badly that I would not like to have anything stop them.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think it is within the range of probability that this can be built within a year?

Captain SEBREE. Yes. Unfortunately for me, we are building one at the Harlan & Hollingsworth yard now. The contract time of that was up about the 1st of November. They are fooling along, however. They were going to have a trial trip on the 31st of this month. I can not do anything with them unless I take the work somewhere else.

Mr. SMITH. Have you ever been successful in getting a vessel of this magnitude built within a year?

Captain SEBREE. I have not built any since I have been on the Light-House Board excepting this one, and we do not get that. This bill that was passed the other day carries also a clause authorizing the President, if he thinks advisable, to build one or more of these vessels in a navy-yard. I spoke to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor about it before the bill came over, and I told him I thought it would be a good plan on account of the bidders being so busy; and if it is considered to the best interests of the Government to have these vessels built by the Government on the outside, that by an order of the President they can build at a navy-yard one or more of them. These vessels are all going to be built on the same plan. The plans are now at the navy-yard, at New York, at Norfolk, at Mare Island, and up on Puget Sound. Two of the vessels are for the Pacific coast. I hope you will give the total amount for that vessel. It will be \$200,000. We want \$150,000 additional to what we have.

GENERAL LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. The next is general light-house depot, Tompkinsville, N. Y. For completing a lamp shop, \$25,000.

Captain SEBREE. I was over there the other day and asked about

that. We want that, and very bad; and the way the prices are going up I do not know what we are going to do about it.

Mr. SMITH. According to this statement here, we have had this appropriation of \$50,000 for four years.

Captain SEBREE. We have not been able to get bids that permitted the work to be done, and we have to come back and ask for more.

Mr. SMITH. You could get a \$50,000 lamp shop, couldn't you?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, but we want a \$75,000 lamp shop, and if we only get \$50,000, of course we can not have it. If we could have let the contract right away when this was first available, we might have built the lamp shop for it. The great trouble about these things is that we can not start right out and say: "Here is a lamp shop; we want it right away, put it right up." We have got to draw the plan and be careful about the specifications; it takes a good while to do it. We can not spend any money until it is available. If the bill passes on March 3d it is available July 1st, and we can not do anything until it is available. We can not pay a draftsman for a day, because it has to be paid out of that appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Do you have anything in the Light-House Board analogous to a construction corps or an engineer corps?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; but I would hardly call it that. We have in the Light-House Board a draftsman, a very able man, and we have at each light-house district, under the engineer, draftsmen; but it depends upon whether he has any construction work going on. We have also what are called "superintendents of construction" that superintend a contract at a light-house. These men are generally rather high-priced men, receiving from \$150 to \$200 a month, and who are under the engineer. They stay on the ground and see that the specifications are carried out.

Mr. SMITH. Who finally draws your plan?

Captain SEBREE. Well, take this depot, for instance. They would be drawn under the direction of the engineer at Tompkinsville, the light-house engineer there.

Mr. SMITH. Why do you say that you have him regularly in your employ if you are incapacitated from doing anything from March 3 to July 1 in the way of drawing plans.

Captain SEBREE. He is employed on something else.

Colonel CASEY. Most of our work in the Light-House Department is incidental to the general engineer work. Most of the engineers of the country having light-house work consider it as incidental to other work, so the force has to be employed in most places when it is available.

Mr. SMITH. Do you mean available from private employment, outside of the service?

Colonel CASEY. No; the engineers on the fortifications or river and harbor improvement. These officers may have that kind of work and the light-house business besides.

Captain SEBREE. I think Mr. Smith is speaking not of the engineer officers, but of the employees under him—the draftsmen and superintendents of construction.

Mr. SMITH. You have a limit of cost of \$50,000, have you not?

Colonel CASEY. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Was the original item carried in the appropriation bill without authorization?

Captain SEBREE. I couldn't say. The act approved March 3, 1903, appropriated \$50,000 for the erection of this lamp shop. An additional appropriation of \$25,000, due to increased cost of labor and material, and to install machinery, is needed.

Mr. SMITH. What is this lamp shop?

Captain SEBREE. It is to take the place of one that is old and tumbling down now, and that is overcrowded because the work has increased so much. It is where our lenses are brought and set up to be inspected and to see that they are right before shipped out. We make a good many smaller lamps without large lenses. We also employ men there. We have a machine shop, and we make a great many small lanterns. We make cans—10,000 oil cans a year. There is constant work going on there, 15 or 20 men being employed. The place is all littered up now.

Mr. SMITH. Is not a \$50,000 shop for 15 or 20 men an extraordinary sized shop.

Captain SEBREE. There are more than that employed there. It is increasing every year, and you could not build much of a shop for \$50,000 in the vicinity of New York or anywhere else.

Mr. SMITH. This did not cover equipment, but just simply the building?

Captain SEBREE. The erection of a lamp shop.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that \$50,000 anywhere would build quite a lamp shop.

Colonel CASEY. It includes the permanent fixtures.

Captain SEBREE. My recollection is we got bids on it, but could not build what we wanted.

Mr. SMITH. Not with the plans you drew; but you could have built a \$50,000 lamp shop, could you not?

Captain SEBREE. Oh, yes; we could build a \$5,000 shop, but it would not be what we wanted.

Mr. SMITH. Then you prefer to get along for three or four years more unless you can build a larger one?

Colonel CASEY. I think we ought to look ahead because the country is expanding.

AMBROSE CHANNEL LIGHT-VESSEL, NEW YORK HARBOR.

Mr. SMITH. Ambrose Channel light-vessel, New York Harbor. For completing the constructing, equipping, and outfitting complete for service, a steel steam self-propelling light-vessel with a steam fog signal, etc., \$65,000.

Captain SEBREE. The italics will come out. That is in exactly the same condition of the others. The contract has been let.

Mr. BROWNLOW. You mean that the language in italics will come out?

Captain SEBREE. Yes.

MAH MAUL SHOAL LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE BAY.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. Mah Maul Shoal light station, Delaware Bay. Will anything be needed more than you have already on any of these items during the next fiscal year?

Colonel CASEY. I do not think so.

Captain SEBREE. We need \$35,000 to complete that contract.

JOE FLOGGER SHOAL LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE BAY.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. Joe Flogger Shoal light station, Delaware Bay. For completing the establishment of a light and fog-signal station, \$35,000.

Captain SEBREE. That is in the same condition. They are at work on the plans on that.

GOOSE ISLAND FLATS LIGHT-STATION, DELAWARE RIVER.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. Goose Island Flats light station, Delaware River. To complete a light and fog signal station on Goose Island Flats, Delaware River, \$45,000. What progress has been made there?

Captain SEBREE. I think that comes under the same thing as the other. That was appropriated for last year.

RAGGED POINT LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, VIRGINIA.

(See also page 272.)

Mr. SMITH. Ragged Point Light and fog signal station, Virginia. For completing a light and fog signal station near Ragged Point, Potomac River, Virginia, \$15,000.

Captain SEBREE. I think you had better give the whole of that.

TENDER FOR INSPECTOR OF SIXTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT.

Mr. SMITH. Tender for the inspector of the Sixth Lighthouse District. I suppose the italics in that item go out for the same reason as has been given above.

Captain SEBREE. Excepting that in that particular case we want \$70,000 more.

Mr. SMITH. You have all but \$10,000 of this item.

Captain SEBREE. In that particular case there was \$130,000 appropriated. We got a bid of \$136,00, which was the lowest bid, and we asked for \$25,000 more and got \$10,000 more, making \$140,000 in all. Then the only bid I got was \$170,000.

Mr. SMITH. Is this covered in the bill that was passed the other day?

Captain SEBREE. This is covered by that bill. It is now authorized for \$200,000, but an appropriation is needed at this session of \$70,000, that is to make it \$200,000.

Mr. SMITH. How do you expect to get that money when you have sent in no estimate for it?

Captain SEBREE. I did not send in this because this was written up to the 30th of June, and I did not have the bids at that time. The additional amount, \$10,000, was not authorized until the 1st of July.

Mr. SMITH. But how do you expect to get an appropriation without an estimate? You have not sent any estimate for this amount to us.

Captain SEBREE. The reason was that I came and found that there was no use to come to you because it had to be passed upon by the

Interstate Commerce Committee. It was sent through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to the Secretary of the Treasury, who forwarded it to the Speaker of the House, and it was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. SMITH. But after this bill passed the other day you should have sent in a supplementary estimate if you wanted this money.

Captain SEBREE. I did not know about that; I did not know that it was necessary to do that. I can send it in.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, send it in the usual way.

Captain SEBREE. Will you give me some information on that, because I want that money, and I hope there will be no hitch about it.

Mr. SMITH. When a bill passes authorizing public work, it is necessary then to ascertain how fast it will proceed. We may authorize a public work that will be in course of construction ten or fifteen years. The authorization is the basis for the appropriation, but the appropriation is made in installments through a series of years. After you have gotten your bill through authorizing the expenditure, then the next step is to put in an estimate as to how much you will need within the next fiscal year.

Colonel CASEY. When you pass an act authorizing an aid to navigation of any kind costing so much, does not that authorize us to go ahead and make the contract because you have passed that act? Does that guarantee that that money will be appropriated in the future?

Mr. SMITH. I think not; that is practically no guarantee; no. It is simply a basis upon which the appropriation may be made. The committee recommends an appropriation for what is deemed necessary for the current year.

Colonel CASEY. I can not understand why they should give authorization for public construction for so much, and then that not mean anything at all.

Mr. SMITH. It means a good deal.

Colonel CASEY. What does it mean?

Mr. SMITH. It puts it in order to put on an appropriation bill money for that purpose. We have no authority to appropriate for anything excepting that authorized by existing law.

Mr. TAYLOR. When it authorizes a thing to be done, this committee appropriates the money, but until you have the money appropriated by this committee you can not do anything.

Colonel CASEY. That, then, does not carry the guarantee that you will appropriate that eventually?

Mr. SMITH. No; not at all. I call your attention to section 9 of the sundry civil bill of a year ago, which reads as follows:

SEC. 9. No act of Congress hereafter passed shall be construed to make an appropriation out of the Treasury of the United States or to authorize the execution of a contract involving the payment of money in excess of appropriations made by law, unless such act shall in specific terms declare an appropriation to be made or that a contract may be executed.

Captain SEBREE. In regard to these light-house tenders, the bill that was passed the other day contained a separate clause authorizing us to enter into a contract for a total amount not exceeding so much.

Mr. SMITH. That is valid as far as it goes. Then it remains for you to get the money appropriated for that contract.

Colonel CASEY. But what guarantee is there for the appropriation of that money?

Mr. SMITH. There is no power to enforce it.

Colonel CASEY. Then we take that risk.

Mr. SMITH. But we always keep faith if we can.

Captain SEBREE. I will therefore prepare a letter to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, to be transmitted, citing this bill that was signed on such a date, and recommending the additional amount required for these vessels, and requesting that an appropriation be made.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; that should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury, who will forward it to us in the usual manner.

Captain SEBREE. I hope you will appropriate all that we require.

Mr. SMITH. This is the new limit, \$200,000?

Captain SEBREE. \$200,000 for three of them, and \$215,000 for the other two.

BRUNSWICK LIGHT-VESSEL, GEORGIA.

Mr. SMITH. Brunswick light-vessel, Georgia. For completing the constructing, equipping, and outfitting complete for service, a steel steam self-propelling light-vessel with a steam fog signal, \$50,000.

Captain SEBREE. In that case the italics go out just the same as the others.

Mr. SMITH. How much was here authorized by the new law?

Captain SEBREE. Fifty thousand dollars is needed.

Mr. SMITH. One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars is the limit of cost.

Captain SEBREE. Under the new law.

Mr. SMITH. But otherwise it is in the same situation as the others.

Captain SEBREE. The same as the other two.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have \$25,000 appropriated?

Captain SEBREE. The contract has been made, and an additional appropriation of \$50,000 is needed to satisfy this contract.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then you want us to appropriate \$50,000 this year. Is that right?

Captain SEBREE. We had \$65,000 appropriated, that is—\$40,000 at one time and \$25,000 again—and now we want \$50,000, making a total of \$115,000. This ought to be completed under contract about the 1st of October.

MILWAUKEE BREAKWATER AND HARBOR OF REFUGE, WISCONSIN.

(See also p. 272.)

Mr. SMITH. Ninth district. Milwaukee Breakwater and Harbor of Refuge. For establishing a light and fog signal on the Milwaukee breakwater, Lake Michigan, \$50,000. No contract has been let for this?

Captain SEBREE. I can not say positively without going back to the office and finding out. I should say on general principles, yes. No contract has been made.

Colonel CASEY. We want the entire amount, if it has not been appropriated.

Mr. SMITH. The contract evidently had not been let there six months ago.

Captain SEBREE. You understand that these things have to be made up for the year ending June 30, 1906, at which time they are

forwarded to the Secretary. His orders are to have our report in on the 1st of September, I think. It is dated on the 1st of July, but we can not make up our report, our estimate, until we get information from the different districts up to the end of the year, so as a matter of fact we do not get them in until after the 1st of August.

Colonel CASEY. I want to say in regard to this Milwaukee break-water that it is the most important thing we have in the Ninth district. I had my clerk go over these estimates and mark them in the order of their importance as they appeared in the annual report, and he has this marked No. 1.

Mr. SMITH. Then it is important to have the appropriation?

Colonel CASEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does that indicate that the contract has been made?

Captain SEBREE. I would not like to say that that is so, because I might be mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, we have here a supplemental estimate, Document No. 283, for a site for oil house and outbuildings at Duluth range, Minnesota, light station.

Colonel CASEY. I would like to say in regard to that, that owing to a misunderstanding in the purchase of the site on the dwelling and outbuildings of the Duluth range, Minnesota, light station were built, the water front of this site, and the land immediately adjoining it and to the east of what has been construed by the courts to be the eastern boundary line of the site, were not included in the original purchase. The water front and the land between the eastern boundary and the lake shore are urgently needed for the site of an oil house and other outbuildings, that they may be built at a reasonable distance from the dwelling proper. It is estimated that this site can be purchased at a cost not to exceed \$800 at the outside. The Board recommends, and this department concurs in the recommendation, that an appropriation of \$800 be made for the purchase of the land adjoining the Duluth range light station, and needed for the erection of an oil house and outbuildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an oil house now?

Colonel CASEY. No; we haven't one. We have a little shanty there, but it is not sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. This instead of being a misunderstanding in the purchase, was evidently a blunder on the part of somebody who fixed the site, otherwise they would have gotten what they thought they were getting. Is not that the fact?

Colonel CASEY. Yes, sir.

Captain SEBREE. That would come under the general rule that if we buy anything before the money is paid it would have to be submitted to the Attorney-General and an opinion gotten on it.

Mr. SMITH. He gives an opinion on the validity of the title to the land, but he does not give any opinion upon whether the land runs down into the water or not. That depends upon yourselves.

Captain SEBREE. I suppose it does.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you know how the misunderstanding arose?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You don't know anything about it excepting what is written here?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir.

Colonel CASEY. No; but that is urgently needed, the \$800.

LIGHT-KEEPER'S DWELLING, MENOMINEE HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. We have here Document No. 512, being an estimate for an additional appropriation for a light-keeper's dwelling at Menominee Harbor, Michigan. By the act of June 30, 1906, there was appropriated for a light-keeper's dwelling at Menominee Harbor \$5,000. It appears from this document that the United States owns no land at Menominee upon which the light and the keeper's house is proposed to be erected.

Colonel CASEY. It is deemed advisable that a desirable site be obtained through condemnation proceedings. The estimate of the cost of the land is \$1,500, leaving \$3,500 for the cost of the dwelling. The Light-House Board recommends, and this department concurs, that an additional appropriation of \$1,200 be made and legislative authority granted to purchase a suitable site for the erection of this keeper's dwelling.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you come to get an appropriation for a light-keeper's dwelling before you get the land or the site?

Colonel CASEY. We were going to get the land and site.

Captain SEBREE. So far as that is concerned, we can not get the land, it all goes together. From the appropriation for those buildings part is taken to pay for the land.

The CHAIRMAN. And this appropriation would purchase the site and pay for the erection of the building also?

Captain SEBREE. That is what it ought to have been.

Mr. SMITH. What do the light keepers receive a month?

Captain SEBREE. One receives \$55 per month and the other \$38.75 per month.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this just for the accommodation of one light keeper?

Captain SEBREE. For two keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. It would make a difference whether it was for one or two?

Captain SEBREE. I judge from the amount of money that it is for two.

The CHAIRMAN. A \$5,000 dwelling is a pretty good dwelling.

Captain SEBREE. We have had a good deal of pretty strenuous times about those light keeper's dwellings. Of course, I do not live in a \$5,000 house; but this building is in an out of the way place, it is hard to get there, and it costs a good deal of money to build, and I don't think that it is right to put up a shack there. If it is worth building at all, it ought to be a decent building.

The CHAIRMAN. What size building do you contemplate erecting?

Captain SEBREE. I do not know in that particular case, but I imagine a building with about six rooms, possibly eight. We have a good many of them that contain six rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be built by contract?

Captain SEBREE. Generally by contract. We always try to build by contract; unless the bids are so high that we do not feel justified, then it will probably be recommended by the officer that the building be put up by hired labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you endeavored to ascertain whether you could construct a house for \$3,500?

Colonel CASEY. We could not do it and do it the way we want to.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you want to build it?

Colonel CASEY. We want to make it substantial and comfortable.

The CHAIRMAN. I learned last summer something about light-houses. On my way up to Alaska there was on the steamship a manager of one of the Pacific coast steamship companies. Everybody observed that while we were in Canadian waters that they had plenty of light-houses and dwellings for light-house keepers, but when we got into American waters we had hardly any. I made inquiry and found out that the Canadian government, when they want to build a light-keeper's dwelling, take their laboring men out with them and construct the building, and probably do so for about 50 per cent of what it would cost the Government of the United States.

Captain SEBREE. Yes, I have seen some of those dwellings, and they are not very substantial; and I will also say that some of ours do not reflect any great amount of credit upon us.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask, if you could not, as an experiment, build that dwelling for \$3,500, provided there is only one keeper? That would provide for one family, would it not?

Captain SEBREE. It is a double dwelling for two keepers; \$3,500 will not be enough. We told him to go ahead and buy that land, and if he had any left to put up the best kind of a building he could. I would not recommend that.

ROCK OF AGES LIGHT STATION, MICHIGAN.

(See also p. 273.)

The CHAIRMAN. Rock of Ages Light Station, Michigan. For completing the construction of a light and fog signal station, \$50,000. That is in accordance with the act approved June 30, 1906.

Captain SEBREE. No contract has been made.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in going through this bill that the wording is used: "For completing the constructing, equipping, and outfitting," etc. That language, in my judgment, ought to be: "For completing, equipping, and outfitting."

MARTINS REEF LIGHT-VESSEL, LAKE MICHIGAN.

The CHAIRMAN. Martins Reef light-vessel, northwestern end of Lake Michigan. Has the contract been let for that vessel?

Captain SEBREE. The advertisement is out now for that.

The CHAIRMAN. The plans are prepared?

Captain SEBREE. The advertisement is out.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this new language in italics you do not want?

Captain SEBREE. That can be taken out as in the other cases.

Mr. SMITH. What did the last bill increase the limit of cost on this?

Captain SEBREE. The act approved on June 30, 1906, appropriated \$25,000 toward the construction of this vessel, and the act approved on June 20, 1906, authorized the contract therefor at a cost not to exceed \$45,000. A contract is to be made upon this basis. An appropriation of \$20,000 is needed to satisfy this contract. The bids are out now for this vessel. That is the one I think upon which we got bids once and could not get it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you came back and got the limit of cost increased?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is that one upon which the limit of cost the other day was increased also?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir; this is a different thing.

POINT CABRILLO LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, CALIFORNIA.

(See also p. 273.)

The CHAIRMAN. Point Cabrillo light and fog signal station, California. For establishing a light and fog signal station at Point Cabrillo, about 4 miles north of Mendocina City, \$25,000.

Colonel CASEY. A portion of that has been appropriated, and we want the rest of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract been let?

Colonel CASEY. No, sir; the contract has not been let.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be able to expend the balance of the amount authorized during the next fiscal year?

Colonel CASEY. Yes; it will probably be needed. We are going to have some land bought on the point, by condemnation, and we can not let the contract until that has been done. Just as soon as that is done we will let the contract.

TENDER FOR THE ENGINEER OF TWELFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. Tender for the engineer of the Twelfth light-house district. Again there occurs the language: "For completing the constructing," and so forth.

Captain SEBREE. That should be "for completing the construction."

The CHAIRMAN. Have the plans for this been prepared?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir. In this case the language in italics can go out.

Mr. SMITH. This is increased to \$215,000?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes the balance of appropriation how much?

Captain SEBREE. One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars instead of \$100,000.

BATTERY POINT, WASHINGTON.

(See also p. 273.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the Thirteenth district, Battery Point, Washington. For completing the fog signal at Battery Point, \$8,000

Captain SEBREE. Well, I hope you will put that through this year, as I would like to get that started and stop the Seattle people from bothering me. But they themselves have been to blame. I know the place up there very well; I have been there a number of times. We did not want but a quarter of an acre of land, or something like that, and I do not believe it was worth more than \$50. But the price immediately went up, as it does in Seattle, so we could not take it. We have been writing back and forth and started to take it into court once, but the district attorney said he didn't think it was worth while.

HINCHINBROOK LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, ALASKA.

(See also p. 273.)

The CHAIRMAN. Hinchinbrook light and fog signal station, Alaska. There is a balance there of \$100,000 to complete that station. Are your plans prepared for that?

Captain SEBREE. The plans are being prepared on that, the site has been selected, the survey has been made, and an inspector has been there. It is on Government land.

COLUMBIA RIVER LIGHT VESSEL, OFF MOUTH OF COLUMBIA RIVER, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for Columbia River light vessel at mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon. The amount is \$80,000.

Captain SEBREE. That vessel is under contract now, but we need \$80,000 further appropriation. The language in italics can go out.

Mr. SMITH. Is this one of the vessels on which the limit of cost is increased?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir; they authorize a contract for this vessel for not exceeding \$130,000, and gave us \$50,000. For the Atlantic coast that vessel would be \$115,000; as you know, Congress authorizes \$15,000 more for the Pacific coast vessels. We could not get the bids, and I finally had to let it on this side, and it will cost us \$15,000 to send it around when completed.¹¹

TENDER FOR INSPECTOR OF THIRTEENTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for tender for the use of the inspector of the Thirteenth district, \$75,000. That is the completion of a new tender?

Captain SEBREE. That is one of those that was increased in the bill the other day to \$215,000. We need an appropriation of \$105,000. We had had \$40,000 and \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You increase the limit of cost?

Captain SEBREE. Yes; to \$215,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes a limit of cost of \$225,000.

Captain SEBREE. The total cost is about \$215,000. We have had \$75,000 and will need \$140,188.85 more.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, January 28, 1907.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, the following information in regard to appropriations for certain light-houses, is sent to you:

SOUTHWEST LEDGE LIGHT STATION, CONNECTICUT.

How does it stand? (a) \$60,000 appropriated: act June 20, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications being prepared to expend \$115,000. (c) \$55,000 to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes. The want of the additional appropriation of \$35,000 may delay the work under a recent decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury, dated January 25, 1907, of which the following is an extract: "I have the honor, therefore, to advise you that you are not authorized to enter into a contract for the construction and payment for a light and fog-signal at said station for a sum,

which, together with other expenditures, shall exceed \$60,000, or to make any expenditure therefor in excess of said sum; but that you are authorized to enter into a contract for the construction of a light and fog-signal at said station at a cost, together with other expenditures, not to exceed \$115,000; provided that payments thereunder are limited to a sum which, together with all other expenditures, shall not exceed \$60,000, until another appropriation providing for the payment of any sum in excess thereof shall have been made by Congress."

STATEN ISLAND AND WEST BANK LIGHT STATIONS, NEW YORK.

How does it stand? (a) \$50,000 appropriated June 20, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications for this work are in progress and have been partially examined by the Board. The site for the rear tower is being purchased. (c) \$50,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes. The probable date of completion is set at December 31, 1907. See extract from decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury quoted above, under item 1.

GENERAL LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y.

How does it stand? (a) \$50,000 appropriated March 3, 1903, for lamp shop. (b) The plans and specifications have been prepared with a view to expending \$50,000 (c) \$25,000 more needed for installation of machinery.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes; the building will probably be completed this year, and the machinery should be ready to go in it. See extract from decision of Comptroller of the Treasury quoted above, under item 1.

MAH MAUL SHOAL LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE BAY, DELAWARE.

How does it stand? (a) \$40,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications are being drawn to expend \$75,000. (c) \$35,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? No; the probable date of completion is set for May, 1910. The present appropriation is therefore thought sufficient.

JOE FLOGGER SHOAL LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE BAY, DELAWARE.

How does it stand? (a) \$40,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications are being drawn to expend \$75,000. (c) \$35,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? No; the date of completion is set at December, 1909. The present appropriation is therefore thought sufficient.

GOOSE ISLAND FLATS LIGHT STATION, DELAWARE RIVER.

How does it stand? (a) \$40,000 appropriated March 3, 1905. (b) The site has been selected and engineer directed to prepare preliminary plans. (c) \$45,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? No; date of completion is set for November, 1909. The present appropriation is therefore thought sufficient.

RAGGED POINT LIGHT AND FOG-SIGNAL STATION, VIRGINIA.

How does it stand? (a) \$15,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications have been prepared to expend \$30,000 and bids for the metal work were rejected to be readvertised. (c) \$15,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes; although date of completion is unknown, it looks as if the money will be needed. See extract from decision of Comptroller of the Treasury quoted above, under item 1.

MILWAUKEE BREAKWATER AND HARBOR OF REFUGE, WISCONSIN.

How does it stand? (a) \$50,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) Plans and specifications are being made to expend \$100,000. (c) \$50,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes. Although the date of completion is not certain, it stands No. 1 in order of importance in Ninth light-house district, and the want of an additional appropriation of \$50,000 may delay active work on the structure. See item 1.

ROCK OF AGES LIGHT-STATION, MICHIGAN.

How does this stand? (a) \$25,000 appropriated March 3, 1905. \$50,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) The rock has been examined, surveyed, and plotted. The site has been reserved. The preliminary plan goes back for reconsideration and preparation of plans and specifications. (c) \$50,000 more to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed this fiscal year? Yes. The want of the additional appropriation may delay the work. See item 1.

POINT CABRILLO LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, CALIFORNIA.

How does it stand? (a) \$25,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) The site has been selected and a general report sent the Board and will be considered at its next meeting. (c) \$25,000 to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes. The Engineer Secretary asked that the general report be made special, and although date of completion is uncertain the money may be needed.

BATTERY POINT, WASHINGTON.

How does it stand? (a) \$6,000 appropriated June 28, 1906. (b) Survey of site has been made, but price asked by owners is in excess of the appropriation. The site is to be condemned. (c) \$6,000 more is needed in order to meet costs of condemnation, etc.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? Yes; although the date of completion is unknown, the appropriation is greatly needed to complete the station.

HINCHINBROOK LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL STATION, ALASKA.

How does it stand? (a) \$25,000 appropriated June 30, 1906. (b) Preliminary plans and report have been received and acted on, and detail plans and specifications are now to be prepared. (c) \$100,000 more is to be appropriated.

Has contract been made? No.

Will money asked for be needed next fiscal year? \$50,000 may tide the work over to next session; but an appropriation of \$100,000 will enable the work to be pushed forward without delay in the future.

Respectfully,

THOS. L. CASEY
Lieutenant Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer Secretary.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES FOR LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. We now come to the Light-House Establishment, page 110. Your estimate under this head is \$600,000 as against \$525,000 for the current year.

Captain SEBREE. That is the estimate we made last year, and you gave us \$75,000 less. Now, this is something that I am very much interested in. I have been asked by the Board to make a special effort to get this. Of course I am very much more particularly interested in getting money enough to run the plant we have now and that we will have before the end of the year, such as new light-houses, and so forth; that is, to supply them and give them proper equipment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this increased appropriation involve the purchase of additional supplies?

Captain SEBREE. It is for all kinds of supplies, such as oil, illuminating oil, and everything of that kind that is needed at light-houses.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the current appropriation meet the demands of the Service during the present fiscal year?

Captain SEBREE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the Service suffer any in consideration of the appropriation being less?

Captain SEBREE. Now, I want to say as strongly as I can that it is my opinion and the opinion of the Light-House Board that this should be allowed. These estimates are made up by me, they are taken before the Board, and they are not padded. We do not put in them any more than we think we need, but we do put down what we think we need.

The CHAIRMAN. I see here in italics "hire of special conveyance when necessary to inspect light stations." What do you mean by that?

Captain SEBREE. I put that in. I would like to have you allow that if you can, but I hardly expect you will do it. This is one of those things that has been going along for about fifty years now. Now, I can better illustrate it by giving a particular case. Say I want to go to the Highland Light, off Sandy Hook. We can go down on the light-house tender to the wharf at Atlantic Highlands, and from there up to the light-house is about 2 miles, which a man can walk; but he can get a carriage and ride, and the carriage will cost two or three dollars. He is gone two or three hours and he comes back, gets his boat, and goes off. The mileage of an inspector is 8 cents a mile, so 4 miles would be 32 cents.

Colonel CASEY. The worst is in the Hawaiian Islands, where they have to go 10 miles sometimes.

Captain SEBREE. The Comptroller or Auditor has within the last year turned that down under the law. It has been going on for all these years, but quite a number of officers have been checked, the one in Honolulu especially; I think he was checked \$40 or \$50. It went on in the usual way and the mileage would not amount to much. It has been going on from year to year, but the Comptroller found out about it and checked it up. Now, I put this in here and I would like to see it pass. I would like to have you consider it.

The CHAIRMAN. This ruling has been made recently?

Captain SEBREE. It has been made within the last year.

REPAIRS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 111, repairs of light-houses. You ask for \$900,000.

Captain SEBREE. I was there when Colonel Lockwood was there and they made up these estimates. He had that down for a million dollars. Then he brought it back after it was typewritten and said:

I can not go before the committee and say that we need that; I am not going to put in any more than I think we need. I will be able to go before them and say that we actually need it.

Colonel CASEY. When an emergency comes up like the hurricane on the Gulf, or the earthquake out West, or something like that, we haven't money enough to make repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we are not making appropriations to meet unusual emergencies and contingencies. We are making appropriations for the Service under ordinary conditions. If emergencies arise, you always come to Congress and get appropriations, and you spend it as an emergency expenditure. If we were to make the appropriations in anticipation or contemplation of a hurricane or an earthquake that is exceptional we would get our appropriations away beyond that which is necessary.

Colonel CASEY. But if we do not expend that we turn it back into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. But if you have it there, there is great temptation to spend it.

Colonel CASEY. Oh, no; we simply want it on hand.

Captain SEBREE. We are authorized to keep it for two years.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain, there will be no deficiency in this appropriation for repairs, will there?

Captain SEBREE. Oh, no, sir; there will be no deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend the whole of this \$770,000 appropriated for this year?

Captain SEBREE. I think it will all be gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much has been expended?

Captain SEBREE. No, I can not tell you; we would have to figure it out. Of course I would be able to tell up to probably the end of the last quarter, but we could not get it at the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you apportioned this appropriation?

Captain SEBREE. In all of these general appropriations, when the act is passed and we know how much we have, we get an estimate from each district of what they say they want. Then we apportion it and give an order not to exceed that. Of course we do not give it all out, and they ask for things that they do not get.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the Service will suffer any this year in consequence of your not getting your \$900,000 which you estimate for here?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, I do. Some of these light-houses are mighty shaky, and we can not do the things that we ought to do.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why do you not apportion it all out instead of keeping a little back?

Captain SEBREE. Some unexpected thing might come up. We never do give them all they ask for. We do just like the appropriation committee does. The reason is this: Some man might find out that he did not need what we gave, then toward the end of the year we find that out and make him turn back some—make a readjustment. We may find that the first district, say, does not need all that he wants in supplies, and the twelfth district, say, wants more than he has.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But you do find the tendency of your subordinates to ask for more than they really need, and which you find you have to guard against.

Captain SEBREE. Not always. Sometimes they send in urgent letters and we have to say that they can not have it. Of course it comes up before the executive officers of the board nine times out of ten, and if we can not get it we say the board is unable to allot them any more money.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the next heading, salaries of keepers of light-houses, your current appropriation is \$875,000 and your estimate for the next year is \$1,100,000. That is a very large increase.

Captain SEBREE. Now, that is the strongest plea that I am going to make to you. I have figured carefully on that, and you will see that I have put down here "average monthly pay of a light-house keeper, \$46.14."

The CHAIRMAN. What do we furnish?

Captain SEBREE. Well, most of them have house rent free, and in the outlying stations, like in Alaska, or down in the Gulf Reef Lights, we furnish a regular ration. It is not such a ration as is furnished by the Army and Navy, but it is a limited ration and it costs about \$40 a year—so much beef, pork, and flour. But that \$46.14 includes all that—it includes the cost of that. Everything that they get in that way comes out of this appropriation for salaries; that is charged to them. If I buy \$40 worth of beef and pork a year, that is charged out, and if we give the man some coal for heating, that is charged out, and there are over 1,500 of them.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is that deducted from his salary?

Captain SEBREE. No, I obtained that figure by taking the total amount of that appropriation expended and dividing by the number of people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Then the salary is really \$46.14 a month in cash.

The CHAIRMAN. With what he gets out of this appropriation in addition to the salary it only averages \$46.14.

Captain SEBREE. That is what it averages.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the limited ration.

Captain SEBREE. The great majority of them do not get any limited ration. That \$46.14 I get by taking the amount expended under this appropriation and dividing it by the total number. You understand there are a good many little beacon lights where the men get \$10 and \$15 a month, and that, of course, would bring this average down. The highest pay that we have for anyone is, I think, \$1,000 a year. There are two or three places up in Alaska, at Tillamook Rock and Skitch Cape, and by special act of Congress a great many years ago the keeper of Minot's Ledge Light also. Usually these salaries are fixed by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. There is only one that is fixed by act of Congress?

Captain SEBREE. I don't know exactly about that, but forty or fifty years ago it was fixed at Minot's Ledge.

Mr. TAYLOR. Where is that?

Captain SEBREE. In Massachusetts Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. You are restricted, are you not, in your discretion in the matter of payment of salaries by the statute which says that no light-house keeper shall receive more than \$600 a year?

Captain SEBREE. \$46.14. Yes, the statute provides that the salary shall not exceed an average of \$600 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recommend that the average be increased to \$700?

Captain SEBREE. That the authority be given. It is really not enough for the class of men that we get. Out of the 1,500, certainly 1,300 of them are reliable men. We have a very good class of men.

I would not say that when one resigns we do not find another, but there are many resigning now, but also there are many people who want the job.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have assistant keepers?

Captain SEBREE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary do you pay the assistant keeper?

Captain SEBREE. If the keeper of the light-house gets \$600 a year the assistant keeper will probably get \$450 or \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, are there not many cases where the light-house keeper is a married man and his wife is appointed assistant?

Captain SEBREE. It is not true that there are many; there are a few. We do not do it; there is a regulation against it except in exceptional cases, and there has not been such exceptional case in the last two years, since I have been on the Light-House Board.

EXPENSES-OF LIGHT-VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is expenses of light-vessels. For seamen's wages, rations, repairs, salaries, and so forth. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$650,000, or \$50,000 more than the current appropriation.

Captain SEBREE. I put the same estimates this year as last year. We got a deficiency last year of \$50,000. I think we need that \$650,000. This money will be available the first of next July. A year from that we will have the five new light-ships. These light-ships are the best aid to navigation, but they are the most expensive.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are not some of them to replace others destroyed?

Captain SEBREE. One of them is at Nantucket Shoal.

The CHAIRMAN. The other four are additional to the service.

Captain SEBREE. No; one of them is to go off Columbia River Bar in place of an old vessel.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you want a law enacted that—

Hereafter the appropriation for expenses of light-vessels shall continue to be available for repairs to light-vessels made necessary by reason of deteriorations for two years after the expiration of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made.

Captain SEBREE. That is a peculiar ruling of the Comptroller. The law allows anything that is left over to be used for two years. The certificate has to be given to that effect, that it did take place. Take the case of a light-house tender, and her boiler gives out. We can not repair her until after the fiscal year. The deterioration takes place in that time. Under the ruling of the Comptroller, while I can use this light-ship money to repair a tender I can not use it to repair a light-ship. You understand that tenders supply the light-ships and the buoys and a'l that. A case might happen on the 30th of June—at the end of June a light-house tender might be aiding a light-ship out of, say, New York, and a collision happened that would injure both the tender and the light-ship. The next day the appropriation would be up. I could not use any of that appropriation on the light-ship, but I could use it to repair the tender. I put that in there so that the Comptroller would allow this to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. How frequently has it happened that the absence of this provision has inconvenienced the service?

Captain SEBREE. It is happening all the time; it is happening right now. I can not use it, so I have to take it out of the current appropriation on some light-ships that I am repairing now. My financial clerk came in the other day and said: "Captain, if we could use some, it would help out now."

The CHAIRMAN. Use part of the appropriation?

Captain SEBREE. Some not expended on the 30th of last June.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a law which expressly authorizes the use of the unexpended balance of an appropriation for repair of a tender?

Captain SEBREE. Oh, yes; providing a certificate is given that the deterioration takes place during that year.

The CHAIRMAN. If the certificate was given that the deterioration took place during the year for which the appropriation was made, would it not apply to the light-ship then?

Captain SEBREE. The Comptroller will not allow it; he turns it down.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses of buoyage. The estimate for 1908 is \$700,000. The current appropriation is \$600,000. Have you found the current appropriation insufficient to meet the demands of the service?

Captain SEBREE. I certainly have. I can give lots of instances of things that we want very much, and I think they ought to have, but I can not buy them. I have got the Lake Carriers' Association after me now.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You asked an increase last year, and gave a good many reasons for it, as I remember.

Captain SEBREE. But I didn't get it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. One of them being that the old buoys were wearing out and needed replacing; and that you did not have a sufficient number on hand.

Captain SEBREE. I want to buy some gas buoys that are urgently requested, but I will have to wait and see how much I have.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of fog signals. There is an increase there of \$25,000.

Captain SEBREE. That is a legitimate increase. We are increasing the fog signals every year, getting an additional number every year, and we do not give nearly as many as are requested.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is lighting of rivers. There is an increase there of \$100,000.

Colonel CASEY. I would like to call your attention to one thing there. This ought to be worded: "The Delaware River between Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Trenton, New Jersey," instead of "Bordentown, New Jersey"; and below that, where it says, "The channels in St. Louis and Superior Bays, at the head of Lake Superior"—after that it should read, "and also extended to Lake of the Woods." Or it might be made to read, "To and including the Lake of the Woods."

Captain SEBREE. They want four lights there, and if that could be included we could put those up.

Colonel CASEY. There is another place, at Fox River and at Lake Winnebago. They want them there also.

Captain SEBREE. There is a bill in for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What commerce is there on Fox River?

Captain SEBREE. They have a good many boats.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are mostly yachts.

Captain SEBREE. A good many of them, and they are increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no commerce?

Captain SEBREE. I don't suppose so.

Colonel CASEY. But these lights do not cost much.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they cost?

Colonel CASEY. Fifty dollars will put in a nice one.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is the maintenance?

Colonel CASEY. Ten dollars a month, about, in about five or six months of the year. We haven't authority now to put them up.

The CHAIRMAN. And that is the reason we haven't authority to carry them in this bill. We put in the Monongahela light last year.

Captain SEBREE. But they passed a bill authorizing it.

The CHAIRMAN. We put them in the Alaskan waters without a bill.

You increase the appropriation \$100,000 for lighting of rivers. Where does that come in?

Captain SEBREE. You will see by looking at the list that you never do give us what we want, and you haven't since we started. This does more good than any other appropriation under the Light-House Service.

The CHAIRMAN. This lighting of rivers?

Captain SEBREE. Yes. They are inexpensive; it is scattered all over the country, and we have constant demand for more of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this increase contemplate your putting in lights on rivers that are not lighted now?

Captain SEBREE. Not one; because the Comptroller would not let me pay for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it contemplates putting additional lights on those other rivers?

Captain SEBREE. In Alaska and Hawaii, for instance. In Alaska I expect to put in a good many if I get money enough; as a matter of fact I haven't put in but one.

Colonel CASEY. If you will give us the authorization to use stake lights wherever we find it necessary, we will not abuse the privilege.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is survey of light-house sites. There is no change there.

Captain SEBREE. That is the usual amount.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

✓ The CHAIRMAN. Oil houses for light stations. There is an increase there of \$30,000.

Captain SEBREE. We asked for \$40,000 last year, and you gave us

ten. We asked for \$20,000 the year before, and you gave us ten. You never have given us but \$10,000. I think you ought to open up a little bit.

MAINTENANCE OF LIGHTS ON CHANNELS OF THE GREAT LAKES.

The CHAIRMAN. Next is the maintenance of lights on channels of the Great Lakes. That is the same.

Captain SEBREE. That is the thing that makes me mad whenever I get to it, and I would not be mad if Congress cut it out. They come down from the Canadian waters and tell me how much better lights they have up there, and we pay \$8,000 to maintain lights on their waters. Point Pelee is on the Canadian side of Lake Erie, and right in line with all of the big commerce from Buffalo.

GUANTANAMO, CUBA, NAVAL STATION LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the next item is for Guantanamo, Cuba, naval station Light-House Service. There you have inserted language authorizing the continuing of the building of a light-house depot, dock, buoy shed, storehouse, custodian's quarters, and an oil house, including the purchase of land therefor. You ask for \$8,000. Do you expect to do all of that with \$8,000?

Captain SEBREE. We have had some before, and we have not spent all that we had before. In 1906 we had \$25,000, and spent hardly any of it. We only got \$6,000 last year, and as we hadn't spent the \$25,000, that is still available. This is \$8,000 to go on, but we can not do it all with that money.

The CHAIRMAN. These other matters are all claims.

SATURDAY, *January 26, 1907.*

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. O. H. TITTMANN, SUPERINTENDENT.

ADVANCE OF MONEY TO CHIEFS OF FIELD PARTIES.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first paragraph under the head of the Coast and Geodetic Survey there is a proviso beginning at the bottom of page 124 and running over to page 125 which it is desired to have changed?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The proviso reads:

That no advance of money to chiefs of field parties under this appropriation shall be made unless to a commissioned officer, or to a civilian chief of party, who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct.

I understand from the communication which you have sent me on the subject that the Comptroller has recently held that the moneys advanced under this proviso should be advanced by the Treasury direct.

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that the accounting should be between the officers in your service in the field and the Treasury Department, independent of your bureau?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That you do not approve of for the reason that it would be putting under the control of your officers the administration of at least a part of your appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. The administration could not be done as economically or as properly as it is done now. I think it is really an almost impossible proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. You suggest this proviso in lieu of the one I have just read:

Provided, That advances of money under this appropriation may be made to the Coast and Geodetic Survey and by authority of the superintendent thereof to chiefs of parties who shall give bond under such rules and regulations and in such sum as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct, and accounts arising under such advances shall be rendered through and by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Treasury Department as under advances heretofore made to chiefs of parties?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. This changes nothing in the system we have been following for the last seventy years.

The CHAIRMAN. But meets the objection of the Comptroller?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; and I think is only an amplification of this provision, which was made with a full knowledge of Congress at the time.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has the system been in existence?

Mr. TITTMANN. The system itself since 1845, probably about seventy years, and in about 1886, I think, it came before Congress because the officers had not been bonded. The advances were made by the disbursing agent to the officers in the field without requiring bond. So in the form it is now it has been in vogue, I think, since 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, January 25, 1907.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

*Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.*

SIR: Under a provision (quoted below) of the sundry civil appropriation act the disbursements for field expenses in the Coast and Geodetic Survey have been made by bonded officers to whom money has been advanced by the disbursing agent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, also under heavy bonds, whenever authorized to do so by the superintendent. These officers render their accounts to the disbursing agent, who receives credit therefor when the accounts have been duly audited. The provision alluded to reads as follows:

"Provided, That no advance of money to chiefs of field parties under this appropriation shall be made unless to a commissioned officer, or to a civilian chief of party, who shall give bond in such sum as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct."

It was inserted in the appropriation bill in the year 1886 in order to legalize a method of procedure which had been found efficient and economical.

The Comptroller of the Treasury has, under a recent interpretation of the law applicable to such cases, informed me that preferably the moneys should be advanced directly by the Treasury Department to the individual officers and that their accounting should be directly to that Department. The system now in vogue in the Coast and Geodetic Survey—the continuance of which received the sanction of Congress about a quarter of a century ago—has been proved by an experience of about seventy years to admirably serve the purpose for which it was devised, both as to economy of money and time; but the provision quoted above is apparently not sufficiently explicit to satisfy the Comptroller of the actual intention of Congress. I therefore respectfully submit the following draft and request that it be substituted for the existing provision:

"*Provided*, That advances of money under this appropriation may be made to the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and by authority of the superintendent thereof to chiefs of parties, who shall give bond under such rules and regulations and in such sum as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may direct, and accounts arising under such advances shall be rendered through and by the Coast and Geodetic Survey to the Treasury Department, as under advances heretofore made to chiefs of parties."

Yours, respectfully,

O. H. TITTMANN, *Superintendent*.

ASSIGNMENT OF PAY.

The CHAIRMAN. You also suggest a further qualification in respect to appropriations for your service in a letter addressed to me, dated January 25, as follows:

Scientific and other employees of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, while employed outside of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to make assignments of their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe.

Is that in accordance with the provision applicable to the field force of the Geological Survey?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; it was put in last year. Probably the same pressure which caused this forced us to ask the same privilege.

The CHAIRMAN. And the reason for inserting it in the case of the Geological Survey applies to your field force?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; and even more so, because our men are very far distant and can not provide any funds for their families unless permitted to do this.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, January 25, 1907.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

Chairman, Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor to request that authority be granted to the employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to make assignments of their pay while employed outside of the District of Columbia, in the same manner as the authority extended to the Army and Navy and Geological Survey. (See, as to provision for the latter, Statutes, 59th Cong., 1st sess., chap. 3914, p. 727.) Many of the officers of this Service work in remote localities, away from their homes, and yet desire to make provision for their families by assigning a portion of their pay during their absence. I therefore beg leave to submit for your consideration the following draft of an authorization which I believe would meet the needs of the Service.

"Scientific and other employees of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, while employed outside of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized to make assignments of their pay, under such regulations as the Secretary of Commerce and Labor may prescribe."

Yours, respectfully,

O. H. TITTMANN, *Superintendent*.

FIELD EXPENSES—ATLANTIC AND GULF COASTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Going into the details of your appropriations "For field expenses," your estimate is the same for the next fiscal year as the current appropriation of \$70,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. For the Atlantic coast; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$70,000 will remain on hand at the expiration of this fiscal year?

Mr. TITTMANN. None of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will entirely exhaust the appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; entirely. There may be two or three

thousand dollars—something of that kind—simply a factor of safety, but it is correct to say that none will remain.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this survey been going on on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States?

Mr. TITTMANN. Next month will be the centenary of the creation of the survey. I think it began probably in 1811. Then there were interruptions, and it has been vigorously prosecuted since about 1845, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it ever be completed?

Mr. TITTMANN. In one sense this survey has been completed long ago. Most of these surveys are resurveys to meet present requirements.

Mr. TAYLOR. It will never stop unless the world stops progressing?

Mr. TITTMANN. It will not.

FIELD EXPENSES—PACIFIC COAST.

(See also page 298.)

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For surveys and necessary resurveys of the Pacific coast," and the amount estimated for the coming fiscal year is \$227,500, as against \$107,500 in the current appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the appropriation for the current fiscal year be exhausted?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; it will be absolutely exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the occasion for the increase of \$120,000 in your estimate this year over the current appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. A large portion of that, if I may call your attention to the letter from the Assistant Superintendent in the Book of Estimates, is for taking over the cost of the Philippine service, which was recommended last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You say "recommended last year?"

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; by the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. If this service is not taken over, you can then get along with the same appropriation you have this year?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. We should have an increased appropriation in order to meet the conditions that exist now. We need more money on the Pacific coast. I explained to the committee last year that the balance we accumulated was accumulated because it was the most economical way of organizing the increase in the survey, and we are now going at a rate that involves expending more than the annual appropriation, which has been \$107,000, and in order to keep up that rate we shall have to have a larger appropriation whether we take over the cost of the Philippine service that was borne by the Philippine government or not. It is, of course, for you gentlemen to decide whether we shall do that or not. I hope it will be done, because I think it is very important. We have not been getting large appropriations, and the demands for the work are very great. So if you should cut out that portion which is borne by the Philippine government we should still have an increased appropriation.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much?

Mr. TITTMANN. That would be the difference. It is scattered through several appropriations. On this particular appropriation it is \$45,800, that is borne by the Philippine government.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the difference between that and the \$227,000 should be appropriated?

Mr. TITTMAN. In that particular item the Philippine government is spending about \$45,800, but you see in the following item that the Philippine government comes in again. We should have, I think, at least that difference.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$180,000?

Mr. TITTMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You say you have been spending more money in recent years than the amount of the annual appropriation. I will ask you to state what you did spend for the fiscal year ending June 30 last under that appropriation.

Mr. TITTMAN. I have the statement here, and if you will pardon me a moment I will give you the total—\$140,645.91. That is as far as the accounts were in on June 30.

Mr. SMITH. What is the extent, in round figures, of the Atlantic and Gulf coast lines?

Mr. TITTMAN. In miles?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir; roughly stated.

Mr. TITTMAN. I am sorry, but I can not give that estimate.

Mr. SMITH. How does it compare with the number of miles covered under this item?

Mr. TITTMAN. The general coast line provided for under the Atlantic coast item is about one-third of what it is under this item.

Mr. SMITH. Is the coast line anything like the Atlantic and Gulf coast lines?

Mr. TITTMAN. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So that when you say the Pacific coast exceeds the Atlantic work you must include the Aleutian Islands?

Mr. TITTMAN. And the whole of Alaska.

Mr. SMITH. Is it necessary to make a coast and geodetic survey of the Aleutian Islands?

Mr. TITTMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is the navigation in those waters of such a character that it would make that of any serious importance at present?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. We are not surveying there very much. We are surveying more particularly between Unimak Pass and the southeastern part of Alaska—that is, we are following the line of travel—and we can not keep up with the demands of the steamship companies.

Mr. SMITH. There is no considerable navigation in the Aleutian Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir, going through the pass. All the ships that go to Nome and to Bering Sea go through there. Their number is increasing all the time.

Mr. SMITH. It would be only in a somewhat narrow field that it would be really necessary to survey now?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; so far as the Aleutian Islands are concerned.

Mr. SMITH. Near the pass?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How long have you been engaged in the survey of the Pacific coast?

Mr. TITTMANN. Probably since the acquisition of California.

Mr. SMITH. Something over fifty years?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is the Pacific coast approximately as near complete as the Atlantic coast?

Mr. TITTMANN. It has not been so thoroughly surveyed, no. There are certain localities along the outside coast that require careful survey. There is no portion of the Atlantic coast that is relatively not so well surveyed as certain portions of the Pacific coast north of Cape Mendocino and at the entrance of the Straits of Fuca. The approach to this great entrance should be carefully surveyed. Our first difficulty is to delineate the shape of the sea bottom, but once delineated it is a guide to the mariner, because he goes in then by means of the lead.

Mr. SMITH. I was about to ask you, is it a fact that while you need a careful survey of the coast, the refined survey, so to speak, is at the points where the principal travel is?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Are there as many points of that kind on the Pacific coast as on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts combined?

Mr. TITTMANN. You speak of the Pacific coast of the United States, or including Alaska?

Mr. SMITH. Take the Pacific coast of the United States up first.

Mr. TITTMANN. I should say not.

Mr. SMITH. There are only a few points on the Pacific coast where there is any considerable travel and navigation. Is not that true?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is easy to enumerate them, and the absence of harbors adds greatly to the difficulty and expense of surveys. At the same time in localities that have already been surveyed new conditions are arising. For instance, I had the other day a request for sweeping the Bay of San Luis Obispo, because they were afraid that our surveys were not sufficiently detailed to meet the developed commerce there.

Mr. SMITH. There are a great many more harbors upon the Atlantic and Gulf coasts than on the Pacific coasts?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; there are. You must, however, take into account the fact that Puget Sound contains a great many harbors of its own. I treat that as one. If you count those places separately, the number of harbors on the Pacific coast is much increased.

Mr. SMITH. Apparently, you are going to call for twice as much for the Pacific coast as for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts combined?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. The short season in Alaska and the high cost of everything greatly increases the cost of output in the Pacific. Yet the conditions are favorable to small expenditures on that coast, after a first survey has been once completed, for the reason that it is a rock-bound coast. With the exception of certain localities like the bar of the Columbia, and wherever there are alluvial streams, resurveys will probably not be so necessary. It is to be observed that similar reasoning applies to the coast of Maine; yet we are still surveying there. Those surveys would have been completed if the commercial conditions had remained the same.

Mr. SMITH. So you think that when you get the Pacific coast covered once that largely it will be final?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you realize that you are asking twice as much for the

Pacific coast, even on the basis of your present expenditures, as for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts combined?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You think the exigencies of the service require that?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; urgently.

RESEARCHES IN PHYSICAL HYDROGRAPHY.

The CHAIRMAN. Passing to the next item, "For continuing researches in physical hydrography, relating to harbors and bars," your estimate is the same for the next fiscal year as for the current appropriation, \$6,400?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that all be expended this year?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; they are running very close on that appropriation.

OFFSHORE SOUNDINGS AND EXAMINATION OF REPORTED DANGERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For offshore soundings and examination of reported dangers on the coasts of the United States," and the estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; that is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that be expended?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

MAGNETIC OBSERVATIONS AND MERIDIAN LINES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For continuing magnetic observations and to establish meridian lines in connection therewith," and the estimate is \$50,000, the same as the present appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that be expended?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have recommended to strike out the word "magnetic" in this paragraph?

Mr. TITTMANN. That was a mistake. I do not think it was intended. I would like to have that retained.

The CHAIRMAN. You would like to have the word remain in the bill?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; I should.

SPECIAL SURVEYS REQUIRED BY PROPER AUTHORITIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For any special surveys that may be required by the Light-House Board or other proper authority," and your estimate is \$26,350 as against the current appropriation of \$5,000. What is the unexpended balance of this appropriation?

MARYLAND OYSTER BED SURVEY.

Mr. TITTMANN. There will be none this year. There was last year an unexpended balance, and on that account we had an appropriation of \$5,000, but there was a charge of \$15,000 for assisting the Mary-

land oyster-bed survey, and that amounted to \$20,000. Besides that we had the unexpended amount.

The CHAIRMAN. The oyster-bed survey was not to assist Maryland; you made the survey yourself?

Mr. TITTMANN. The law requires cooperation with the oyster commission of Maryland.

The CHAIRMAN. The State of Maryland practically surrenders sovereignty over the oyster beds to the United States?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not know what that condition is. The law impose the duty, and we would have been overwhelmed with the demands of the State if we had not gotten any appropriation, because we have the information and the data, and the work that we are doing in connection with them benefits us, but I think benefits them very much more. The Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Fish Commission together assist in that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the purpose of it?

Mr. TITTMANN. The purpose of the survey is to define the limits of the natural oyster beds and to subdivide the remaining water area into such sections that the people can acquire title to the sections adapted to oyster planting.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to enable the State of Maryland to know with greater certainty the location of the beds with a view to disposing of them to citizens of Maryland or to citizens of any other State—purchasers?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. You are putting it much better than I could.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the purpose?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it could have been done by the State of Maryland if she had wanted to incur the expense?

Mr. TITTMANN. It could have been done if they had made an entire survey of Chesapeake Bay and made a new triangulation instead of availing themselves of the work that the General Government had already done. Otherwise it could not very well have been done without our cooperation and assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. This increase of \$21,350 is due entirely to the law which requires the Federal Government to make the surveys for the benefit of the State of Maryland?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have taken the average expenses under that item which are in no wise related to this Maryland survey, about \$11,000 a year, and then we have put in \$15,000 for the Maryland survey authorized by act of last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it cost to complete these surveys for the benefit of Maryland?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think that the Maryland Commission estimates that it will take about three years more. We are not making all the survey. We are only taking a part in it. They have a force out and we only furnish one surveying party—draftsmen and computers; work which would otherwise fall upon us without any appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this \$26,350 is for the shellfish work?

Mr. TITTMANN. Fifteen thousand dollars.

Mr. SMITH. And the balance of \$11,350 is for your general work?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recommend omitting the language between the brackets on page 129?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think it would be better to keep the old wording, Mr. Chairman. The intention was to simplify the language, but it would probably be safer to retain the old language.

The CHAIRMAN. Than to insert the new language which is in italics?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. It is better to retain the old language.

Mr. Chairman, you passed over, in the item for the Pacific Coast, as well as for the Atlantic Coast, the wording "to be immediately available and to continue available until expended."

The CHAIRMAN. You recommended that at the last session of Congress?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. It was put in a great many sessions ago, and I think the evidence before your committee is that it did not lead to any extravagance, but it is of tremendous importance to us that we should have in some of these items of appropriation phraseology like that, because it helps us out very much. Otherwise, when our parties are most actively engaged and in the most distant regions there comes a time of several weeks when they have no money. If there were any reason against our having it, based on past conduct, or misconduct, I should say nothing about it, but I think you know it has helped us very much and we have been very economical with it, and I think it is very important that we should have it—certainly on the Pacific coast.

Mr. SMITH. What would you say to cutting out making it immediately available and have it read "to continue available until expended?"

Mr. TITTMANN. That would be satisfactory if we were able and permitted to accumulate a surplus sufficient to bridge the month or more intervening between the time when we can obtain a warrant here from the new appropriation and get funds to our parties in the field, but not otherwise. For instance, in the case of our repairs, you can easily see what it would mean to us. You give us a certain appropriation and we have to make those repairs on the vessels at a certain time.

Mr. SMITH. Why?

Mr. TITTMANN. Because the vessels have to be in the field at a certain time. We are constrained by the climatic conditions in Alaska that a vessel should leave Puget Sound in May or June, and it must be repaired before that. The same is true on the Atlantic coast. A vessel operating in the South must leave her working ground prematurely to enable us to make contracts for repairs before the 30th of June.

Mr. SMITH. The money is available for two years after the end of the fiscal year, or for any contract you have let within the year?

Mr. TITTMANN. We are running too short on our appropriations to do that. Our vessels, which are at all times seeking the dangers which others as habitually avoid, are liable to accident at all times, and our appropriation cannot be exhausted until another is available. This constrains us to hurry them to the yards in June to secure contracts before the appropriation lapses.

Mr. SMITH. With this language you have two years to pay if put under contract made during the fiscal year.

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. But most of the repairs we do not make that way. We make them under contract and use always a great deal of day labor.

Mr. SMITH. Your repairs take place in the middle of the fiscal year in the winter time?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; most of them.

Mr. SMITH. If the money is immediately available how could it be possible that it is necessary to make it available until expended, because your repairs are completed by the spring and you could not possibly run your repairs over to July?

Mr. TITTMANN. It does not work out that way. The way it works out is this, when we have the money available until expended provision is made for the utilization of the balance we must keep on hand for emergencies.

Mr. SMITH. I do not see how it interferes with your work if your repairs are done in the winter time. Your appropriation becomes available on the 1st of July, and certainly you have made your repairs or contracted for them before the 1st of next July?

Mr. TITTMANN. Only a portion are made in the winter. The rest should not be made until a new appropriation is available.

Mr. SMITH. If they are not completed the money is available for two years without this language, "and to continue available until expended," and I do not understand how you could conceive of a case of repairs in which you would be embarrassed under these circumstances?

Mr. TITTMANN. Suppose we wanted for some reason to keep a ship out in the field until the work was done so as not to have to send her back to do the work, but we know that she needs repairs. We have a certain amount of money to make those repairs, but that money will not be available after the 30th of June. If we want that ship repaired we must bring her home in time to have all the inspection and examination made so as to have those repairs made in June. That is the way it works.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that if you are not going to bring her home until June you could get the money the next year and not try to get the money two years in advance.

Mr. TITTMANN. Let the repairs go over until the next year?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Mr. TITTMANN. It cuts our appropriation by just that amount. We have not enough appropriation to repair the vessels anyhow. We are always short. We are bound to bring the ships home prematurely to repair them and to spend the money.

Mr. SMITH. This language is obnoxious to Congress, generally speaking. You are trying to assign some special reason applicable to your service why we should do for you what we decline generally to do for any branch of the service; not invariably decline, but generally decline. You have a vessel that needs to be repaired in the fiscal year 1907 and you want to repair her out of the 1906 money. The only reason why you should repair her out of the 1906 appropriation would be that you think that Congress would not give you the money in 1907. There is nothing more.

Mr. TITTMANN. A vessel must be repaired in 1906 to be fit for work in 1907. It is safe to say that no other branch of the service keeping

its vessels so actively employed has so small a percentage applicable to their repairs. In most cases I believe vessels are repaired out of a more general appropriation which supplies the flexibility which I am seeking by the addition of this proviso. I can not enter into any contract for repairs and count on paying it out of the next year.

Mr. SMITH. But you can not make a contract until the vessel is home, and you can not get her until the 30th of June and have her repaired until July or August, and so it should be paid out of the year following instead of the previous year.

Mr. TITTMANN. When it comes to the 30th of June, under the existing conditions, we have to depend on the money that becomes available for the following fiscal year in order to get the necessary repairs.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They come in anyhow for repairs?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; but it is a question of the season and the loss of our safety factor, which is a large percentage of an inadequate appropriation.

REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE OF VESSELS.

Mr. SMITH. On page 132 you are asking under "For repairs and maintenance of vessels," \$22,000 more than we gave you last year. What is the explanation for this increase of over 60 per cent?

Mr. TITTMANN. The estimate as submitted, not the estimate as I submitted it to the Department; the reason for the increase is this, that if we take over the Philippine vessels we estimate \$12,000 will be required for that purpose. The estimate that I submitted last year was for \$35,000—that is, the estimate submitted to the Department. I then asked for an increase of \$5,000.

Mr. SMITH. Are those vessels in very good condition?

Mr. TITTMANN. They are in fairly good condition; yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In 1906 you received a large deficiency appropriation for this purpose.

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Did not that put your fleet in good condition?

Mr. TITTMANN. It improved it. The necessary repairs were made. You will see, if you examine the books, that we asked for a deficiency of \$25,000, and out of that we spent about \$14,000 for the *Pathfinder*. We expected the cost of the *Pathfinder* to be very much more. She was over in the Philippines. That only illustrates, however, the difficulty of estimating the cost of repairs. We do the best we can, but have had some very sad experiences. Some years ago we sent the *Gedney* to a navy-yard and had the naval constructors make an estimate on the cost of repairs. They estimated \$3,000. My recollection is it cost us about \$20,000 to get her afloat. It is an uncertain thing. I have just had a letter from the inspectors on the west coast in regard to the *Gedney* and they said she was unseaworthy. There I am. So we have hauled her out, and we estimate that it will cost about \$8,000 to repair her; but it may cost \$15,000 or \$20,000. If I attempt to make the repairs I may not have enough money to put her in the water, and I can not incur a deficiency, and I will not. I can assure you that there is no service under the Government that has spent so little money for repairs on ships as we have.

Mr. SMITH. How many vessels have you covered by this \$30,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. I have included at least one in the Philippines, the

Pathfinder, and we have on the Atlantic coast four steamers and on the Pacific we have six steamers—that is, four larger and two smaller ones.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give me an aggregate of the cost of these steamers?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; I do not remember it now. I gave it in the hearings last year; but I know it to be a fact that the repairs we put on are extremely light compared with repairs ordinarily put on ships.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you know what commercial men estimate as the ordinary depreciation in ships, what percentage?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; I do not.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do not know whether the amount allowed for the depreciation by the Government bears any proportion to the amount allowed by shipowners?

Mr. TITTMANN. So far as I know the Government has made no comparative estimate.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the Government keep its ships in as good repair as the merchant ships?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; ordinarily, I think much better. That does not apply to the great ocean liners. My remark applies more to tramps and freighters.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the coastwise steamers?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes. I think that the Government keeps its ships in better repair than the merchant fleets.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to have inserted in the record the letter which appears in the hearings of last year.

The letter referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR,
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, April 27, 1906.

SIR: As requested by the committee at the hearing yesterday, I transmit herewith a statement of the cost of Coast and Geodetic Survey vessels, and of vessels belonging to the Philippine government temporarily transferred to this Service and employed on Coast Survey duty. The total cost of the former (naked hulls, machinery, spars, and rigging, and exclusive of outfit, etc.) is \$662,218.62. The annual appropriation for repairs to Coast Survey vessels is \$29,500, or 4.6 per cent of the above amount. As your committee is aware, this is not adequate for the purpose of keeping the vessels in condition, and during the last five years the deficiency asked for and granted for this purpose has averaged \$17,589.56 per year.

The total cost of the vessels owned by the Philippine government and transferred to and in use by this Service is \$228,346.28.

I also inclose a statement of the balance under "Special surveys" and "Objects not named," both for the close of the last fiscal year and for this date. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the active season is just now opening, particularly on the western coast of the United States, and consequently these amounts will be materially reduced during the two coming months.

Very respectfully,

O. H. TITTMANN,
Superintendent.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS AND MEN.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "Officers and men," on page 132, and in this item you ask for an increase of \$71,000. Is this based on the taking over of the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much of it is for the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. \$36,000.

Mr. SMITH. What is the necessity for the other increase of about \$35,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is to enable us to keep some of the vessels actively employed during the season when now they are laid up; especially on the Pacific coast.

Mr. SMITH. Are they laid up in a favorable season now?

Mr. TITTMANN. No; in an unfavorable season; a season that is unfavorable to the work.

Mr. SMITH. Are they laid up in any very favorable weather for this work?

Mr. TITTMANN. They can not do work on the coast of Alaska, but can on the Pacific coast during the winter.

Mr. SMITH. Pretty well south on the Pacific coast they could do work, could they not?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; and on the Straits of Fuca. That is what we had in mind last year when we put in that item.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If you deduct the \$36,000 for the Philippines that leaves \$245,000—\$35,000 more than last year, or 14 per cent more?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does that mean that you have increased your service 14 per cent, or that you propose to increase it 14 per cent? That does not mean that you intend one extra man to every seven you have have now?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not in that way. On the Atlantic coast the ships are moving nearly all the time; on the Pacific coast they are not. It is really a great disadvantage to us to do as we do in one way; but it is a very economical system. As soon as a ship comes in we discharge the crew and hire them again to start out, so that our ships are never fully manned. You can easily see that the question of an increase of \$15,000, or \$20,000, or \$30,000 is purely a question of how long we keep the ships going. It is not a question, necessarily, of employing more men; but it is one of continuous employment.

Mr. SMITH. How many months in the year do you work on the Pacific coast now?

Mr. TITTMANN. Are you speaking of Alaska?

Mr. SMITH. The Pacific coast of the United States proper.

Mr. TITTMANN. There is practically no vessel at work there now. All our ships go up to Alaska and work there and then lay off.

Mr. SMITH. Your proposition is that when you get through in Alaska to bring them down and have them work on the coast of the United States?

Mr. TITTMANN. They are brought down; they come down for repairs.

Mr. SMITH. Your idea is that when winter comes that you would move them south?

Mr. TITTMANN. At least one of them. That is what I had in mind.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that in this item we have just passed, "Repairs and maintenance of vessels," which was your chief argument for making the appropriation continued available, you do not ask it in that item?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. What I was arguing for was specially

the party expenses on the Pacific coast. I think there is where it is of the greatest importance.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I find that you ask for that under the item for special surveys?

Mr. TITTMANN. I asked that more particularly for the Pacific coast and put it also in the Atlantic coast, but I am very anxious to have it in one of the items, and if you give it for the Pacific coast it will be a great help to us.

Mr. SMITH. Why do you want the numerous changes in the language on page 132?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is a question perhaps of letting well enough alone, but there are reasons. In the first place, as stated in this letter, the appropriation made when we got that item was just equivalent to the amount that had been paid for the naval officers and men employed in the Coast and Geodetic Survey and for nothing more. The wording was put in "for all necessary employees to man and equip vessels, including pay and subsistence."

What we did when we organized that force was instead of paying the professional seamen a certain amount of pay and a certain amount of subsistence, which had been the naval way, we converted the pay and subsistence into salaries and paid them, as being more attractive and making it easier to get men under that condition. Afterwards some of the people who had left the service claimed that under this wording they were entitled to pay and subsistence, but had not gotten any subsistence, and that matter is now pending in the Court of Claims. We thought we would provide for the future by making this change.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How can a man provide subsistence for himself on a vessel at sea?

Mr. TITTMANN. Each mess purchases stores before the vessel goes out and everybody contributes to the mess; everybody pays into the mess.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It was expected that these men would pay out of their salaries?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. But they buy the food and pay for it?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How do you expect to pay for that and get it audited unless you have the item "subsistence" in the appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. The messes are private affairs and all expenses are paid by the members of the several messes. I think there is no trouble about that.

Mr. SMITH. Where do you expect to pay for equipment after you strike out the word "equip?"

Mr. TITTMANN. That brings up the very point. That money is not used in that sense to equip a vessel. It is used to man it and not to buy all sorts of things that a vessel requires. It has never been used for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH. Out of what item do you pay for equipment?

Mr. TITTMANN. Out of our party expense item.

Mr. SMITH. With this item containing especially the word "equip," does the auditor permit you to pay for equipment out of another appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. That question has never come up. I think they are perfectly familiar with the fact that "equip" has another meaning.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that if you want to pay employees to equip a vessel you must have the language retained.

The CHAIRMAN. They could not equip a vessel if that language was taken out. It would be only for necessary employees to man the vessels?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; but how do you distinguish between manning and manning for the purpose of equipping?

The CHAIRMAN. Do you employ men to do work in connection with the equipment outside of the crew?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not think that I understand the question. Our crew does everything that the crew ordinarily does on board ship, whether it is in the engine room or on deck. The repairs of a vessel are not done by our men.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a distinction between employees for manning the vessel and employees for equipping the vessel?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is a distinction which I do not understand, but I am perfectly satisfied that this is only to simplify the language and to prevent such a claim as is now pending—that, in addition, a man should be paid subsistence.

Mr. SMITH. By this change you attempt to greatly broaden the language. The language was "professional seamen serving as executive officers and mates on vessels of the Survey," and you now propose to make it applicable to all professional seamen.

Mr. TITTMANN. We do not propose really to change what we are doing. That is not the object. The object was purely to simplify the language and to protect the Government against claims. There was no desire at all to change any existing conditions. The present wording authorizes the employment of every kind of professional seamen of which I have knowledge.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do not expect to employ any professional seamen except those serving as executive officers and mates?

Mr. TITTMANN. Just as we have been doing—all employees necessary to man the ships of the Survey.

Mr. SULLIVAN. By striking out this limitation you would be authorized to employ professional seamen as common sailors. This limits the employment of professional seamen serving as executive officers and mates?

Mr. TITTMANN. We have no such intention.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I agree you probably would not do so. You do not object to this?

Mr. TITTMANN. No. We had the unpleasant experience about the subsistence, and I dislike that there should be that point again.

Mr. SMITH. Would it not be even more specific if we left in "pay" and struck out "subsistence?"

Mr. TITTMANN. Why put in the word "pay" at all? It says "for all necessary employees."

The CHAIRMAN. Do officers on board Coast and Geodetic Survey boats pay for their own subsistence while out in the field?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. The officers of the normal force get an allowance for commutation of subsistence, their compensation having always and originally been based on this system.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of the allowance?

Mr. TITTMANN. It varies in different places and under different circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. What is a captain's allowance?

Mr. TITTMANN. He gets \$2 in the United States proper, and \$2.50 in the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets that while in the field?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; in the field. He does not get it out of the field.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not incumbent upon the chief officer of a vessel to do more or less entertaining?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; he does it, at any rate.

The CHAIRMAN. He is the highest officer of the Government on board that vessel?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is expected of him more or less, is it not?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; they generally do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the matter of allowance and subsistence discretionary with the superintendent?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, it is governed by the law which says that it shall not exceed \$2.50 a day.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that law passed?

Mr. TITTMANN. I do not know. I think it came in about 1886, and under that the Secretary has made regulations, of course emanating originally from the superintendent, by way of recommendation.

INCREASE OF FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 133 of the bill you recommend eight assistants at \$1,800 each instead of four; also eight assistants at \$1,600 each instead of four; also eight assistants at \$1,400 each, instead of four?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. I intended that there should be an increase of twelve assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. You find this increase to be necessary in the work of your Bureau?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. I think it is economical to have our vessels fully manned. Our vessels are boarding houses and the more people we can put on the cheaper we can do the work. We have not enough officers. You can readily see that the cost of a ship is so much, and if we can put on additional officers and run two or three surveying parties instead of only one, it reduces the cost very much. We are now sailing too close to the wind. We have not enough men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many vessels have you in the service?

Mr. TITTMANN. Twelve steamers.

The CHAIRMAN. The employment of these additional assistants will not increase the number of crews on board the vessels?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It will enable you to do that much more work with the same vessels?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; with no increase except the salary of the men involved.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the object of the increased speed in doing this work?

Mr. TITTMANN. The increased speed?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. TITTMANN. The object is to do it economically.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The object of securing these additional employees on the ships is to get more work performed?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the object of that; to bring your labors to a close speedily?

Mr. TITTMANN. That we are striving for all the time.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Trying to complete the work of the survey?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And bring the surveys to an end?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think the surveys will never come to an end; but to bring the work down to a smaller basis of expenditure.

Mr. SMITH. The shifting of shore lines and the extension of the draft of vessels will require its continuance?

Mr. TITTMANN. There will be work for a coast survey forever.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able to keep your work up with the demands of commerce?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; we can not do it, but we do the best we can. The commerce generally gets ahead of us.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Commerce is not paying the bills for the work?

Mr. TITTMANN. They pay the bills in a certain way.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How do they pay the bills?

Mr. TITTMANN. It costs them money when the work is not done.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And it is to get rid of that increased cost that they wish to have the work done?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this increase enable you to keep up closer to the demands of commerce?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Without increasing your expenditures except the increased assistants?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate of \$160,700 as against your appropriation of \$136,400 is all due to the increased number of assistants and aids you have asked for?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not because of any increased salaries to the present force outside of the salary of the superintendent?

Mr. TITTMANN. The new places would be filled by promotion.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not propose to increase the compensation of any of the employees who are not promoted?

Mr. TITTMANN. We propose to increase the entrance pay of aids. This is rather an important thing. Last year I asked that all the aids be increased to that amount, but the Department was not willing to allow the estimate to go in, and they divided the aids in the way in which they now appear in the bill. That unfortunately has left us in the condition of making the entrance grade \$720, and will not supply us with the men. We can not get them.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties of the aids?

Mr. TITTMANN. They are highly technically trained men.

The CHAIRMAN. Highly technically trained men?

Mr. TITTMANN. That is, I mean technically educated; the training

comes afterwards. They are men who are educated in the technical schools and colleges of the country. They stand a severe examination and are admitted, and then they become our assistants. Those are the men from whom we recruit our commanders when they have become skillful surveyors.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You think they are very poorly paid for the quality of work that they perform?

Mr. TITTMANN. Absolutely. Not only that but the Civil Service Commission can not supply the men and we can not get them.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that you provide for an increase in the number of assistants and an increase in the office force. I want to ask you whether if the committee decided to give you a part of the increase in one branch there ought not to be a balance of the increase in the other force. That is to say, if we gave you the full increase you ask in your field force and then gave you half the increase you ask in the office force, your office force would not probably be able to handle the business?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think there should be an equilibrium between the two.

Mr. SMITH. So if we decide to allow half we must balance it between the office force and the field force in some way?

Mr. TITTMANN. As to the condition of the office force we are unable at the present time to keep up with the needs.

Mr. SMITH. The office force handles the correction of charts?

Mr. TITTMANN. And the preparing of them for publication.

Mr. SMITH. So that the work done in the field directly affects the work in the office?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is this recommendation for an increase of office force based upon the increased work of the field force?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is not.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is based on the present conditions?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So if we increase the field force and the results multiply next year you will have to increase the office force again?

Mr. TITTMANN. We may, but not necessarily. I can illustrate that perhaps in this way. Take the photographing division. I have two photographers there and I have been trying for sometime to increase the output of charts by using a mechanical process of putting the charts on copper. I have turned that work over to the photographers. If I had some fund out of which I could hire a man, or two men, to do the etching I could probably meet any increase of chart output by employing such men, but I have not them and I can not get them, and I can not introduce a quicker and cheaper process no matter how advantageous it is to the Government. There should be a just balance between the office force and the field force. The increase in the office force is here based on our present needs.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You think by increasing both forces the balance will be established and you will not require an additional office force next year?

Mr. TITTMANN. I see no reason for asking for any particular increase next year, unless it should be in a special case like the one I have spoken of.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate, as a matter of fact, for an increase in

the number of the office force and your recommendations are merely for increases of salaries?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not merely for an increase in salaries, but for an increase in numbers, such as a slight increase in the chart force.

OFFICE EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 137, for "Office Expenses," your estimate is \$51,200 for the next fiscal year as against \$50,000 for the current fiscal year. Is that increase due to the language which you have inserted "including scientific and technical books and books of reference?"

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir. The estimate is really the same that it was last year with the exception of \$1,200 for Philippine expenses if we take over certain work done in the Philippine office. Otherwise, it is exactly the same.

SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL BOOKS, AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of inserting this new language?

Mr. TITTMANN. I wish you would tell me the reason. It was a question whether we could buy the books we have always bought under this appropriation. There is a provision of law which says that unless books of reference are specifically mentioned they can not be bought out of any appropriation. I do not know the exact language, but the question was raised. I hope that you will not think that we are asking this on the supposition that we have been buying anything which was improper, but even if you say "scientific and technical books and books of reference," then the auditing clerks will raise the question whether it is a technical book or a reference book or a scientific book. They will not leave it to me, and what I may say will not count.

Mr. SMITH. Unfortunately we discovered that where we have been giving this authority the departments of the Government have been buying and circulating fiction for the benefit of their employees.

Mr. TITTMANN. We never have. Our library is subject to your inspection. I think we have a splendid technical library. We get the Marine Review, for instance, or books that have particular bearing on our work.

Mr. SMITH. That is not a book at all; it should be called a journal?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is a pamphlet.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you buy under the term "subscription?" Subscriptions to newspapers and magazines?

Mr. TITTMANN. For the sake of marine news we subscribe to one San Francisco and one Seattle newspaper; the New York Herald we get by way of exchange.

SURVEYS IN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Mr. SMITH. In this application for increase of salaries for the field and office force, have you anything for the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir; nothing in the sense of taking over men in the Philippines.

Mr. SMITH. Or furnishing men for the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; these men all go to the Philippines and come back.

Mr. SMITH. Are they paid out of this appropriation?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir; certainly. Our vessels go to Porto Rico and everywhere. The Philippine appropriation you are asking about is an amount which the Philippine government contributes to the work. We are surveying in the Philippines now just as we are in Porto Rico and Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that money paid by the Philippine government?

Mr. TITTMANN. It does not come to us at all. We have nothing to do with the money; we only direct the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you paying out of this appropriation the salaries of the officers and men in the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Government reimbursed in any way?

Mr. TITTMANN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, we are, as a matter of fact doing work over there and paying for it ourselves?

Mr. TITTMANN. Surely; I supposed that was clear to you.

Mr. SMITH. Who directed that the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey be extended to the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. Congress.

Mr. SMITH. When and how?

Mr. TITTMANN. If you will kindly refer to the appropriation here for "Survey of the coasts of the United States and of coasts under the jurisdiction of the United States." That phraseology was put in when we acquired Porto Rico and the Philippines. It was a matter that the committee considered.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is paid out by the Government of the United States to-day on account of the work we are doing in maintaining the coast and geodetic service over in the Philippines?

Mr. TITTMANN. Not a large amount. I can not give it to you. I will furnish it later.

Mr. SMITH. How much has the Government of the United States paid directly and indirectly toward the coast and geodetic survey of the Philippine Islands each year since they were taken over and turned over to that branch of the service?

Statement of expenditures in the Philippine Islands by the coast and geodetic survey by fiscal years.

	1900.	
Pay of field officers.....		\$180. 00
Party expenses		280. 70
		<hr/> 460. 70
	1901.	
Pay of field officers.....		3, 318. 33
Party expenses.....		11, 857. 54
Pay of ships' officers and men.....		780. 61
		<hr/> 15, 956. 48

1902.	
Pay of field officers.....	\$8, 469. 39
Party expenses	36, 869. 53
Pay of ships' officers and men.....	31, 633. 07
Repairs of vessels	3, 161. 45
	<hr/> 80, 133. 44
1903.	
Pay of field officers.....	14, 833. 33
Party expenses	36, 914. 93
Pay of ships' officers and men.....	43, 835. 86
Repairs of vessels	2, 479. 28
	<hr/> 98, 063. 40
1904.	
Pay of field officers.....	15, 955. 66
Party expenses.....	35, 739. 58
Pay of officers and men.....	40, 093. 53
Repairs of vessels	7, 120. 67
	<hr/> 98, 909. 44
1905.	
Pay of field officers.....	19, 264. 89
Party expenses.....	52, 706. 39
Pay of ships' officers and men.....	41, 466. 94
Repairs of vessels	27, 405. 05
	<hr/> 140, 843. 27
1906.	
Pay of field officers.....	23, 154. 82
Party expenses.....	94, 847. 64
Pay of ships' officers and men.....	46, 162. 08
Repairs of vessels	14, 146. 43
	<hr/> 178, 310. 97

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have been asking for increased appropriations on the ground that you wished to take over the Philippine service?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. To your Department?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is what I do not understand. If it is already over, what is there to take? For instance, on page 132, referring to the item "officers and men," you said that \$36,000 of the increase asked for was on account of taking over the Philippine service, and that under "repairs and maintenance of vessels" \$12,000 of the increase was on account of vessels now in the Philippine Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. This is the condition: The Philippine government in order to accelerate the work over there agreed in the first place to give us office room and they also employed about 15 draftsmen who are employed in the office to bring up the work as it comes in. They have turned over to us three ships. Those ships are commanded by these assistants, but the Philippine government pays the expenses of the crew and coal—

Mr. SULLIVAN (interrupting). Out of the revenues of the Philippine Islands?

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir. That is true as to three vessels and also in regard to their parties. So the Philippine government is paying a cer-

tain amount. We do not get the money; we simply direct the work. They audit and pay for it. Last year when they were in agony apparently on account of their receipts they recommended that the United States Government take over all the cost of the service. They were very anxious that it should be accelerated, but they felt they did not have the money to do it themselves. Then the Secretary of War made that recommendation.

Mr. SMITH. They contribute about one-third?

Mr. TITTMANN. I think that is the figure.

Mr. SMITH. Their contribution is about \$35,000 or \$40,000?

Mr. TITTMANN. It is much larger than that.

Mr. SMITH. I suggest in revising your statement that you insert your estimate of the amount per annum that the Philippine government is now contributing toward the coast and geodetic survey of the Philippine Islands.

Mr. TITTMANN. Yes, sir.

Statement of amounts appropriated by the Philippine Commission for the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the Philippine Islands and of amounts expended out of such appropriations (stated in United States currency).

Fiscal year.	For general expenses.		For construction or purchase of vessels.		Total expenditure.
	Appropriated.	Expended.	Appropriated.	Expended.	
1901.....			\$16,000	\$16,000	\$16,000
1902.....	\$22,735	\$14,623	11,000	11,000	25,623
1903.....	50,700	47,778			47,778
1904.....	42,000	38,443	75,000	13,310	51,753
1905.....	52,900	51,991		61,690	113,681
1906.....	87,500	85,495			85,495
Total.....	255,835	238,330	102,000	102,000	340,330
1907.....	95,000				

The above amounts were paid entirely from the revenues of the Philippine Islands.

JANUARY 30, 1907.

BUREAU OF FISHERIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE M. BOWERS, COMMISSIONER.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, the first item appropriating money for the Bureau of Fisheries is on page 140, the office of the Commissioner. Your estimate is for \$41,860, against the present appropriation of \$33,940. Will you explain the reason for this increase?

Mr. BOWERS. One thousand eight hundred dollars of this money is for inspector of fisheries in Alaska; then an additional laborer whose services will be utilized in the aquaria, at \$840.

The CHAIRMAN. The first specific recommendation in this item is the omission of the words "Stenographer to Commissioner, \$1,600."

Mr. BOWERS. And insert the words "three" clerks of class three.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the reason for that change?

Mr. BOWERS. These changes were made by direction of the Secretary and the disbursing agent. I have no objection to their remaining as they were before.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have a librarian here at \$1,200. How much of a library have you in your department?

Mr. BOWERS. We have a library of about 9,000 volumes. It covers everything that relates or pertains to fisheries and fish culture work of every kind, character, and description.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any fiction in your library?

Mr. BOWERS. None.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a regular circulating library?

Mr. BOWERS. No; exclusively for the purposes of the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Who consults the library?

Mr. BOWERS. The division of scientific inquiry and the division of fish culture. We endeavor to secure every publication that relates to fisheries, and there is not an hour during the day that some member of the Commission or some educator interested in biological research is not endeavoring to secure information from the library.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you conduct correspondence with scientific investigators and furnish information to them?

Mr. BOWERS. This all comes through the division of scientific inquiry. We have in your State a library at Woods Holl, Mass., and in addition to this library we have a library there, possibly, of 4,000 volumes, nearly all of those volumes having been donated by different people interested in our work. But we have no librarian in charge there. During the summer months we sometimes detail one of the \$60 clerks in the office to look after it.

In the office of the Commissioner I have included four charwomen at \$240. Heretofore these women have been paid directly from the appropriation for contingent expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you made a corresponding reduction in your estimate for contingent expenses?

Mr. BOWERS. I have reduced that from \$12,500 to \$9,000. For five or six years past we have carried four clerks whose services have been paid for from this appropriation; but I have asked this year that those four clerks be included. It has been arranged with the Civil Service Commission, so that it is perfectly proper to have them included.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your estimate under expenses of administration is \$3,500 less than the appropriation of last year.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; I have simply included these four charwomen and four clerks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate salaries of the four charwomen and the four clerks?

Mr. BOWERS. Four thousand five hundred and sixty dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not reduce the appropriation for contingent expenses correspondingly?

Mr. BOWERS. Simply because we absolutely need the additional money on account of the excess in price for everything we purchase. The appropriation for contingent expenses, I think, has been \$12,500 since 1900, and I have not asked nor secured an increase in that time.

ARCHITECT AND ENGINEER, AND DIVISION OF FISH CULTURE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next items, Office of Architect and Engineer, and Division of Fish Culture, are the same as before. Will these appropriations be expended during the current fiscal year?

Mr. BOWERS. Last year there was something like \$25,000 turned back into the Treasury unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. From all your appropriations?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give a detailed statement of the surplus in each?

Mr. BOWERS. Such a statement is made to Congress each year, a statement showing the detailed expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you submitted it?

Mr. BOWERS. I did for last year. It comes in separately through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. In the aggregate last year it amounted to something like \$25,000. Six thousand dollars of it was in salaries, which I permitted to lapse for periods when some of the services of some of these individuals were not absolutely needed.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember any other considerable item?

Mr. BOWERS. Of course that was before the operation of the Alaska hatchery. If I remember correctly, about \$12,000 of it came from fish culture.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I observe that your estimate for the fiscal year runs right along the same as the current appropriations under the various heads up to page 154.

Mr. BOWERS. I want to make a statement about the increase for skilled labor at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. I have asked that one of these laborers be made a skilled laborer at an increase of \$180 a year. Boothbay Harbor is one of the best stations of the Commission. We have a large hatchery, a residence for the fish culturist, another for the superintendent, an engine house, and at present temporary wharves. It is absolutely necessary to have the services of a competent carpenter during the twelve months, and I can not get a carpenter for \$50 a month; I can not get a good man who can perform those duties for that amount of money. And for that reason I have asked that one of these laborers be made a skilled laborer.

Mr. SULLIVAN. He now gets about \$2.75 a day.

Mr. BOWERS. Sixty-five dollars a month.

MAMMOTH SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, STATION.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to ask several questions in regard to Mammoth Springs, Arkansas, station. What is being carried on there, simply a station?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there a hatchery authorized by law at that place?

Mr. BOWERS. There is a fish-culture station authorized by law.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there a hatchery authorized under that law also?

Mr. BOWERS. Do you mean a hatchery building?

Mr. TAYLOR. Yes.

Mr. BOWERS. It is presumed to be a fish-cultural station. It is optional with the Bureau. After an investigation we reached a con-

clusion as to whether or not it shall be a pond station, which requires no hatchery building or a combination station.

Mr. TAYLOR. What is this station?

Mr. BOWERS. A fish-cultural pond station at present for the propagation of basses and bream.

Mr. TAYLOR. What amount of money will be necessary in order to establish the hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. It was my promise to Mr. Brundidge that when I go to Arkansas this spring I would personally investigate this matter. He has the impression that we should have a hatchery building there. We have no demand for trout in Arkansas; in fact, brook trout and rainbow trout will not live to any extent in the southern waters.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has there been any recommendation by the Department, or estimate, for a hatchery there?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has there been any suggestion from the Fish Commission, or from that office to the Department, to make such an estimate?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Up to this time you have not considered it advisable?

Mr. BOWERS. Except by having had several conversations with Mr. Brundidge relative to the matter—two, in fact.

Mr. TAYLOR. The matter is still in contemplation.

Mr. BOWERS. It is too late to be included in this year's estimate, and I had hoped that the conditions would warrant me in possibly submitting an estimate next year that would cover that whole matter, but I do not care to build a hatchery unless we need one.

YES BAY, ALASKA, HATCHERY.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 155, Yes Bay, Alaska, natchery. You propose to increase the salary of the cook from \$600 to \$900?

Mr. BOWERS. I have not been able since this appropriation went into effect last July to secure the services of a cook there at \$50 a month. I spent two months in Alaska, July and August of this past year, and I know that in this neighborhood of Ketchikan the most ordinary help receive \$75 a month. Women school-teachers in that country receive from \$90 to \$150 a month.

DIVISION OF INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next change recommended is in the item for division of inquiry respecting food fishes.

Mr. BOWERS. Simply strike out the word "scientific." I do not think there is any necessity for that. Simply call them assistants, as they have been in the past, and then there will be no question about utilizing their services wherever needed in the Department. That designation "scientific" does not necessarily make them scientific.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want this copyist changed to "clerk?"

Mr. BOWERS. That could be changed, because we do not in any instance carry the word "copyist."

BIOLOGICAL STATION, BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next change is biological station, Beaufort, N. C.

Mr. BOWERS. I have simply recommended that we have a superintendent there and a director instead of a custodian. At present I have a very worthy young man who performs the duties of custodian and who is a scientist to some extent. But a man possessing those qualifications should receive a salary commensurate with his services; in other words, \$1,500 a year is not much money for the superintendent and director of the Beaufort, N. C., laboratory. It is one of the most complete laboratories in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. You made the same recommendation a year ago, did you not? This is the place where we have an educated man doing the work of a superintendent at a salary of \$720 a year.

Mr. BOWERS. He is a scientific man, a biologist and a zoologist.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he doing work in that line?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; he is doing good work.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is he in the same class, measured by his qualifications, of these superintendents at other stations receiving \$1,500?

Mr. BOWERS. Not only that, but he is a higher grade man than the average.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS AND METHODS OF THE FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. As to this division of statistics—is the force busy all the time?

Mr. BOWERS. Quite a number of these clerks, you understand, are unutilized in the office; that is, in the Bureau in other divisions than the statistics and methods of fisheries.

The CHAIRMAN. So they are not employed exclusively on this work?

Mr. BOWERS. No; it is not possible to gather the statistics of the country in any one year, and our present force is inadequate because of the size of the country. We have arranged with the Census Bureau, in the coming year 1908, to endeavor to gather the statistics of the entire country, and it will be under the supervision of the Director of the Census and the Commissioner of Fisheries; yet no increase has been asked for; in fact, there has been no increase for seven years.

STEAMER GANNET.

The CHAIRMAN. Steamer *Gannet*, page 159.

Mr. BOWERS. That is a new boat that has been purchased and that will be utilized at the lobster hatchery at Booth Bay Harbor, Maine.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it purchased?

Mr. BOWERS. This year; I purchased it only a few weeks ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what appropriation?

Mr. BOWERS. Out of the special appropriation made last year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the law authorizing the purchase of the boat authorize the appointment of these men?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I wanted to inquire about that.

Mr. BOWERS. Heretofore when it has been necessary to employ temporary people, they have been employed under the appropriation for the maintenance of vessels.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then the only authority for the employment of these men on this steamer *Gannet* will be found in this appropriation bill?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

EXPENSES OF ADMINISTRATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of administration. You recommend excluding the language "including purchase, maintenance and driving of horse and vehicle for official use of the Commissioner when in writing ordered by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor."

Mr. BOWERS. I do not recommend that.

The CHAIRMAN. The words "and compensation of temporary employees" ought to go out.

Mr. BOWERS. It becomes necessary—for instance, a car might come in from the West and it would be necessary to transfer fish, say, for a week or ten days, and then it is absolutely necessary to employ some temporary assistance.

The CHAIRMAN. All of the employment that you have heretofore made under this item you have carried over into the other item where we specifically appropriate for these particular people—the four charwomen and the four clerks.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever employed clerks or anybody else temporarily and paid them out of this appropriation?

Mr. BOWERS. You can only do it pending certification.

PROPAGATION OF FOOD FISHES.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you leave the temporary labor clause in the next item for propagation of food fishes?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, that is necessary at every station of the Commission; and I hope that you will give me every dollar that I have asked for there. This hatchery in Alaska alone will cost \$20,000 a year, at least, to operate it. I asked for \$290,000. The secretary cut it down to \$275,000, and we now receive \$250,000. And in that respect I would like to make a little statement here. In twenty-six years there were 5,051,166,000 fish distributed by the Fish Commissioner. In the last eight years I have distributed 11,889,000,000. It cost prior to that time \$664 a million to hatch and distribute these fish. It has cost in the last nine years \$251 a million. That embraces the appropriations for the Fish Commission; in other words, in nine years I have planted 6,830,000,000 more fish than were planted in the previous twenty-six years. The Bureau of Fisheries now literally pays its own way. The value of the fish taken for market and by sportsmen every year, as a direct outcome of the Bureau's operations is very much more than the total annual appropriations for the maintenance of the Bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. At a difference of how much in cost?

Mr. BOWERS. At a difference of more than \$400 a million in cost for hatching and distributing. Besides that, we will commence

this year the construction of a second hatchery in Alaska from that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you going to locate it?

Mr. BOWERS. At Afognak, up near Karluk and Kodiak. We have the other one in southeast Alaska at Yes Bay about forty miles from Ketchikan. I got fifty-eight million eggs there without any difficulty, and if I had had a second hatchery there equally as large I could have filled it without any trouble in the world. That of course refers to the red salmon, and you are probably aware that the output of salmon in Alaska this past year is greater than it ever has been.

The CHAIRMAN. And the price is better?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, and it would be better still if the people were educated to the uses of salmon. The people of the south particularly do not appreciate or understand the uses of salmon as they should.

Mr. TAYLOR. Where is it used to any great extent?

Mr. BOWERS. In the mines of the West and the Northwest, and a great many cases are shipped to foreign countries.

INQUIRY RESPECTING FOOD FISHES.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an item here at the bottom of page 161, Inquiry respecting food fisheries.

For expenses of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States, and for the study of the water of the interior, the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts in the interests of fish culture and the commercial fisheries, expenses of travel and preparation of reports, and for all other necessary expenses in connection therewith.

Mr. BOWERS. That is the division of scientific inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been going on since the origin of the Commission?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is really the genesis of this Commission?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the language which first gave birth to the Commission, together with an appropriation of \$5,000.

SENDING THE ALBATROSS TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes; and I received on Saturday last a communication from the President directing me to have the Fish Commission vessel, the *Albatross*, proceed to the Philippines and make an investigation of the conditions there.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are you going to get the money?

Mr. BOWERS. As I have gotten it in the past—by the exercise of the strictest economy and transferring under this ten per centum interchangeable clause.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you transfer from several appropriations to another?

Mr. BOWERS. No; but the appropriation for that vessel can be increased from some other appropriation \$5,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any person who wants to go to the Philippines?

Mr. BOWERS. Not a soul.

The CHAIRMAN. Under whose auspices will the investigation be made?

Mr. BOWERS. It is my purpose possibly to place it in charge of the deputy commissioner, who for quite a number of years was Chief of the Division of Scientific Inquiry. And this investigation is made at the instance of Dean C. Worcester, who is an official in the Philippines.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any scientists outside of the Fish Commission are to accompany the expedition?

Mr. BOWERS. Not a single one, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think there is any authority in this language which would permit you to send that vessel to the Philippines?

Mr. BOWERS. The Philippines are the property of the United States.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I know.

Mr. BOWERS. For what other purposes can the Fish Commission steamer *Albatross* be used?

Mr. SMITH. Which part of this language do you think covers the Philippines?

For expenses of the inquiry into the causes of the decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers, and coast waters of the United States and for the study of the waters of the interior, the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts.

Mr. BOWERS. The Pacific coast.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think the Philippines are on the Pacific coast?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think the authority is found in those words "Pacific coasts?" Or is it found in the words "coast waters of the United States?"

Mr. BOWERS. The authority is found in the act creating the Fish Commission.

Mr. SULLIVAN. When that act was passed, there were no Philippine Islands, and the language was never intended to apply to them.

Mr. BOWERS. You understand, Mr. Chairman, that boats of the Fish Commission, the *Albatross* and the *Fish Hawk*, are officered and manned by the Navy, and the only expense incurred by the Fish Commission in an investigation of this character would be that for coal.

The CHAIRMAN. And the salaries of scientists who go along?

Mr. BOWERS. And the salaries of scientists if they accompanied the expedition; but they would simply be detailed from the Bureau. We have a naturalist on the *Albatross*, and several scientific assistants.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Coast and Geodetic Survey wanted to extend its jurisdiction to the Philippine Islands, it was necessary for them to very materially modify the language which gave them the authority to make coast and geodetic surveys along the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific coasts of the United States.

STATISTICAL INQUIRY.

The CHAIRMAN. Statistical inquiry. In going over these items, Mr. Bowers, I was impressed with the idea that this item ought to be with your statistical division.

Mr. BOWERS. The money under this item is used entirely to defray the expense of those statistical agents, \$7,500. There has been no increase since I became Commissioner. I have not permitted expenses of the division of statistics to exceed \$7,500 in any one year.

FISH HATCHERIES, BOOTHBAY HARBOR, MAINE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your first item on page 163 is for fish hatchery at Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Is that authorized by law now?

Mr. BOWERS. We have a hatchery there, the most complete lobster station in the world.

The CHAIRMAN. You say, for the construction of buildings and wharves and for the construction or purchase and repair of a lobster pound. What have you there now?

Mr. BOWERS. For several years past I have rented a pound, and have purchased the lobsters from fishermen from time to time in the fall, winter, and every spring, and have held them over in that pound and taken the eggs from them when they were what we term "ripe." In that way we have been able to get probably three times as many eggs as we could otherwise have gotten and at much less expense. Last year alone over 100,000,000 lobsters were liberated from Boothbay Harbor station, and I have letters from forty or fifty fishermen, written in the fall and summer, wherein they state that they have seen more small lobsters in that section within the past year than they have for years.

The CHAIRMAN. What buildings do you contemplate constructing with this appropriation?

Mr. BOWERS. There is to be no building of any consequence at all. What I mean is to construct a lobster pound where we can keep from ten to fifteen thousand lobsters over winter.

The CHAIRMAN. You say: "For the construction of buildings and wharves."

Mr. BOWERS. We have to build a wharf there to get to our property.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you had this lobster hatchery there.

Mr. BOWERS. Four years, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a wharf have you had heretofore, and how did you get to your property?

Mr. BOWERS. It is a temporary structure which is simply a small wharf that is built there by our people, but a large lobster smack can not get in.

FISH HATCHERY, SPEARFISH, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. Fish hatchery, Spearfish, S. Dak. Have you a hatchery there now?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir. Considerable of it was destroyed by a flood several years ago, and it becomes necessary to extend the pond system, and to build some new ponds farther up from the stream.

Mr. SMITH. Has there been any large increase in the natural crop of oysters recently?

Mr. BOWERS. Oysters have gotten to be simply a question of farming.

Mr. SMITH. Has there not been, in fact, a large natural increase in lobsters in this Boothbay district without your assistance?

Mr. BOWERS. They virtually would be depleted.

Mr. SMITH. But I am asking you whether in the last year or two the natural increase, conceding that they have been substantially depleted, has been very great.

Mr. BOWERS. We can as yet see no material benefit, because a lobster must be about five years old before he is sufficiently large to take under the law—that is, the ten and one half inch size.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any other place in the United States where there are lobsters outside of this one place in Maine where you are not aiding them?

Mr. BOWERS. Oh, yes.

Mr. SMITH. Have they in the last year or two shown signs of increase in these places where there is no artificial assistance?

Mr. BOWERS. I do not think so. Where there is no plant they have been virtually depleted; but we have not experimented sufficiently long to be able as yet to see the result.

Mr. SMITH. But would you be able to see the result? I am asking you whether or not the reports that come into your Bureau show that the increase is large or small where they are not artificially propagating them?

Mr. BOWERS. There have been no reports from any section where the artificial work has not been done.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the extent of the buildings that we have now at Spearfish, S. Dak.?

Mr. BOWERS. We have a hatchery, a workshop, a superintendent's residence, and a pond there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose constructing any new buildings?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you put the language in "for the construction of buildings?"

Mr. BOWERS. If it is necessary to build some small outhouses or something of that kind, no question will be raised by the Comptroller in the payment of the account.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true, is it, of all these new items?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not your purpose to do any new building?

Mr. BOWERS. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless it becomes necessary to erect some small building.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; so there can be no question about the payment of the account.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these special appropriations, then, for the purpose of repairing buildings that you now have?

Mr. BOWERS. We can not repair them under this.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, so far as you can give us any information, the purpose of these special appropriations—

Mr. BOWERS. In one case it is for the purpose of constructing a lobster pond.

The CHAIRMAN. And extending the pond system at Spearfish, S. Dak.?

Mr. BOWERS. Yes. And, then, in Alaska it is necessary to have some new buildings for the superintendent and our laborers. We must have a place for them to occupy. In some instances they are out 40 or 50 miles from a town.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understood you to say that you were building a wharf at Boothbay Harbor.

Mr. BOWERS. Yes, sir; that will cost about \$2,000 or \$2,500.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does this \$20,000 for fish hatcheries in Alaska mean a new hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. No, sir; only completion of those already authorized. The \$25,000 item is for a salt-water station on the Pacific coast.

Mr. SMITH. You do not mean that this hatchery is in the Philippines, do you?

Mr. BOWERS. I mean that this embraces the coast of Oregon, Washington, and California.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new project, is it?

Mr. BOWERS. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, the authority for it will have to come from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, will it not?

Mr. BOWERS. It has not been necessary heretofore. They put on one in the House at Tupelo, and the rest have been put on in the Senate as amendments to this bill, or by express statutes authorizing their construction.

Mr. BOWERS. I think if the object of this hatchery was explained to Congress that there would be no difficulty about the appropriation, but I would like to state here that there is not a salt-water station at present on the Pacific coast. The cod question there is becoming an important one. If there was a salt-water station there, it would be possible to introduce the lobster on the Pacific coast. It is an easy proposition to transport from two to five or ten million lobster eggs out there, but it is a hard proposition to send two or three hundred live lobsters.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you any oysters out there?

Mr. BOWERS. None of any consequence. They have some up along the coast of Washington.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In regard to this item for fish hatcheries in Alaska, I would like to know whether that means the erection of a new hatchery?

Mr. BOWERS. No. You made an appropriation several years ago of \$50,000 for the construction of one or more hatcheries. I have virtually completed one hatchery, and I have saved money enough, I think, to build the other. This means, more than anything else, the buildings for the superintendent of fish culture, the laborers, the cook, etc., at the existing hatcheries.

SATURDAY, January 26, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD M. DAWSON, CHIEF CLERK, INTERIOR DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. JAMES BERRALL, SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION, FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is for repairs of buildings, Interior Department. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$12,500, the same as the current appropriation for this purpose. Do you need \$12,500 next year?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What repairs have you deemed necessary to be made in the next fiscal year?

Mr. DAWSON. Just the ordinary repairs, which include also the repairs to heating and lighting apparatus for the three buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings do you repair out of this fund?

Mr. DAWSON. The old post-office building, the Patent Office, and the Pension Building.

ELEVATOR, OLD POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the elevator of the old Post-Office Department building.

Mr. DAWSON. I do not know that I can add anything to my letter which is printed as a note. We only have one small elevator at the south entrance to the building.

The CHAIRMAN. I have discovered that in going to that building frequently.

Mr. DAWSON. From the north entrance, F street, you have either to climb the stairs or go the entire length of the building to the present elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. If an elevator is put in there, and the building enlarged by building several stories on top of it, would this elevator shaft be utilized then in the higher building?

Mr. DAWSON. If additions are made to the building the proposed elevator would be just as available.

The CHAIRMAN. I have heard it suggested that several stories could be put on top of the old Post-Office building.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, I could show you a sketch that was made at the time Mr. Howe was postmaster-general, contemplating two additional stories to that building. It would add very much to the appearance of the building, besides increasing the capacity.

Mr. SMITH. That building is much lower now than the Patent Office and Interior Department proper, and would make it more nearly correspond.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever had an estimate of the cost?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimated cost?

Mr. DAWSON. I don't remember the figures, but I can get them for you.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say that if the building is raised, the elevator-shaft that would be constructed for the use of the new elevator would be available for the other building, because the elevator would be located in the part of the building that would have to have an elevator.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the ground area of the building?

Mr. DAWSON. I can not tell you; it occupies half a block.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter stating the ground area of the building, the number of square feet and space there is in the building now, the number of square feet in the event of the proposed improvement, and what that improvement consists of and the estimated cost.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir, I will do so.

Mr. TAYLOR. How do you make only a half a block of it; it is bounded by four streets?

Mr. DAWSON. The block between Seventh and Eighth streets is about half the size of the ordinary block. It is one block on the plan of the city, but it is a very short block from Seventh to Eighth street.

Mr. TAYLOR. But it is the whole block.

Mr. DAWSON. It is the whole block, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the available space in the Patent Office of the Interior Department could be used if that terrace or embankment was taken away from the F street side; how much more space would it provide, giving light and air?

Mr. DAWSON. I don't think the terrace is wide enough to provide another tier of rooms without darkening the present rooms.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the terrace itself darken a great deal of space in the building that could be utilized if it was taken away?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir. We have rooms along that side on the street floor. If the terrace was removed there would not be any increase of space that would be available for offices.

Mr. SMITH. When we go into the Interior Department we do not go down any steps, but go in from the street and take an elevator up from the basement.

Mr. DAWSON. Not on the Seventh and F street sides. That is the lowest floor of the building.

Mr. SMITH. If you remove the dirt from that side, that whole side would then be above ground, would it not?

Mr. DAWSON. Yes. I don't think, however, we could put more rooms there than there are at present that would be available for offices.

Mr. SMITH. It would be the height of the present story, would it not? The present story is out of the ground.

Mr. DAWSON. It is out of the ground, partly.

Mr. SMITH. You do not take any steps now to go in.

Mr. DAWSON. You go up some steps to get in the building.

Mr. SMITH. But the story that has the dirt piled up against it is all out of ground, or would be if it was leveled down to the street.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes, sir.

NEW FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 174 at the bottom is an item that is resubmitted. In connection with that item is document No. 358, which is very full in its explanation. Are there any conditions in regard to the Freedmen's Hospital building that were not presented to the committee at the last session and bearing on the question of whether this appropriation should be made?

Mr. DAWSON. No, sir; the conditions are the same.

The CHAIRMAN. This simply increases the limit of cost \$178,644.

Mr. DAWSON. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it that they do not go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to have the limit of cost increased, which is the legislative committee?

Mr. DAWSON. Do you think that should be the plan?

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only way it can be done. This is subject to a point of order. This committee is not a legislative committee.

Mr. DAWSON. This appropriation is asked for to complete the heating and lighting and grading and other items, as stated in the letter of the secretary, printed as a note. It is not asked for to increase the appropriation for the building proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is the nurse's home, the stable and morgue, engine room, and brick smokestack. It certainly must have been included in the original limit of cost, because they could not get along without those things.

Mr. DAWSON. Mr. Berrall, the superintendent of construction, is more familiar with that, and if you would like to ask in regard to any details, I think he can give them to you.

The CHAIRMAN. We went over that testimony very fully before with Mr. Berrall and Mr. Warfield also; but there are some of these things, I suppose, that properly belong to the equipment, which were not included in the original.

Mr. BERRALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Those things are the ones that we might consider.

Mr. BERRALL. This is desired to be made immediately available in order to install the heating plant. We can not finish the work now under contract.

The CHAIRMAN. This amounts to \$18,494.50, including brick smokestack at a cost of \$2,500.

Mr. BERRALL. Yes; we want that because we can not put the interior woodwork in the building until we can get some means of drying the building out. It is of fireproof construction and is naturally rather damp.

Mr. SMITH. I thought this note here indicated that you had the heating apparatus covered by the existing appropriation.

Mr. BERRALL. Part of it was; the heating ducts which are behind the plastering; that is installed, and part of the steam piping, but not the blowers and heating coils.

Mr. SMITH. Here is what you say:

This includes the sewers, drainage, water pipes, heating ducts, one boiler, and steam pipes for direct radiation, and steam radiators.

Mr. BERRALL. That is in the new building now.

Mr. SMITH. Have you got the boiler, the ducts, the steam pipes, and the steam radiators?

Mr. BERRALL. Those steam radiators are radiators that go in the windows of the operating rooms; there are only three of them. The apparatus for heating the building is what is called the indirect system, where the air is blown over the heating coils, then through the ducts into the different rooms.

Mr. SMITH. You stated in the note that it included a boiler house. Did you mean that you included a boiler house and not a smokestack?

Mr. BERRALL. Yes, sir; it is this way. They have the boiler house, and the provision was made to put up an iron smokestack; but we want to get the thermostatic regulation in before the plaster is put up, and we made a change in the contract by leaving out the stack until we got the rest of the steam plant in. This thermostatic piping is to go in before the plaster is up, so it was considered best to put that in at the time rather than to put up the iron smokestack. All this piping is to go in behind the finished work in the building.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at the estimated cost of the completion of the heating plant, including the smokestack?

Mr. BERRALL. That was figured up from the original bids.

The CHAIRMAN. How high is your smokestack?

Mr. BERRALL. Ninety feet high.

The CHAIRMAN. How many brick will be used in the construction of it?

Mr. BERRALL. Well, I could not tell you offhand without figuring it up, but I think it comes somewhere around 70,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is common brick sell ng for here?

Mr. BERRALL. It runs to \$8 and \$9 a thousand at the present time.

Mr. SMITH. Are you building this smokestack with common brick?

Mr. BERRALL. It is common brick, but selected common brick.

Mr. SMITH. Is it straight brick or curved brick?

Mr. BERRALL. Straight brick; in fact, all the buildings are built of common brick. This selected brick costs \$9.50 a thousand.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you invited bids for the furnishing of these different items in connection with the heating plant?

Mr. BERRALL. No, not yet. This figure was made up from the previous bids.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the last item of \$4,429.50 do you estimate for superintendent's and architect's fees?

Mr. BERRALL. Well, the architect's fee is 5 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Five per cent on the \$18,000, do you mean?

Mr. BERRALL. No; on the \$14,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything more you want to present to the committee on this subject?

Mr. BERRALL. No. If you cannot make this immediately available I do not see that we can do anything more. In fact, the whole appropriation ought to be made, or so we could have had it by this time.

The CHAIRMAN. All the buildings are completed now, are they?

Mr. BERRALL. Four wings and the administration building and the boiler house completed. But the slope of the ground is such that surface water from the rear runs through the back of the buildings, and there is no way to keep that out. There has been no money appropriated for grading, and this water in the time of storm runs down into the basement and floods it, damaging things more or less.

Mr. SMITH. You do not have in contemplation in connection with this \$178,000 the building of any additional wings contemplated by your main plan?

Mr. BERRALL. No; the only thing contemplated is the nurse's home.

Mr. SMITH. How many additional wings did your plans call for?

Mr. BERRALL. I have never seen any plans that called for more than four wings. There were a lot of plans submitted at one time, but this plan that was accepted only included four wings. That makes eight wards in a two-story building.

Mr. SMITH. I was unable to understand why it was suggested that they cut it down to the administration building, and wings 1, 2, 3, and 4, if there were no more wings contemplated.

Mr. BERRALL. Here is a complete plat showing what is contemplated [exhibiting map to members of the committee].

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in your estimate on page 175 for buildings

in nurse's home, stable and morgue, engine room, and brick smoke-stack, the latter \$1,000.

Mr. BERRALL. Those figures were originally made up by the architects, and I did not question them myself.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not know but that was another smokestack.

Mr. BERRALL. No; that is the same. But when I made up this figure for the \$18,000, including that brick stack, I found we could not possibly build it for \$1,000, and I made estimates myself and got figures from the general contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by an estimate of \$2,000 for engine room?

Mr. BERRALL. That is the extension to the present boiler house. We have only provided now for a boiler house; there is no engine room.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a boiler house without an engine room?

Mr. BERRALL. Yes, sir. I had to cut it down. It was figured that we might take electric power from the local heating and lighting company, which supplies electric power and light, but in this \$178,000 asked for, a power plant of our own was contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate here of \$18,000 includes a brick smokestack, heating coils and blowers, motors for blowers, steam pipe, pumps, valves, traps, etc., pipe coverings, and thermostatic regulation. To what extent, if this item is allowed, will that furnish the hospital building with the heating capacity that is necessary for those buildings?

Mr. BERRALL. That is figured to furnish the heat for the four-ward wing buildings and the administration building, steam for the engine, the laundry, and all those purposes; also the pipe therefor. It includes the fans for blowing hot air through the ducts.

The CHAIRMAN. I see on page 175 of the bill before you that you have there for the heating plant one boiler, steam-pipe system, pipe covering, ventilating system, thermostatic regulation, heating coils, and so forth, \$16,965. Does that cover the sum that is covered in this Document No. 358?

Mr. BERRALL. Yes, sir; that is practically the same thing. But you see we have increased it on the smokestack \$1,500; and there are other items in that that I found would cost more than figured two years ago. Besides you see there are contingencies, superintendence, and so forth worked in with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your purpose is to have only one heating plant for all the buildings?

Mr. BERRALL. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. And the one referred to here in the document, costing \$14,065, will furnish you a heating plant of sufficient capacity to meet the requirements of all these buildings?

Mr. BERRALL. Yes, sir.

WEDNESDAY, *January 30, 1907.*

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

STATEMENT OF MR. GEORGE F. POLLOCK, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, GENERAL LAND OFFICE, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. GEORGE W. CLARVOE, EXAMINER DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pollock, you are the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in this bill under your jurisdiction is on page 176: "Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers," \$565,000. Your estimate for the coming fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation. The salaries paid to registers and receivers are fixed by law?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir. The maximum is fixed by law.

The CHAIRMAN. And the minimum is the least amount of the fees allowed by law below the maximum?

Mr. POLLOCK. The minimum is fixed also by law.

Mr. CLARVOE. A salary of \$500 a year is allowed and fees and commissions are additional. In no case can the salary, fees, and commissions exceed \$3,000. This estimate is based on the expenditures of the prior year.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not contemplate establishing any new land offices for the next fiscal year?

Mr. POLLOCK. Congress only can establish new land districts. A bill is now pending in Congress for the creation of a new district in northeastern Montana, the land office to be at Glasgow. This district is to be created out of a portion of the present Great Falls district, which district is over 400 miles long.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you abolished any during the last fiscal year?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, we abolished eight local land offices during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, viz: The offices at Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Kingfisher, Okla.; Prescott, Ariz.; Ashland, Wis.; Eau Claire, Wis.; Sidney, Nebr.; Stockton, Cal.; Mangum, Okla.

The CHAIRMAN. The total fees and commissions collected by registers and receivers and covered into the Treasury during the fiscal year 1906, exclusive of receipts from cash sales, amounted to \$1,642,488.56, and the amount appropriated to reimburse or pay the registers and receivers the amount allowed by law was \$563,262.01, which left a net revenue to the Government of \$1,079,226.55. Was that net revenue paid into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund, or was it paid in to the credit of the reclamation fund?

Mr. CLARVOE. That was paid in to the credit of the general fund, and then placed to the credit of the reclamation fund. All fees and commissions and cash sales of land affected by the irrigation act are credited to the reclamation fund. Of course some of that money there was derived from fees and commissions in States other than those covered by the reclamation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Then this entire amount, \$1,079,226.55, was not all carried over to the credit of the reclamation fund, for I assume that some of it at least was received in States where there was no reclamation work going on?

Mr. CLARVOE. Exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that \$1,079,226.55 was not carried over?

Mr. CLARVOE. Practically 80 per cent or 85 per cent of it went to the reclamation fund. The exact amount of fees and commissions that went to the fund was \$1,039,843.33, or 96 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. And that was in addition to cash sales received in the reclamation States from the sale of Government land?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us the aggregate that was received, including the amount that was received as fees paid to the registers and receivers, and what amount of the aggregate was carried to the reclamation fund?

Mr. CLARVOE. The total of cash sales and fees and commissions during the year ending June 30, 1906, was \$6,528,477.38.

The CHAIRMAN. Did that include the fees?

Mr. CLARVOE. The fees and commissions and receipts from cash sales. The aggregate receipts of the entire service, including timber-depredation fees, sales of timber, and sale of old Government material, and transcripts of copies of records and plats, made an aggregate of \$7,585,523.90, including also the receipts from the sales of Indian lands; but the receipts from the cash sales of public lands, fees, and commissions was \$6,528,477.38.

Mr. POLLOCK. And it is from that fund that the reclamation service receives its quota?

The CHAIRMAN. That is, from the cash sales and fees and commissions?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not receive any from the other miscellaneous receipts?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The reclamation fund participates only in the receipts and fees and commissions and cash sales of public lands in the reclamation States?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law in terms give to the registers and receivers these fees, or is that the construction of the Department?

Mr. POLLOCK. No. The law in terms fixes the fees and commissions. Section 2238 of the Revised Statutes does that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, does the reclamation law in terms give to the reclamation fund the excess of receipts and commissions received by the registers and receivers?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It does so in terms?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, in words. They are entitled to the excess fees and commissions paid to the local officers and the entire cash receipts. That is expressly provided in the reclamation act.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose there was a deficit in the fees and commissions?

Mr. CLARVOE. Then the reclamation fund would receive no credit on account of fees and commissions.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much has been received as fees and commissions and from the cash sales of public lands in the reclamation States since the law went into effect, and carried over to the reclamation fund?

Mr. POLLOCK. In the Commissioner's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, on page 125, there is a table showing the amount covered into the Treasury to the credit of the reclamation fund from sales of public lands and fees and commissions under the act of June 17, 1902, 32 Statutes at Large, 388. It gives the amount and the States affected for the years ending June 30, 1904, and June 30, 1905, and the total for five years ending June 30, 1905. The showing has not been made up for the year 1906.

Mr. CLARVOE. But we know practically what it is. It is about \$350,000 in excess of the receipts for 1905—(exact amount, \$360,821.11.)

Mr. POLLOCK. Which was \$4,805,515.39. The total for the five years ending June 30, 1905, was \$28,076,108.02.

The CHAIRMAN. And the receipts for the fiscal year 1906, which have been credited to that fund, and which you say aggregate about \$350,000 in excess of 1905—

Mr. POLLOCK. Which was \$4,805,515.39—

The CHAIRMAN. Would make it in the neighborhood of over \$33,000,000. (Exact amount, \$33,242,444.52.)

Mr. CLARVOE. We are now adjusting the accounts for 1906. Those accounts can not be stated until they are all completed and adjusted and audited by the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. The act was passed in 1902?

Mr. POLLOCK. June 17, 1902.

Mr. CLARVOE. And it applied also to the year 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$33,000,000 has been expended?

Mr. CLARVOE. That is a matter that comes entirely under the Geological Survey. The Land Office is simply charged with carrying the receipts from the sales of public lands into the Treasury and crediting them to the reclamation fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Land Office receiving any money from the sale of land in any reclamation district? Do you know whether any reclamation plant or irrigation plant has yet been completed and is in operation?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not answer that. I do not know the status of the projects.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Land Office received any returns under the reclamation act?

Mr. POLLOCK. There have been no receipts under reclamation projects; that is, for lands within reclamation projects.

The CHAIRMAN. When lands are sold within the limits of a reclamation project the receipts from the sale of those lands come to the Land Office, do they?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, to the local land offices.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those receipts carried over to the Reclamation Service?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir. They are still carried over. That is a continual thing.

The CHAIRMAN. How are those lands disposed of within a reclamation district, or within the limits of a reclamation project?

Mr. POLLOCK. The lands are disposed of under the homestead laws.

The CHAIRMAN. The fee passes from the Government to the purchaser, or do they pay water rates to the Government?

Mr. POLLOCK. They pay in annual installments, or will have to pay in annual installments, the cost of the reclamation projects, in addition to the purchase price of the land.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF LAND OFFICES.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is contingent expenses of land offices. Your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$225,000, the same as the current appropriation. Has this appropriation for 1906, in the same amount, been entirely exhausted?

Mr. POLLOCK. It is being rapidly exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. The 1906 appropriation?

Mr. POLLOCK. There was \$225,000 appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, if any of it, remains unexpended?

Mr. POLLOCK. \$2,327.30.

Mr. CLARVOE. Practically all the bills have not been settled. There are little bills, freight bills, and so forth, that pass through the Quartermaster's office and will practically wipe out that balance. An appropriation is good until three years after it went into effect, and that appropriation is good until 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. The balance remaining over in September after the expiration of the fiscal year is turned into the Treasury of the United States, subject to any liabilities properly created during the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes; properly incurred within that year.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only for that purpose that the appropriation remains available for three years from the beginning of the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Clarvoe tells me that the accounts show that practically no balance remains in any of those appropriations after the bills have all been received.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a special or supplemental estimate here of \$20,000 under this head for the fiscal year 1907. What is the necessity for that?

Mr. POLLOCK. It is to supply the necessary clerical help at the different land offices on account of the great increase in the entries of public lands and the consolidation of the offices, especially the increase in the number of entries being made in the different land districts.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this require an increase in the clerical force in these offices?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did the necessity for this additional \$20,000 for the fiscal year 1907 first make itself manifest in the Department?

Mr. POLLOCK. As soon as the returns for the first quarter of the present fiscal year were received.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of that necessity, why do you estimate for the fiscal year 1908 only the same amount that you had for the fiscal year 1907?

Mr. POLLOCK. An estimate for the appropriation for the fiscal year 1908 was transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior before the General Land Office was fully aware of the great increase in business at the different local land offices for the first three months of this fiscal year. Had we been advised in advance we would have submitted an estimate for \$250,000, which will be necessary for contingent expenses of local land offices for the fiscal year 1908. Unless the item is included in the sundry civil bill now before the committee, it will undoubtedly be necessary to ask next Congress for an additional appropriation of \$20,000 or \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate that the entries are going to continue to increase if the people of this country are not able to get their patents until investigated by special agents or detectives?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir. I think the entries will increase. The vacant land is being rapidly taken up.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this land located, principally, that is being taken up now?

Mr. POLLOCK. Well, I can not give you any general idea, but I can cite instances; South Dakota, also North Dakota. By the way, there is one new land office, Williston, N. Dak., that had to be taken from the Minot district. A great increase is found in those localities; also in New Mexico, especially the Clayton district; also the Roswell district. The Clayton district has a large area of so-called arid land, and the rainfall, as I understand, has been so encouraging recently as to induce a great many persons to make entry of that land.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had a couple of years of drought, the business of the Land Office would fall off. Does the Government own much land in Oklahoma?

Mr. POLLOCK. The area of unappropriated and unreserved public land in the different States and Territories is shown by the Commissioner's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1906, and it shows that Oklahoma had 83,589 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all the vacant land you have in Oklahoma?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes. It is stated here at 83,589 acres on July 1, 1906.

Mr. CLARVOE. It is practically all included in Indian reservations. (Reference is made to the 480,000 acres of grazing and 25,000 acres of wood reserve lands in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations.)

The CHAIRMAN. There are not many Indian reservations in Oklahoma. How many land offices have you out there?

Mr. POLLOCK. By Section 12, Statehood Act, approved June 16, 1906, Congress granted 1,050,000 acres for the State of Oklahoma, as a matter of fact; and as I recall it, we showed about that time, along in June, that there was less than a million acres of vacant land in Oklahoma. The grant practically disposes of the unappropriated lands in the State. There are five land districts in Oklahoma.

The CHAIRMAN. There are five land districts in the Territory of Oklahoma?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not include Indian Territory?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir. The Land Office has no jurisdiction over lands in the Indian Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. You can find out and put in how many?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes; five, see correction above. The Woodward district in Oklahoma constitutes that public land strip between Texas and Kansas. Prior to the grant by Section 12, Statehood Act, it comprised something like 600,000 or 700,000 acres, all of which have been included in the selections under said act.

The CHAIRMAN. I merely wanted to find out how much land in these different Territories and States we have that would be subject to increased entries in the next fiscal year.

Mr. POLLOCK. I will get that, Mr. Chairman, and insert it.

The aggregate area in the different Territories and States subject to increased entries is as follows:

	Acres.
Colorado.....	28, 472, 033
Idaho.....	30, 989, 840
Kansas.....	480, 439
Montana.....	51, 398, 631
Nevada.....	61, 204, 087
New Mexico.....	49, 890, 637
North Dakota.....	4, 033, 871
South Dakota.....	8, 673, 727
Utah.....	38, 279, 631
Washington.....	6, 260, 980
Wyoming.....	36, 726, 337
Total	316, 410 213

EXPENSES OF DEPOSITING PUBLIC MONEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of depositing public moneys." You estimate \$500 in excess of your current appropriation.

Mr. POLLOCK. I wish to call attention in that item of expenses of depositing public moneys to that provision on page 178, where it says:

For expenses of depositing money received from the disposal of public lands by registered mail, bank exchange, or otherwise, as may be directed by the Secretary of the Interior, and under rules to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. This paragraph was changed in the last sundry civil act on the recommendation of the committee. The depositing of public money or shipping it by express was then given as the reason why an increased amount was asked for under this head, or there was a deficiency for the fiscal year 1905, on the ground, it was claimed, that the expense of transportation by express was so high; and we concluded that if the money was transported by registered mail or sent by bank exchange it could be done with very much less, and we accordingly reduced the appropriation. Has the Secretary made any direction as to that?

Mr. CLARVOE. No, sir; for that is in conflict with a prior law, and the Acting Secretary of the Treasury called the attention of the Secretary of the Interior to the matter by letter dated June 4, 1906, shortly after the item made its appearance on the report of the sundry civil bill from the committee. That letter was written under date of June 4, 1906, from the Treasury Department to the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the prior law governing the method of depositing public moneys. It is a matter entirely within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and he states in that letter that it conflicts with prior laws and does not repeal those laws.

The CHAIRMAN. I beg leave to differ from the Secretary of the Treasury as to its not repealing so much of the previous law as controls and governs the deposit of public moneys received from the sale of public lands.

Mr. POLLOCK. He says:

This proposed legislation is apparently in conflict with existing law; it does not in words repeal, modify, or amend the provisions of sections 3639, 3651, and 5490 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Instructions on this subject have been issued by this Department from time immemorial under the laws relating to the general duties of the Secretary of the Treasury: see sections 248 and 251 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reproduced from the acts of Congress approved September 2, 1789, May 8, 1792, March 3, 1849, and others, and it would lead to confusion and embarrassment if two heads of Department issued separate conflicting instructions on the same subject.

Respectfully.

H. A. TAYLOR. *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN. Well, then, it has not been complied with because of the fear on the part of the Treasury Department that its jurisdiction might be invaded by the Interior Department? That is about in substance what it is. You do not need to answer the question. But this being as much of a law as the other, as the statute, and having been passed subsequent to the enactment of the statute which the Secretary says it is in conflict with, this does repeal the prior statute, not in terms, but in effect. It repeals so much of the law as governs the deposit of the public moneys received from the sale of public lands. Now, if the Secretary of the Interior directs that instead of this money being sent by express it is to be sent by bank exchange or registered mail, and if that would be subject to regulation by the Secretary of the Treasury, there would not be any confusion that I can see, and there would be a considerable saving of expense. We can add after there the words, "notwithstanding any law to the contrary."

As a matter of good administration don't you think economy would thereby result in the transportation of moneys received from the sale of public lands?

Mr. POLLOCK. Well, Mr. Chairman, I think as a business proposition the committee's position is correct. Mr. Clarvoe here suggests, though, that it would be risky to send money by registered mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you aware that the banks of this country are transporting hundreds of thousands of dollars by registered mail every day?

Mr. CLARVOE. In case of loss the Government is the loser.

The CHAIRMAN. The risk is certainly a minimum one; otherwise individuals and corporations would not take it, because they run the risk of losing their money just as the Government would run the risk of losing its money. At a land office if the register and receiver should go and get a draft—

Mr. CLARVOE. Bank exchange is expressly forbidden by the Revised Statutes, and a penalty is provided if any man exchanges his money in a manner other than in the way provided for by the Secretary of the Treasury and the authorized methods governing the deposit of public moneys. There is a penalty attached to that. That is stated in the letter of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is as old as the Government. It is in all the State governments that I know of.

Mr. CLARVOE. The manner of handling the public funds is a matter entirely with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Land Office has to follow out instructions issued by that Department and see that the local land officers comply with it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That does not apply now after the passage of this law. This is a repeal pro tanto of that law.

Mr. CLARVOE. The Acting Secretary of the Treasury says not.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The Secretary of the Treasury is mistaken. This is the law of the United States for the transportation of these moneys. No man would be liable to a penalty by sending money through bank exchange under this law.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why not?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Because this law repeals the former law.

Mr. TAYLOR. This law does not authorize how it shall be sent.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; it mentions several ways, all of which, of course, are legal now.

Mr. TAYLOR. Oh, yes; I was not sure of that repeal. It was not in express terms.

DEPREDACTIONS ON PUBLIC TIMBER, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 179, "Depredations on public timber, protecting public lands, and settlement of claims for swamp lands and swamp-land indemnity," \$250,000, which is the amount of the current appropriation. In that connection you have a supplemental estimate here for \$500,000 in addition, to be made immediately available, making a total estimate for this of three-quarters of a million dollars, or \$750,000. This supplemental estimate was sent to Congress subsequent to and in consequence of the first Executive Order, or order of the President, suspending the issuance of patents of all entries until investigated by a special agent. Since that time I understand he has modified his order. Now, in consequence of the modification, will the same amount of money be required as would have been required under the original order?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; for the reason that the modification is limited to entries prior to its date.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a copy of the order?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give it to the stenographer and let him put it in the record? Read it, please.

Mr. POLLOCK. (Reads:)

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, January 25, 1907.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: To prevent the fraud now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States, I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government; but the following shall be excepted from the force of this order:

(1) All claims which have heretofore been examined on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government whose report is found satisfactory.

(2) All claims where heretofore an officer of the Government other than officers authorized to take final proof, shall have been present at the taking of final proof to cross-examine claimant and witnesses, if such proof is found satisfactory.

(3) All claims where claimant's compliance with law has been established by contest or other regular adverse proceedings.

(4) Entries which may have been confirmed by virtue of any act of Congress.

(5) Selections and entries in which no residence or improvement is required by law, when the lands embraced therein are, strictly speaking, in agricultural districts, or when their character has been fixed by investigation and classification made in accordance with law.

(6) Cases of reissuance of patents because of some clerical error occurring in the patent heretofore issued.

(7) All Indian allotments which have been regularly approved in accordance with instructions of the Secretary of the Interior.

You will issue all necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

This order is in lieu of my order of December 13, 1906.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The CHAIRMAN. Then these exceptions will not reduce the amount of work required under the original order?

Mr. POLLOCK. It will not reduce it to any considerable degree. As you will notice, the first two items—

The CHAIRMAN. Why will it not reduce it? Is it because there are no entries that have heretofore been examined by officers of the Government other than those designated by law to examine them—that is, other than the registers and receivers?

Mr. POLLOCK. Oh, yes. The field force now provided for is constantly engaged in the examination of claims on the ground and before the officers provided by law for final proofs, and they are submitting their reports as rapidly as they can complete them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the present force authorized by law or Executive order?

Mr. POLLOCK. It is authorized by this act. You will notice the particularly effective wording of the act—

To meet the expenses of protecting timber on the public lands, and for the more efficient execution of the law and rules relating to the cutting thereof; of protecting public lands from illegal and fraudulent entry or appropriation, and of adjusting claims for swamp lands, and indemnity for swamp lands, hundred and thousand dollars: *Provided*, That agents and others employed under this appropriation shall be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, and allowed per diem, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, in lieu of subsistence, at a rate not exceeding three dollars per day each and actual necessary expenses for transportation, including necessary sleeping-car fares.

Under that provision we have a force of approximately 75 agents at work throughout the public-land States in the investigation of claims and examination and instruction of claimants.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases do they examine in a year?

Mr. POLLOCK. We received during the year ending June 30, 1906, according to the annual report, 4,197 reports from agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Final reports?

Mr. POLLOCK. They might become final, and they might not. They might be reports which the office would not accept as final. I could not call them final reports, but they would be final as far as the agent was concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. How many do you say?

Mr. POLLOCK. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven.

The CHAIRMAN. Four thousand one hundred and ninety-seven reports by the agents numbering 75 employed out of this appropriation?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state how many receipts for public land were issued during the last fiscal year that would be affected by this Executive order?

Mr. POLLOCK. The first page of the Commissioner's report shows the different forms of entries under which the public lands entered during that year were disposed of. It shows private entries, public auction, preemption, timber, and stone, mineral entries, coal land, and all other kinds of entries and selections. (See also pages 190 and 191 of the Commissioner's Annual Report.)

The CHAIRMAN. All of which would be affected by the Executive order?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the aggregate?

Mr. POLLOCK. Not all would be affected by this modification of the order, because there would be a large number of those purely agricultural districts as distinguished from mineral districts.

The CHAIRMAN. Those in the agricultural districts would be only where they would not be required to make any improvements, where the entrymen were not required to make any improvement on the land?

Mr. POLLOCK. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. I can not imagine any entries in an agricultural district that would not—

Mr. POLLOCK. Entries and selections; different classes of existing scrip, additional scrip. It would not constitute a very large amount, but there would still be a considerable amount of this class. Take the lands in Oklahoma. The lands selected by the Territory constitute, if the entire amount provided by the act is supplied, over a million acres.

The CHAIRMAN. The Territory would not make a selection of 160 acres. It would be a selection in one general selection.

Mr. POLLOCK. That is true, but it might not be excepted from the examination.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to get at is approximately the final proceedings in the entry and selection of public lands that would be affected by this Executive order.

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not give any definite answer to that. I can best state it by showing the amount of public land selected and entered last year. The area sold for cash was 1,774,341.63 acres. The area of miscellaneous entries was 17,571,102.53. The area of Indian lands was 85,743.31 acres; making a total of 19,431,187.47 acres.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is some link in this thing that I can not get. The difference is too great—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pollock, could you give us approximately the number of individual entries made in the last fiscal year?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can give you them by classes. The table on page 190 of the Commissioner's report shows the number of final entries by classes and the number of original entries. For instance, the number of private cash entries was 354, mostly in Missouri; timber and stone entries, 5,037; mineral entries, 1,508; desert land entries, 1,242; commuted homesteads, 9,765; coal lands, 244; final homesteads, 25,546. These are the leading entries. These, with the other classes to which I have not referred, but which are mentioned here, aggregate 56,602 final entries.

The CHAIRMAN. Now those final entries are all affected by the Executive order unless they fall within the limited exceptions made in the modified order?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And is that about the average number of entries running over a period of years, for several years now?

Mr. POLLOCK. Let us compare the year 1905 with the year 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. One moment before you leave this: The original entry is not affected by the Executive order?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, it might be.

The CHAIRMAN. Would these inspectors be required to make an investigation before the final proof had been made?

Mr. POLLOCK. They could do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it contemplated that they will do it?

Mr. POLLOCK. Well, it is, for the reason that it will give the entry-men instruction and warning. The inspectors are not only expected, as I understand it, to detect and be, as you call them, detectives, but they are expected to instruct, to tell the public land claimants what their duties are—what the law requires in the initiation of claims and in a continuation of those claims under the law.

Mr. SMITH. Would they not be as tender about venturing opinions in advance as the office here in Washington is?

Mr. POLLOCK. They can tell them what the law is. We issued a circular, for instance, known as the circular of August 4, 1906—a pamphlet giving in outline the duties of homestead claimants. They can hand them that pamphlet and they can tell them in a general way.

Mr. SMITH. Your office itself is loathe to venture opinions in advance on hypothetical questions?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes; and they are expected to be equally careful.

Mr. SMITH. They must be careful in not going into too much detail with a man?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, that is true; but the general lines under which a homesteader must proceed are clearly defined.

Mr. SMITH. The law is not clearly defined in the minds of the uneducated and untutored.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you make a comparison of the entries between the fiscal year 1905 and the fiscal year 1906?

Mr. POLLOCK. The total number in 1905, final and original, was 154,006; in 1906 it was 185,113. The area covered by the entries in 1905 was 17,056,622; the area covered by the year 1906 was 19,431,187. The number of entries made in 1906 over those made in 1905 was 31,107, an increase of twenty and one one-fifth per cent. The increased area of 1906 over that of 1905 is 2,374,565, an increased percentage of 13.9 per cent. The moneys received in 1905 were \$6,928,196; in 1906, \$7,496,010, an increase of \$567,814, or an increase of eight and one-fifth per cent. We can give you that now to show you the necessity for this \$20,000 additional for contingent expenses of land offices.

The CHAIRMAN. That shows the necessity.

Mr. POLLOCK. I want to give you another. In the first quarter of the fiscal year 1906 there were 42,487 entries made, covering an area of 4,506,292 acres. In the first quarter of the fiscal year 1907 the entries were 55,315, covering an area of 5,934,154 acres, an increase between those two quarters of 30 1-5 per cent in the number of entries made, and 31 2-3 per cent in the area covered, and 40 per cent in the fees and money received.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have enough left of this appropriation to run you up until the last quarter?

Mr. POLLOCK. We are rapidly encroaching on the allotment for this quarter.

Mr. CLARVOE. We have a balance now of \$53,894——

Mr. POLLOCK. For the rest of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the \$20,000 additional, if made immediately available in this bill, be sufficient to meet the increased demands of the service?

Mr. POLLOCK. We think so. In regard to that question whether \$20,000 is sufficient, we have figured it out as close as we can, and we have run behind \$10,000 in the last six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Ten thousand dollars behind in the last six months?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the way you arrive at the deficiency in this appropriation?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Pollock, how many agents do you contemplate employing with this additional \$500,000? How many can you employ with this additional \$500,000?

Mr. POLLOCK. We figure it about 150 agents.

The CHAIRMAN. That would give you an inspection force of 225.

Mr. POLLOCK. I beg your pardon; with the present inspection force, 75 additional. That would be 150 in all.

The CHAIRMAN. One hundred and fifty in all?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is their compensation?

Mr. POLLOCK. The compensation runs from \$1,200 per annum to \$1,800 per annum, with an inspector at \$2,000. In addition to that they get \$3 a day, as provided in the bill, in lieu of subsistence.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That would require from \$180,000 to \$270,000, according to whether they were paid \$1,200 or \$1,800 each. What would the balance of this \$750,000 be expended for? You are asking for \$250,000, and then for \$500,000 additional in a special document.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for \$750,000 for 150 inspectors, and you have heretofore had \$250,000, out of which you have employed 75 inspectors?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. He asks that the \$500,000 be available for the year 1907 as well as 1908, so that is a distribution over eighteen months.

Mr. POLLOCK. I say, approximately, 150 agents. The expenses of an agent now exceed \$3,000 a year. They have increased somewhat since we have organized the force and organized divisions and put one clerk in a division. There are a number of agents in a district. We figure that 150 agents would be practically as much as we could expect; it would greatly aid us in carrying out the President's order.

The CHAIRMAN. Will these additional 75 inspectors be taken from the eligible roll under a civil service examination, or will they be appointed independently of the civil service rules?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have no information on that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this Executive order issued upon the recommendation of the Land Office?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not say as to that, the President referred to the order in his message to Congress in regard to the land laws.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you taken it into consideration, or do you know whether the President or the Interior Department took into consideration, the effect of this order upon land titles in the public-land States and the inconvenience and trouble that would be occasioned to entrymen, who have acted in good faith, in consequence of the delay they will encounter in getting the final proofs or final patents?

Mr. POLLOCK. Of course, Mr. Chairman, I could not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You are aware, are you not, that when the final receipt is issued the banks of the West, in the public-land States, loan money on the final receipt with as much confidence as though the entryman had a patent?

Mr. POLLOCK. I am aware of that, Mr. Chairman, and on that very point you will notice the President's order now provides that no final certificate shall issue until that examination is made, for the very purpose of preventing, it seems to me, or having the effect of saving innocent purchasers under final certificates from getting questionable title.

The CHAIRMAN. The final proof, after it has been passed upon by the register and receiver and recommended for final certificate, provided an examination can be promptly made; but with only 150 inspectors and the comparatively small number of reports that you are now receiving, it seems necessarily there would be prolonged delay. If you would nearly double that, it would be only about 8,300 final reports, with the total entries, finals and originals, aggregating 185,000 that will have to be examined with a force of inspectors that can only report, according to the present practice, about 8,300.

Mr. POLLOCK. On that, Mr. Chairman, I want to say—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Just a minute. I just want to state this, so that you can have it in mind when you make your answer: I notice in this letter of Mr. Commissioner Richards to somebody—

The CHAIRMAN. To the Secretary?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes—in this letter he states that there are 36,000 cases pending which will have to be investigated, and that there are 5,000 entries being received each month. That would be 60,000 a year.

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say in regard to these agents, that three years ago, January 25, 1904, I prepared a circular, which was regularly approved, providing for a schedule whereby final proofs could be taken at certain times and places under the law before officers other than the officers authorized to take proofs, and the agents were instructed that they should attend the taking of these proofs whenever possible; in the meantime, if possible, examine the claim on the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority of law did you do that—substitute for the agent who has authority?

Mr. POLLOCK. They did not substitute for the officer taking the proof. They simply represent the Government at the taking of proof before the authorized officer, and the officer designated in the notice is the officer who would take the proof on the given date.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he not supposed to represent the Government?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir; not particularly. I refer to United States commissioners, who in a sense may be said to represent the Government. But it does not preclude the Government from doing so by its authorized officer, and I find frequent cases where the Government should be represented at the taking of proof before United States commissioners. Then there are other classes of officers taking final proof also. I am not making any statement as to the integrity or ability of those officers taking the proof, but I am simply stating that those officers are not inclined to at all times, or rather do not at all times, bring out all the facts at the taking of that proof to demonstrate the good faith of the claimants. It was for the reason that the agents, so far as they were able to do so, were directed to attend the taking of final proofs and make the required examination. Now, these reports to which you refer, those 4,000, were simply the adverse reports, you might say, in cases where the agents did not believe the law had been complied with. Before I come to the point raised by Mr. Sullivan, I should say that the local officers, when they issue a notice to take final proof, furnish the agent in the district with a copy of that notice. If he has any knowledge of that claim or the claimant, or the witnesses, and can give any information to satisfy him that the claimant is in good faith, or that it is necessary for him to attend the taking of the proofs, or to make an examination of the ground, he exercises that knowledge to that end. He then returns that notice to the local land office, indorsed thereon just as you would return service, showing that he has reason to believe that this claim is in good faith, or that he has reason to believe that it is not in good faith. The local officers should thereafter carefully examine the final proof in the light of that return and take such action as the facts warrant. That is the practice. There is a larger number of cases that do not fall in the class of the 4,197. I have no means of knowing just how many, because every local officer is expected to issue that notice to the agent on the day of taking final proof, and the special agents return the notice making favorable report. This is a large class.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That 4,197 means, then, the total number of adverse reports by these agents, and does not represent the total volume of work at all?

Mr. POLLOCK. Not by any means. It's a small part of it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is how I was misled. I thought your force was entirely inadequate, measured by the standard of 4,197 reports.

Mr. POLLOCK. It would probably be, even with the additional force; but it certainly would go a great way toward enabling the office to properly distribute the force through the different districts and vastly increase the field investigations.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Mr. Sullivan referred to the number of entries received. That was the number of final entries which had been received in the office and had not been patented at the date of the Secretary's order carrying out the President's direction on December 18. I do not mean all that had been received that year, but only those that were pending unpatented. Many of those were in process of patenting, probably 6,000. Perhaps patents had been written up and had not been recorded and issued as the law requires. In

other cases final entries are coming in at the rate estimated there at 5,000 a month.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What new duties does this Executive order imposes upon these special agents? You say that heretofore, unless they received a notice that the case was to be finally passed upon, unless they received a notice that there was suspicion, that they would endorse upon the note that the entry was made apparently in good faith, and that would dispose of the matter finally. What are they required to do now that will change that custom?

Mr. POLLOCK. There is nothing. The rules then provided are complete, and will largely satisfy the instructions of the President—that is, that the agents shall, so far as they are available and can possibly do so, either go on the ground or confer with the witnesses or correspond with persons in the vicinity, or by any other means at their disposal satisfy themselves as to the good faith of the claimant.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not think that is a correct conception of the Executive order. The order reads—

To prevent the frauds now practiced in the acquisition of public lands of the United States. I have to direct that hereafter no final certificate, patent, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government.

Mr. POLLOCK. They are required now, so far as they can, to make an examination on the ground. Of course, under that order every claim will have to be examined on the ground.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would you construe that to mean on the actual ground of the land that is to be entered or in the territory of the land district? I would construe it to mean the land district, not on the actual ground.

Mr. POLLOCK. No instructions have been issued upon that point.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would be absolutely impracticable to send to every entry of land and have a personal inspection made of the land, even with ten times the force now provided.

The CHAIRMAN. How is the inspector to determine whether the law has been complied with, with respect to improvement and cultivation or length of residence, if he can not rely upon the testimony of witnesses? Or, if the testimony of witnesses is not to be accepted, how could he arrive at the proof of the good faith of the entryman without going on the ground?

Mr. POLLOCK. He can not do it; that is true.

The CHAIRMAN. If he must go on the ground in order to ascertain all these facts and the good faith of the entryman, then the work of making official reports in each case must necessarily be delayed greatly over the time now required?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir. There will be a great increase of work, but the claims—

Mr. TAYLOR (interrupting). Right there. Suppose he went on the ground, unless he examined every portion of the ground itself he could not state whether there had been a building there or not.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not be a very hard job to do with only 160 acres.

Mr. TAYLOR. How long would he have to stay before he could determine whether the applicant was in good faith or not? He would have to rely upon human testimony, as in every such case?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the office has laid down this rule, that no patent, final certificate, or other evidence of title shall be issued under the public land laws until an actual examination has been made on the ground by an authorized officer of the Government. Now, that means that the proof heretofore presented by the entryman at the local land office and all the evidence that was taken upon the hearing is not to be accepted as sufficient upon which to issue the certificate or final proof of title. The only additional testimony that could be obtained at all that would tend to develop the good faith or the bad faith of the entryman would be for a representative of the Government to go onto that land and ascertain from actual observation and from inquiry in the neighborhood whether the law had been complied with. If that is to be done, then is it not a fact that the entrymen throughout the public land States will be delayed years in getting their final proof, and will not be able to mortgage their property or raise money for the purpose of going on and developing it?

Mr. TAYLOR. Would it be possible for 150 agents to go on the ground of every entry made in the United States, supposing there are 175,000, and you state there are 185,000 per year, before you could issue a patent?

Mr. POLLOCK. I hardly think it would be possible for them to cover every claim, if you include in that statement selections and railroad selections and other forms of entry, which are not included in the 185,000 entries above referred to.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the Department itself interprets this order as I have indicated?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; that is the way we will execute the order.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the way you will execute it?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; unless otherwise instructed.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask whether or not in your experience in the Land Office you have found cases of fraud sufficient to justify excluding everybody from securing final certificate of title, proof of title, and occasion inconvenience and delay to men who are in no way or may not be in any way guilty of bad faith or fraud or anything else?

Mr. POLLOCK. I would say that the cases where the law has not been fully complied with, either because of intention to defraud the Government or from a lack of knowledge of the requirements of the law, or for other reasons, they occur in sufficient numbers and to such an extent as to justify the Government in having a force sufficiently adequate to prevent such claims from going to patent.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the 185,000 entries, how many of them, do you estimate, show any evidence of bad faith, fraud, or defect in complying with the law or regulations by reason of want of information?

Mr. POLLOCK. We will take the commuted entries. A more perfect compliance with the law is probably obtained in the five-year entry, as a rule; but take the commuted entries, under section 2301 of the Revised Statutes, a man who makes entry can within fourteen months perfect that entry by paying \$1.25 an acre for the land. Now, then, there has been an interpretation given to that by the Department, under the law, that the first six months of that time can be taken as constructive residence—that is, that he has six months in which to actually establish a residence on the land. That first six

months is constructive residence and is part of the fourteen months, leaving only eight months of actual residence required by law. Now the party goes on at the end of the six months and he will build himself a small house and will spend some little time there, and will probably be absent from it two or three months, come back again, spend another week or so, or two weeks, whatever he may feel is sufficient to cover the exigencies, and in that way put in the other eight months, at the end of which he makes final proof, pays for the land \$1.25 an acre, and gets a patent. Those absences were unwarranted and unauthorized by the law and in violation of law, and the Department has so held. I will not say how fraudulent may have been his intention, if it was fraudulent at all, but he has not in good faith complied with the law. In these commuted entries is one class of cases where lack of good faith is often found.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to have you again state how many of those there were last year.

Mr. POLLOCK. There were 9,765 commuted entries.

The CHAIRMAN. Now please take up the next class where you have the greatest evidence of fraud.

Mr. POLLOCK. It is also found in finals; but, as I say, to a lesser degree. The five-year proof.

The CHAIRMAN. Final homestead entries?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is there not a large class of these cases where the entries originally are not intended to be completed?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; there is a number of entries made for the purpose of covering up unlawful inclosures.

Mr. TAYLOR. For the purpose of cutting off the timber and boxing the timber and making turpentine?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Never intended to be completed?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And made only for the purpose of destroying the timber?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is that a large class of cases?

Mr. POLLOCK. Considerable; not only for the timber, but for the maintaining of what we would call unlawful inclosures. That class would fall in with the homestead. In some cases soldiers and soldiers' widows have made entries that they did not intend to complete themselves and which were made in the interest of other persons.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you anticipate as the result of this investigation directed by the executive order that 50 per cent of the entries will be found to have been made either in bad faith or fraudulently, or in violation of the rules and regulations because of want of information on the part of the entrymen?

Mr. POLLOCK. I would not like to state any exact amount. I have no definite means of knowing just what the per cent is.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, would it equal 50 per cent or anywhere near it?

Mr. POLLOCK. I could not say as to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that 50 per cent of them may be made in good faith, and comply in every respect with the law and the rules and regulations of the Department, their entries will be held up pend-

ing the investigation, and they will be deprived of the opportunity of using their property, although they are entitled to patent, until this investigation can be made, will they not?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir. But I do not think it will be any great length of time.

The CHAIRMAN. It depends altogether on the size of the inspecting force. I can not construe this order in any other way than the Department has construed it, and if you are going to require that every entry shall be examined by an inspector going upon the ground I do not see how 150 inspectors can possibly do the work and give to the entryman, who has made his entry in good faith and complied with the law, his certificate of final proof within any reasonable time. And, if not, is there not some way whereby you could separate the sheep from the goats, as it were, and allow the entries that are made in good faith to go on to patent?

Mr. POLLOCK. Well, I think that possibly there might be a plan by which that could be done. It would depend on the locality; probably for timber lands and mineral lands. You take it in some timber districts, where they are seeking to make entry now even under the five-year provision of the law, it seems to me they are solely after the timber, and that they will never be able to farm the land. It looks so to me from some proofs I have examined.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the class of cases I wish especially to direct your attention to.

Mr. POLLOCK. That is in the new western country, where they can find large timber. It is dense. They have to cut a trail to get to it. A horse can scarcely get along in there. It is made just for that purpose. Many homesteads are made on that class of land, and I can not conceive that the entrymen are there for the purpose of redeeming the lands from the forests, and all that sort of thing which they talk about the pioneers having done, but when they get their final certificates they will sell them to someone else, who will buy the land for the value of the timber.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Pollock, I did not fully understand about the services of the inspectors. You stated that when the application for final certificate is filed that the entry is sent to the inspector?

Mr. POLLOCK. A copy of the notice.

Mr. SMITH. Now, do I understand you that that imposes upon him the obligation, under the form of proceeding, of making any independent investigation as to that specific entry, or does he simply report anything he may know?

Mr. POLLOCK. It imposes upon him the obligation of exhausting all the resources at his command to determine the good or bad faith of the entryman and his compliance with the law.

Mr. SMITH. One of the very first requisites in determining the good or bad faith of the entryman is to see whether the man has constructed a house or anything for habitation?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. If your theory is correct he is not required to do a thing now he has not always done?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir; that is true. I spoke of that with reference to the timber and stone law, under which it is \$2.50 an acre, and unless there is something which might suggest itself to the agent, if the agent is familiar with that part of the country and knows it is a timber

country and not a mineral country and that the land is not being taken on account of the minerals, he will be satisfied without an examination. The only thing he will be required to determine is whether the timber entry was made in good faith or bad faith.

Mr. SMITH. For a quarter of a century the law has required the Geological Survey to furnish reports to the Land Department?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Has that ever been done, except within a year or two?

Mr. POLLOCK. They are classifying them as rapidly as possible, I understand.

Mr. SMITH. That is not the question. I would like to know whether any reports have been furnished to the Land Department, until a year or two ago, by the Geological Survey, classifying this land as coal land or mineral land, or the like of that?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not answer that question; I am unfamiliar with that subject.

Mr. SMITH. You can not inform the committee whether you have had the valuable aid of the Geological Survey along this line in the past twenty-five years?

Mr. POLLOCK. We are receiving the aid of the Geological Survey in that manner.

Mr. SMITH. But only recently?

Mr. POLLOCK. I so understand.

Mr. SMITH. You have no knowledge of whether any reports have been furnished to the Land Department, until a year or two ago, by the Geological Survey?

Mr. POLLOCK. My duties did not call upon me to become familiar with that subject.

Mr. SMITH. You have no knowledge, more than a year or so back, of their doing anything of that kind?

Mr. POLLOCK. I am not trying to evade the question, but I don't know.

Mr. SMITH. You have no knowledge of receiving any assistance along those lines from the Geological Survey except within a year or two?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have had no occasion to know that.

Mr. SMITH. You can state whether you have any knowledge of receiving any assistance along those lines except within a year or two?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can only state my general impression. I was in the mineral division for years and I always understood that the Geological Survey was defining mineral areas throughout the United States.

Mr. SMITH. And furnishing them to you as the basis of your action in the sale of public lands?

Mr. POLLOCK. The surveyor defines the character of the land in his field notes and on a plat.

Mr. SMITH. That surveyor is not a geologist?

Mr. POLLOCK. No; that is true; not necessarily a geologist.

Mr. SMITH. Not usually a geologist; is not that a fact?

Mr. POLLOCK. That is true.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, I am asking you if you know that your Office ever received any assistance in the classification of the public lands from the Geological Survey prior to a year or two ago?

Mr. POLLOCK. They have been making surveys of the public lands

with plats and field notes, and these notes have been used by the Office under the law as indicating the character of the land. It has been going on for some time past.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any knowledge of it for any considerable time past?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, if the Geological Survey had perfected its work and classified the public lands these inspectors would be practically worthless, so far as that feature of the work is concerned?

Mr. POLLOCK. I do not know about that. I do not think it would be necessarily so.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think that your inspectors would be more skillful in determining whether land was mineral land or not than the Geological Survey?

Mr. POLLOCK. I do not know. I do not know whether the Geological Survey would be able to classify all the mineral lands in the United States from surface indications.

Mr. SMITH. They would be able to do it as well or better than your inspectors?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; they ought to have inspectors for that particular work. We have been using in the Land Office work for the past three years the geologists of the Geological Survey to assist us in making our investigations along those lines.

Mr. SMITH. They could not do it for you any better than for the Geological Survey?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And the mere employment in your Office of employees of the Geological Survey would not increase your capacity to determine whether these were mineral lands or not?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. If in the 25 years which have elapsed since the organization of the Geological Survey these Government lands have been classified by the Geological Survey as being mineral lands or otherwise a very large portion of the work you are now asking for would have been done?

Mr. POLLOCK. On the same theory, how would they have classified the Goldfield district 25 years ago?

Mr. SMITH. If I may base my information upon the testimony of Director Walcott, of the Geological Survey, he made a trip through there about that time.

Mr. POLLOCK. In Arizona, I understand, there are some rich copper deposits which have been discovered, and there was no surface indication of the existence of those deposits.

Mr. SMITH. You are not any more competent to pass upon the character of these lands than the Geological Survey unless since the Geological Survey was completed somebody had actually discovered the minerals upon the land?

Mr. POLLOCK. That aids us in determining the proximity of the claims to the mineral land.

Mr. SMITH. That would be the only thing—subsequent discovery?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What were the gross proceeds from the sale of public lands last year?

Mr. POLLOCK. In 1906 the gross proceeds were \$7,496,010.

Mr. SMITH. The estimate of appropriation for this year is \$1,911,820, if we only charge \$330,000 of this \$500,000, so that the expenses as now carried on by your department, if we make no increase on what is in this bill, would be far in excess of 25 per cent of the gross receipts.

Mr. POLLOCK. I did not figure it; I suppose that is correct.

Mr. SMITH. These frauds you speak of in the usual homestead entries result in the Government only getting \$1.25?

Mr. POLLOCK. Well, no; I would not say that would be entirely true. For instance, there may be some entries on timber land for which the Government should get \$2.50 an acre.

Mr. SMITH. But I was talking about the relation which the fraud bears to the question of actual settlement and the like of that?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Now, the only operation of that fraud on the Government is to get \$1.25 an acre?

Mr. POLLOCK. That is true, but if the law is there requiring actual residence—

Mr. SMITH. It should be obeyed.

Mr. POLLOCK. That is the point.

Mr. SMITH. How much is it worth to the Government to see that such a law is upheld and that the Government does not lose the \$1.25 an acre?

Mr. POLLOCK. If you will permit me, we spend a great deal of money in bringing parties to the bar of justice on behalf of the commonwealth.

Mr. SMITH. I do not think we spend half enough, ordinarily.

Mr. POLLOCK. I think the same thing is true in this case.

Mr. SMITH. But I can not recall where any such condition exists as the Government carrying on this public land business at an expense of more than 25 per cent of its gross receipts and still unable to stop this enormous increase?

Mr. POLLOCK. I did not clearly catch the question in regard to the 25 per cent increase.

Mr. SMITH. The Legislative bill carries \$560,902 for the general expenses of the Land Office in Washington?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. It carries two other items aggregating \$7,200. If we give you these items for next year and allow \$330,000 of the \$500,000 additional for next year, which would certainly be fair, the \$500,000 being for a year and a half, the aggregate expenditures of your office would be \$1,911,820, which is more than 25 per cent of the gross receipts of your office?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; but I do not estimate that that entire amount is to be expended on inspectors.

Mr. SMITH. Not at all, but I am trying to point out to you that the Government business of selling lands, which nobody else would think of conducting at a greater expense than 5 per cent, is carried on at an expense of more than 25 per cent of the gross receipts.

Mr. POLLOCK. On that particular matter I have always figured on the actual amount of money appropriated to protect the public lands, \$250,000. I have understood that ever since the organization of the Government that it was not the policy to make this a money-

producing business or attempting to create revenue so much as it was to see that the laws were complied with and the lands disposed of according to law.

Mr. SMITH. It is safe to say that every increase of espionage and every increase of the police force tends to minimize violations of law.

Mr. POLLOCK. That is absolutely true.

Mr. SMITH. But the question always is whether the diminution of the violations is going to be sufficient to justify the proposed increase?

Mr. POLLOCK. I would certainly answer that in the affirmative.

Mr. SMITH. In this case we have nothing before us to indicate what per cent of these entries are fraudulent, and therefore it is very difficult for us to see how far we should go in squandering the proceeds of the public lands to keep people from defrauding us.

Mr. POLLOCK. Neither has the Land Office any complete data to show what part of the cases is fraudulent or in bad faith and these very agents that are at work now, as much of their time is put in in instructing the claimants as to their duties as in attempting to make fraudulent or adverse reports.

Mr. SMITH. In what respect does the Government any more owe that duty to instruct a man about his land than in any other line?

Mr. POLLOCK. To prevent them from making adverse reports. They go to a party on the land and say: "You are not complying with the law. You have just gotten back to your claim. You have been gone six months. You have come back to prevent somebody from contesting. Now, unless you comply with the law and make this your home to the exclusion of your home elsewhere, as the law contemplates, I will have to make an adverse report to the Government against your claim."

Mr. SMITH. I see the force of that, but the question is does the Government owe a duty to this man who is trying to get land for nothing, more than to any one else?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, but if we can prevent that man from having a hearing, which would cause him and the Government additional expense, which is covered in the next item, is it not better to do that in the interest of the claimant?

Mr. SMITH. It would depend upon how much it amounted to. The next item is only \$20,000, and you are going to increase your inspection force \$500,000 in order to save \$20,000.

Now, what I am trying to get at is this: You claim now that substantially your inspectors have been already going on the ground and have only covered about 4,000 cases. Then, to examine all the other entries would take more than \$9,000,000?

Mr. POLLOCK. As I said, the 4,000 cases I mentioned some time ago do not at all cover the number of cases which the special agents have examined both on the ground and by other means.

The CHAIRMAN. The 4,197 cases were the adverse reports?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many cases did they investigate during the year?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not say, because every notice that the local office issues is supposed to go to the agent and he is supposed to return it, and I can not tell what proportion of those were returned or not returned the agents may have investigated.

Mr. SMITH. You do not even know what percentage of the cases have been reported on at all by the inspectors?

Mr. POLLOCK. We know the number of adverse reports.

Mr. SMITH. I know.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know the percentage of the total number of entries which they represent?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is the total number of entries, but you do not know what percentage of the total number of entries is inspected?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, I can not tell you.

Mr. SMITH. How is it possible for you to make even a guess as to the men required to carry out this policy unless you have had reports from your inspectors as to how many cases they have inspected in the last year?

Mr. POLLOCK. It would be mighty difficult to make any such examination or computation.

Mr. SMITH. It would not be at all difficult to tell how many reports were favorable and how many were unfavorable; not the slightest difficulty in that.

Mr. POLLOCK. There would be considerable difficulty in getting that information even for the past year. There comes in an agent who says, "I know about that entry." He may have reported on it or he may have simply been in the local office. He says "It is all right. I am satisfied of the good faith of the entryman," and if the application is regular on its face and the proof is satisfactory, the patent is issued. The agents are constantly in the field and examine many claims, of which they may make no report if the claim is in good faith.

Mr. SMITH. With 150 inspectors they would have to make three or four inspections every day, work Sundays and holidays and take no leave.

Mr. POLLOCK. Three or four a day?

Mr. SMITH. That is what I said.

Mr. POLLOCK. I do not know what number of inspections we would be able to make if we had 150 agents on this work, but we would be able to make much greater progress and secure a much better compliance with the public-land laws than we are doing to-day.

Mr. SMITH. If you had 150 inspectors and 185,000 entries it is not very difficult to say how many they will get to examine a year?

Mr. POLLOCK. No; you have the figures right before you.

Mr. SMITH. That is considerably over 1,200 apiece a year?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And as I said a moment ago, they would have to make three or four inspections a day if they worked Sundays, holidays, and did not take any leave?

Mr. POLLOCK. We have a good corps of inspectors. They are very vigilant and can be depended on to make a good showing.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think they can go upon the ground as required by this order and make anything like three or four inspections a day?

Mr. POLLOCK. No; I would not say that they could do that, but I do not know how many. In some parts of the country they could examine three or four a day.

Mr. SMITH. They could not make anything except an examination

of the land. They could not investigate the facts and make inquiry of the neighbors?

Mr. POLLOCK. It depends upon how much compliance is indicated by the people they examine. Suppose the inspector goes through a part of the country where the claimants are complying with the law. He could examine eight, probably, without any trouble.

Mr. SMITH. And interrogate the neighbors as to whether they had been there?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; possibly.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would he not frequently have to go great distances?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; but I am now speaking of where he would find great numbers in localities.

Mr. SMITH. No great number makes final proof at the same time?

Mr. POLLOCK. We would not confine it to those making final proof, but to all classes of entrymen.

The CHAIRMAN. How often, if at all, have we ever had an executive order suspending final certificate or patent on entries on the public lands?

Mr. POLLOCK. I can not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there ever been an order of that kind except the one issued by Lamar when he was Secretary of the Interior?

Mr. POLLOCK. Since 1873 there have been executive orders issued suspending entries from public lands to await investigation of the character of the lands, and that has been going on ever since.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the previous orders cover indiscriminately all entries?

Mr. POLLOCK. They covered townships to a considerable extent.

The CHAIRMAN. I know, but I mean a sweeping order that included in its effect all entries made upon the public lands of the United States without any discrimination?

Mr. POLLOCK. I do not recall any order that covered everything. The orders I had in mind covered areas and even extended to States.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that your Department heretofore has suspended the issuing of final patents in consequence of some evidence outside of the record which the Department had of the law not being complied with?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recall what the effect of Mr. Lamar's order was; that was a general order, as I recall it?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir. No; I can not tell you the effect of it. In fact, I was not in the office at that time. The order you refer to was under Commissioner Sparks?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. POLLOCK. I recall the matter in a general way, having heard a great deal about it, but I have no official information.

The CHAIRMAN. It remained in force, however, for only a very short time?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

REPRODUCING PLATS OF SURVEYS.

Mr. SMITH. You ask \$3,500 for "Reproducing plats of surveys." This is the same amount you have had for the last two years?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION OF DESERT LANDS.

Mr. SMITH. Under "Examination of desert lands" you ask nothing?
Mr. POLLOCK. There is a continuation of the unexpended balance.

RESTORATION OF LANDS IN FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. SMITH. Under "Restoration of lands in forest reserves" you reduce your estimate from \$5,000 to \$2,000?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is the sale of lands that have once been put in the forest reserves and afterwards taken out?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. To what extent?

Mr. POLLOCK. To a very limited extent. They have not their areas clearly defined. There is constantly being some land restored.

Mr. SMITH. A small amount?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; small tracts, generally after the application has been made by some settler.

TRANSCRIPTS OF RECORDS AND PLATS.

Mr. SMITH. The estimate for 1908 for transcripts of records and tracts, General Land Office, is \$18,720. You ask the same amount this year?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is that ordinarily all consumed? I notice you have been getting it for several years?

Mr. POLLOCK. For 1904 we got \$23,673.

Mr. SMITH. It is not shown here.

Mr. POLLOCK. That is the receipts.

Mr. SMITH. I am talking about the expenditures. How have the expenditures been under this item in the last three years?

Mr. POLLOCK. In 1904 we expended \$14,468, in 1905, \$17,698, and in 1906, \$17,625.

OPENING INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is simply a continuation of the appropriation of \$25,000 in connection with Indian reservations?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You ask for no additional money for that purpose?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "Surveying the public lands," and you ask the same amount as you have had for four years past?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I will ask you to state what your expenditures have been under this head.

Mr. POLLOCK. The total amount apportioned for the several surveying districts for the year 1906 was \$237,464.99 and for the examination of such surveys, \$97,513.34, making a total of \$334,978.33. Mr. Clarvoe will explain in regard to the reserve.

Mr. CLARVOE. Sixty-five thousand dollars is a reserve fund which may be apportioned among the different survey districts. The question came up in regard to the year 1906. The entire appropriation was not apportioned among the districts; that is, Alaska called for \$30,000 and out of that \$30,000 they found toward the end of the year that they could not contract for it all and they covered back \$15,000 of the money. The office did not have the use of that money and could not use it in the other surveying districts; that is, it lost the use of that much of the appropriation. In other words, this \$65,000 represents the amount that is not apportioned out of the \$400,000.

Mr. SMITH. You could not use it now?

Mr. CLARVOE. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. It goes back into the Treasury?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir. California was apportioned \$19,396, and they had not made contracts up to that time except for a very small amount. Only several small contracts were made up to the time of the earthquake in April. Of course the best part of the money goes back and becomes surplus funds.

Mr. SMITH. Part of this is unallotted money?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And that is on account of their not being able to make the contracts during the fiscal year?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us prior to that year what the unexpended balance was?

Mr. CLARVOE. For 1905 it was \$48,000.

Mr. SMITH. And prior to that?

Mr. CLARVOE. For 1904 it was the same, \$48,000.

Mr. SMITH. In view of the fact that you have had during the past three years an unexpended balance of from \$48,000 to \$65,000, do you not think that you could afford a reasonable cut of \$30,000 or \$40,000?

Mr. POLLOCK. To go back and state the general situation, with respect to the increased number of entries being made, the activity prevailing throughout the public land States to secure title to public lands, the fact that the surveyed area is being rapidly taken up and all of that gives us reason for additional surveys. Take one part of Colorado, the western part, in what is known as Routt County, we are surveying now territory called for by settlers. They are there and they ask that the public-land survey service be extended to them.

Mr. SMITH. How much land surveyed and not taken up was there in the United States at any given recent date?

Mr. POLLOCK. There is in the whole United States, including Alaska, 246,717,134 acres of surveyed land, that is, according to the records here, not located upon, not appropriated, and there are 545,521,573 acres of unsurveyed land, making a total of 792,238,707 acres.

Mr. SMITH. One-third of the unlocated public land is now surveyed?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You stated, I think, that the locations in a year amount to 17,000,000 or 18,000,000 acres?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; 19,000,000 acres.

Mr. SMITH. Assuming that you have the right lands surveyed you would have more land surveyed now than would be taken up in twenty-five years?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; if we had the land surveyed that they are seeking, but you find much of the surveyed land not taken.

Mr. SMITH. Could you give us any idea of how much land in the last year it was sought to have surveyed in order that it could be located?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many acres on an average would \$400,000 survey?

Mr. POLLOCK. The average cost of surveying for the past seven years has been 4.3 cents and acre. In 1902 the cost was as low as 3.5 cents; 1903, 4.3 cents; 1904, 5.4 cents, and 1906, 4.5 cents.

Mr. SMITH. At the present rate, assuming that you made no resurveys, how long would it take to survey the balance of the public land, allowing you \$400,000 a year?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have not figured on that, Mr. Smith.

Mr. SMITH. That is a matter of mathematical computation, I suppose?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir.

SURVEY OF ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations." Have there been any military reservations abandoned in the last year?

Mr. POLLOCK. There have been several.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the increase of \$1,000 for?

Mr. POLLOCK. For the public sale of 2,560 acres of land in the Fort Elliott abandoned reservation in Texas, and 1,880 in the Fort Dodge abandoned military reservation in Kansas.

Mr. SMITH. Has the Mondell bill, to survey the eastern boundary of Wyoming, been referred to your office?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have no knowledge. It may have been so referred, but it has not been brought to my attention.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know anything about there being a controversy in reference to the eastern boundary of Wyoming?

Mr. POLLOCK. I have no information on that subject.

CASA GRANDE RUIN.

Mr. SMITH. I presume we will not need to include the former language, "including a custodian of the ruin Casa Grande," because that is now in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. POLLOCK. I think all those ruins are in the custody of the Smithsonian, or I think there was a particular act passed last year to turn those ruins over to the Smithsonian, and the question came up of preparing instructions under that act as to which department should pay for the care and custody of those ruins. Some of the ruins are in military reservations and others in Indian reservations, and I do not think any regulation has as yet been adopted.

Mr. SMITH. A part of the money you estimate is for the custodian of the ruin?

Mr. POLLOCK. Yes, sir; I think that should be continued until other provision is made. I do not know what other provision for the custodian will be made, but this is the only one provided. There are a number of these ruins throughout the country that our special agents are trying to look after as best they can.

REIMBURSEMENT TO THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the item reimbursement to the State of Washington for surveys made by it, do you know anything further than is stated in the note immediately following?

Mr. POLLOCK. The act approved August 18, 1894, provided that certain States might advance money to the United States for the purpose of securing the survey of the lands granted to said States by the several acts admitting the said States into the Union.

Mr. SMITH. You know nothing further than is shown in this note?

Mr. POLLOCK. No, sir.

PAYMENTS TO UNITED STATES DEPUTY SURVEYORS.

Mr. SMITH. I wish you would fully explain the item on page 191 for payments to United States deputy surveyors for surveys and resurveys of public and Indian lands executed by them in excess of the estimated liability named in the contract under which the surveys were executed.

Mr. POLLOCK. Mr. Clarvoe will explain that item.

Mr. CLARVOE. This is a matter which has been submitted in the deficiency bill for a good many years past in order to reimburse United States deputy surveyors for surveys and resurveys of Indian and public lands executed by them in excess of the liability or estimated liability named in the contract under which the work is performed. According to the appropriation for the survey of the public land the surveyors are furnished a rate per mile for making the surveys, so much for standard and meander, so much for township, and so much for section lines. In the first place, the appropriation is apportioned by the Department, through the Secretary, to the different surveying districts, so much to each surveying district, California so much, Colorado so much, and so on. In order to limit the surveyor in the matter of contracting it is necessary that there should be a liability to the contract so as to limit the surveys embraced in any one particular contract to an estimated liability thereof.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What do you mean by liability?

Mr. CLARVOE. Where it is stipulated that a certain township shall be surveyed at so much per mile and when the surveyor reaches a liability of that kind, a liability of \$5,000, he shall not exceed in his work \$5,000. When he reaches that liability he must stop the work, but it has been the practice of some surveyors when they reach the liability to go ahead and complete the surveys embraced in the contract and rely upon the Government to reimburse them for the additional amount of work done. The work is paid for by the mile and not for any stipulated amount. Heretofore it has been the practice of the Land Office to submit each individual case to Congress for action, and that has been done ever since the act of June 8, 1896, provision being made for the payment of the claims by every subsequent Congress up to last year. This appropriation of \$5,000 is asked as an advance appropriation, in order to expedite the matter of the payment of the claims to the deputies, instead of compelling them to wait on Congress for a year or more for the payment of the claims.

Mr. SMITH. The claims have always been carried in the deficiency bill?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. This is the first time you have ever attempted to secure an appropriation for this purpose in the sundry civil bill?

Mr. CLARVOE. Yes, sir; we simply ask an advance appropriation of \$5,000 in order to pay the claims now pending or that may come into the office during the year 1907.

TUESDAY, January 29, 1907.

UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF HON. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. DAVID T. DAY, CHIEF OF THE DIVISION OF MINING AND MINERAL RESOURCES, AND MR. M. O. LEIGHTON, IN CHARGE OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC BRANCH.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walcott, the first item under the head of United States Geological Survey is on page 193, Office of the Director.

Mr. WALCOTT. There are no changes in that as compared with the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

SCIENTIFIC ASSISTANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 194, your estimate of \$29,900 under the head of scientific assistants of the Geological Survey is the amount of your current appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the current appropriation for both of the above items be sufficient to meet the requirements of your service?

Mr. WALCOTT. They will to the extent to which they provide for fixed places. As I explained last year, the large proportion of the salaries are paid from the various lump sums appropriated for specific purposes, and as is stated further on in the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion of the salaries for the positions specified in these two items are paid from lump sums?

Mr. WALCOTT. We have here on page 194, two geologists at \$4,000 each, one geologist at \$3,000, and one at \$2,700. Under the appropriation for geologic surveys on page 198 you will see a statement of the remaining geologists who are employed to carry on the work of the geological branch.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, if any, of these two appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 was returned to the Treasury?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have here a statement of the appropriations for 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first two items, one under the title of office of the Director, and the other under the title of scientific assistants. What amount if any of your appropriations under these two heads for the fiscal year 1906 was returned to the Treasury?

Mr. WALCOTT. Of the appropriation for the office of the Director there remained on September 30, 1906, \$1,578.71; of the appropriation for salaries of scientific assistants, \$777.79. Whether there were any outstanding claims against those balances I can not say; but I see that this statement is carried up to December 31, which is the only date that should have been used, and the amounts are the same for December 31. The chief disbursing officer always endeavors not to create any deficiency, of course, and to keep within the appropriation; but sometimes there are claims on these various appropriations which have not been paid months after the close of the year.

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walcott, on page 195, under the item for general expenses of the Geological Survey, your estimate for 1908 for skilled laborers and various temporary employees is \$20,000, the same as your current appropriation under this heading and the same as the appropriation for 1906. How much if any of the last appropriation is there left?

Mr. WALCOTT. Two dollars and sixteen cents of that was left on December 31, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. You have under this heading authority to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States? Is there a separate appropriation for the doing of that work?

Mr. WALCOTT. The preparation of the geological map involves the preparation of the topographic base map, which is provided for on page 196, and the geological work is provided for on page 197 under the heading for geological surveys in the various portions of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Then that all comes under the headings to continue the preparation of a geological map of the United States, for topographical surveys, and for geological surveys?

Mr. WALCOTT. And also the item on page 199 for paleontologic researches.

The CHAIRMAN. That is also a part of the work?

Mr. WALCOTT. Part of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, of the making of the geological map?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What other appropriations are there?

Mr. WALCOTT. Chemical and physical researches involved in that; and as Alaska is a part of the United States, similar kinds of work are done in Alaska, under the item on page 199.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us the amount that has been expended from these several appropriations that you have indicated, in territory belonging to the United States, and the amount that has been expended from these several appropriations in the work of continuing the making of the geological map of the United States in the States.

Mr. WALCOTT. The entire amount for Alaska was expended in Alaska, of course.

The CHAIRMAN. And the rest of it was spent in the States?

Mr. WALCOTT. Was spent in the United States proper.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to arrive at, if possible, if you can tell us, is how much of these several appropriations is expended in the Ter-

ritories or in the doing of the work on the geological map on lands belonging to the United States within the boundaries of the States and how much of it was expended for work that was done within the States proper.

Mr. WALCOTT. I could not tell you that at this moment.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the committee a statement of that?

Mr. WALCOTT. I will forward a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Segregating the amounts expended upon the public domain, including the Territories, and the amounts expended for this purpose within the States and not on the public domain, and, if possible, the amount expended in each State?

Mr. WALCOTT. It would be rather difficult to do that for geology as to each State. In geologic work there is no attention paid to State boundaries. If a man, in following out a certain geological formation or a certain problem, comes to a State boundary he does not stop, but crosses the boundary without thinking of its being a boundary. For that reason it would be exceedingly difficult to get an accurate estimate, such as you indicate.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not arrive at it in this way: By taking the amount expended in the work of continuing the preparation of the geological map or the surveys that have been made for that purpose on the public domain on lands belonging to the United States, including the Territories? All of the rest of it then would be expended in the States, but it would be difficult, I can see, perhaps, to segregate the amount expended in each State.

Mr. WALCOTT. In three or four adjoining States it would be difficult.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you may omit that, but I would like to have the other segregation.

Mr. WALCOTT. We can come close to that.

The statement furnished by Mr. Walcott follows:

There have been expended during the fifteen years from 1893 to 1907, also during the current and last fiscal years, for geologic work in the 16 States and Territories named below, the following amounts:

	1905-6.	1906-7.	Fifteen years, 1893-1907.
Arizona.....	\$1,000	\$5,500	\$43,177
California.....	11,250	14,300	176,014
Colorado.....	20,650	15,950	240,380
Idaho.....	3,800	600	32,321
Kansas.....			17,259
Montana.....	2,700	11,400	83,987
Nebraska.....			5,772
Nevada.....	13,000	2,200	41,528
New Mexico.....	8,600	5,000	31,808
North Dakota.....	1,000	500	4,123
Oklahoma-Indian Territory.....	4,550	3,000	50,953
Oregon.....	2,000	4,200	52,460
South Dakota.....			15,137
Utah.....	7,100	9,700	79,168
Washington.....		1,000	58,021
Wyoming.....	5,500	4,000	93,188
Total.....	81,150	77,350	1,025,296

The total appropriation for geologic work during this period has been \$1,912,063, and the amount expended in these States and Territories has therefore been 53 per cent of the whole appropriation.

It is impossible to determine with any degree of accuracy what proportion of this expenditure was made upon lands owned by the Government, but the proportion is

doubtless much larger than the proportion of public to private lands in the several States.

The statement covers only the last fifteen years, because prior to 1893 the records of allotment are not available.

The CHAIRMAN. If you will kindly make up a statement of that kind we will be obliged.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I have here the statement of the appropriation for 1906 containing all the items, which, if there is no objection, may be incorporated in the hearing. It shows the total amount unexpended December 31, 1906, of all the appropriations for that fiscal year to be \$11,122.74.

The CHAIRMAN. That may be incorporated in your testimony. Following is the statement referred to:

Statement of appropriations for 1906.

[December 31, 1906.]

Appropriations.	Balances on September 30, 1906.	Claims paid between September 30-December 31.	Amount available December 31, 1906.
Salaries office of Director.....	\$1,578.71		\$1,578.71
Salaries scientific assistants.....	777.79		777.79
Salaries skilled laborers, etc.....	2.16		2.16
Paleontologic researches.....	247.10	\$112.80	134.30
Chemical and physical researches.....	132.05	17.20	114.85
Preparation of illustrations.....	803.10	26	802.84
Books for the library.....	98.13	93.17	5.96
Gaging streams.....	3,006.31	2,038.32	967.99
Topographic surveys.....	1,862.42	1,044.99	817.73
Geologic surveys.....	1,871.17	792.62	1,078.55
Mineral resources of United States.....	1,501.03	1,305.51	195.52
Mineral resources of Alaska.....	800.66	292.86	507.80
Geological maps of the United States.....	1,583.91	36.32	1,557.59
Surveying forest reserves.....	561.31	286.04	175.27
Testing fuel.....	5,108.39	3,281.76	1,826.63
Testing structural materials.....	20.40		20.40
Steel book stacks for library.....	1,018.65	460.00	558.65
Total.....	20,984.29	9,866.55	11,122.74

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state to the committee, Mr. Walcott, the amount of work that has been done by your bureau during the fiscal year 1906, in the matter of classification of the public lands?

Mr. WALCOTT. I can not state it definitely without investigation—that is, considering as public lands the Territories and the lands controlled by the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. It would mean the unsold lands of the United States, including of course the land within the Territories belonging to the United States, and the lands within the States belonging to the United States.

Mr. WALCOTT. I can have that compiled, so far as possible, but I have no data in regard to it with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give us that information in connection with the other which I have just asked for, and we will be obliged to you.

Mr. WALCOTT. I will say in that connection, Mr. Chairman, that the organic law provided for the classification of public lands, but year after year Congress has made appropriations to the Land Office for the survey of public lands under such conditions that it practically involved the classification of the area surveyed, and until this year—the present fiscal year, 1906-7—no systematic attempt was made by

the Geological Survey to classify the public lands as regards mineral products and the relations of the lands to the mineral values owned by the Government, such as coal, oil, and gas. During the present year a large amount of that work has been done, and it will be continued as soon as the weather permits in the spring, under the current appropriation.

Following is the statement furnished by Mr. Walcott:

Statement showing amount expended in fiscal year 1905-6 in the geologic classification of public lands.

Colorado.....	\$4, 500
Idaho.....	1, 200
New Mexico.....	5, 200
North Dakota.....	3, 400
Utah.....	4, 050
Wyoming.....	6. 455

The area covered was about 7,000 square miles, but it is impossible to state even approximately what proportion of the land belongs to the Government and what to private owners.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, under the general expenses, is for topographical surveys in various portions of the United States. Your estimate is the same as the current appropriation, \$350,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for the fiscal year 1906 was the same.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. In the annual report for the year 1905-6, copies of which have been sent to Congress, on page 9, I give a brief statement in relation to topography, in which I endeavor to show what is being done and the necessity for larger appropriations; but that is not included in the estimate.

Mr. SMITH. Does that statement show the amount spent in each State and Territory of the Union?

Mr. WALCOTT. The report shows the amount of work accomplished, but not the amount spent. The amount of work done in each State and Territory is given, but not the amount expended.

Mr. SMITH. In topographical surveys there is no such difficulty as you speak of with reference to the Geological Survey?

Mr. WALCOTT. That is all given in square miles.

Mr. SMITH. And usually they have lapped over the State lines materially?

Mr. WALCOTT. Only when they come to the borders; but it is easily calculated within each State, and the annual report states just how much has been accomplished.

Mr. SMITH. Can you, in revising your remarks, state how much was expended in topographical surveys last year in each State; and also how much has been spent in the aggregate in each State out of topographical survey appropriations for all years; and would you also state in the same connection how much was received last year in cooperation.

Mr. WALCOTT. I have that right here.

Mr. SMITH. I would like it in the same connection in the hearing.

Mr. WALCOTT. Very well.

Mr. SMITH. And how much has been received in the aggregate from each State in the way of cooperation during the period that the cooperation system has been in use?

Mr. WALCOTT. I will have that put in.

The statement referred to is as follows:

Appropriations by Congress for topographic mapping in 1905-6 and appropriations by States for 1905-6 and for all years.

State or Territory.	Federal allotment for 1905-6, including that for forest reserves.	State appropriation for cooperation in 1905-6.	Total expended in 1905-6.	Total State appropriation for cooperation to June 30, 1906.
Alabama.....	\$14,214		\$14,214	\$6,000
Arizona.....	18,400		18,400	
Arkansas.....	2,814		2,814	
California.....	72,850	\$15,000	87,850	35,000
Colorado.....	18,700		18,700	
Connecticut.....				25,000
Delaware.....				
District of Columbia.....				
Florida.....				
Georgia.....	16,008		16,008	
Idaho.....	8,300		8,300	
Illinois.....	11,700	10,000	21,700	10,000
Indian Territory.....				
Indiana.....	3,664		3,664	
Iowa.....	6,314		6,314	
Kansas.....				
Kentucky.....	5,800	5,000	10,800	16,500
Louisiana.....	5,314		5,314	2,500
Maine.....	3,700	3,200	6,900	18,200
Maryland.....	2,900	2,500	5,400	32,550
Massachusetts.....				40,000
Michigan.....	2,300	2,000	4,300	6,709
Minnesota.....	6,314		6,314	
Mississippi.....	7,414		7,412	1,400
Missouri.....	14,400		14,400	
Montana.....	13,100		13,100	
Nebraska.....	4,714		4,714	
Nevada.....	18,100		18,100	
New Hampshire.....	9,614		9,614	
New Jersey.....				19,670
New Mexico.....	13,400		13,400	
New York.....	8,200	600	8,800	208,100
North Carolina.....	15,150	4,000	19,150	21,027
North Dakota.....	8,200		8,200	
Ohio.....	27,900	23,800	51,700	121,400
Oklahoma.....	6,250	5,000	11,250	5,000
Oregon.....	14,000	2,500	16,500	2,500
Pennsylvania.....	17,500	14,000	31,500	112,000
Rhode Island.....				5,000
South Carolina.....	10,414		10,414	
South Dakota.....	3,700		3,700	
Tennessee.....				
Texas.....	6,200		6,200	
Utah.....	15,400		15,400	
Vermont.....				
Virginia.....	11,514		11,514	
Washington.....	10,100		10,100	
West Virginia.....	17,600	15,000	32,600	75,000
Wisconsin.....	12,338		12,338	
Wyoming.....	15,500		15,500	
Total.....	480,000	102,600	582,600	763,547

Approximate amounts expended in each State or Territory to June 30, 1906, for topographic mapping.

It is impossible to give the exact amounts expended in each State for topographic work for the reason that until the last few years no account of the cost of work was kept by States.

In the following table are included allotments from the general appropriation for the Geological Survey used for topographic mapping in the first years after the Survey was established and before topographic mapping was separately appropriated for;

appropriations for topographic surveys; for topographic surveys in forest reserves; allotments from the irrigation funds for topographic mapping (1889-90); also proportionate cost of special appropriations for work in the Indian Territory.

Alabama.....	\$114,300	Montana.....	\$334,000
Arizona.....	451,200	Nebraska.....	137,900
Arkansas.....	148,100	Nevada.....	261,900
California.....	532,600	New Hampshire.....	52,500
Colorado.....	265,500	New Jersey.....	41,000
Connecticut.....	28,400	New Mexico.....	202,700
Delaware.....	12,300	New York.....	260,000
District of Columbia.....	2,500	North Carolina.....	110,000
Florida.....	13,200	North Dakota.....	62,800
Georgia.....	121,700	Ohio.....	150,000
Idaho.....	113,000	Oklahoma.....	31,300
Illinois.....	50,900	Oregon.....	106,800
Indian Territory.....	100,000	Pennsylvania.....	150,000
Indiana.....	20,000	Rhode Island.....	13,600
Iowa.....	70,100	South Carolina.....	43,500
Kansas.....	278,400	South Dakota.....	128,900
Kentucky.....	96,700	Tennessee.....	153,600
Louisiana.....	41,600	Texas.....	414,000
Maine.....	37,700	Utah.....	458,000
Maryland.....	48,300	Vermont.....	35,000
Massachusetts.....	50,200	Virginia.....	223,100
Michigan.....	26,000	Washington.....	182,300
Minnesota.....	25,800	West Virginia.....	157,300
Mississippi.....	4,000	Wisconsin.....	78,900
Missouri.....	142,000	Wyoming.....	156,800

The CHAIRMAN. Please state, Mr. Walcott, when the work of making topographic surveys, in States or the cities in States, by the Geological Survey, first began.

Mr. WALCOTT. The first topographic maps worth mentioning were made under Government auspices by the fortieth parallel survey, under the War Department. That organization surveyed a belt of country 107 miles in width, extending from Cheyenne to the California line, and including the routes of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. Topographic surveys were also made of mining districts and regions the first year of the organization of the present survey, in 1879, and they have continued since. A geological survey without a topographic base is to a large extent money thrown away, because there are no data to which to tie the work—no map on which to show the geology, so that anyone can locate the geological results upon the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Relative to the topographic surveys that you referred to in connection with the transcontinental lines, did they extend beyond that portion of the States through which the transcontinental lines ran that was necessary for the location of the lines of road?

Mr. WALCOTT. They extended over a strip about 107 miles in width. I presume that these surveys were made largely in aid of the development of the country which the roads traversed. The geology was studied in relation to the mineral resources.

The CHAIRMAN. Was not that information largely obtained for the benefit of Congress in connection with land grants which Congress gave the States through which this line ran, that is, land grants to the railroads?

Mr. WALCOTT. I really do not know, Mr. Chairman; I have not looked that up. It will be shown in the debates, undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. The survey was concluded within the limits of about 100 miles in width?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. In what year was this done?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think it was done almost contemporaneous with the building of the road. The idea was, as I understand it, to get knowledge of the country to assist in its agricultural development, and any facts that would be of service.

The CHAIRMAN. This survey was made by the War Department.

Mr. WALCOTT. Made under the War Department; yes, sir. There was another survey carried on for several years by Lieutenant Wheeler, for the engineers, in the southwest. Another survey was carried on by Doctor Hayden, under the Interior Department, for the exploration of several of the western Territories, Colorado especially. He made a reconnaissance and a topographic map of Colorado, and also a map of the geology of that State, with extended explorations running into Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. Then another survey was carried on under Maj. J. W. Powell, in connection with explorations in Utah and Arizona; and in 1878 the whole matter was referred to the National Academy of Sciences for an investigation and report as to the best method of conducting these surveys. They reported that in the judgment of the committee it would be wise, both for effectiveness and for economy, to consolidate the work, and under that report the legislation was formulated under which we are working at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. That was in 1879?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. I think in the Spring of 1879 a bill was formulated covering all of these points, and out of that bill was taken what is called the organic law of the present Geological Survey. The original bill was comprehensive, and as is frequently the case, adjustments were made one way and other, and the present organization started on July 1, 1879.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the action of the National Academy of Sciences, and its report, in consequence of a resolution adopted by Congress, calling upon that body for a report upon this subject?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so, but I should have to verify that. I do not recall the details. The report was made to Congress, and I presume it must have been due to that.

The CHAIRMAN. It was in accordance with a request from Congress?

Mr. WALCOTT. The National Academy is, under its charter, the advisory board to the Government on all scientific matters referred to it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is incorporated under national law.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. In the act incorporating it, there is a provision reserving to the Government the right to call upon them at any time for expert opinions, or reports on any scientific questions that Congress may see fit to submit to it.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; and that was done in the case of the forestry investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know who composed the membership, or any of the members, of the National Academy of Sciences at the time this report was made to Congress in 1879; or do you know where

we can get information as to who the officers of the Academy of Sciences were that submitted this report?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is all a matter of record, but I will, if you wish, send data to the committee, which may be incorporated in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, it is a matter of historic information.

Mr. Walcott supplied the following information:

The committee of the National Academy which considered and reported on the scientific surveys of the Territories, consisted of O. C. Marsh, of Yale University; James D. Dana, author of a standard geological text book; William B. Rogers, of Pennsylvania and Virginia; J. S. Newberry, of Ohio; W. P. Trowbridge, of the Coast Survey and Columbia University; Simon Newcomb, of the Naval Observatory, and Alexander Agassiz, of Cambridge, Mass. The recommendations of this committee, which were adopted by the Academy on November 6, 1878, were substantially as follows (see S. Mis. Doc., No. 9, 45th Cong., 3d sess.):

1. That the Coast and Geodetic Survey be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of the Interior, retaining its original field of operations and assuming also the entire mensuration of the public domain and that it be known as the U. S. Coast and Interior Survey. In addition to its former work this would embrace a geodetic survey of the public domain, a topographical survey comprising detailed topographic, rapid reconnaissance and land parceling surveys.

2. That the United States Geological Survey under the Department of the Interior be established, charged with the study of the geological structure and economical resources of the public domain and making topographical surveys for special purposes.

3. That, with the inauguration of the two surveys above defined the surveys west of the 100th meridian under the War Department, except for military purposes and internal improvements; the geographical and geological surveys now in progress under the Department of the Interior; and the present land surveys under the Land Office, be discontinued.

The effect of the above changes is to maintain within the Interior Department three distinct organizations.

1. Coast and interior survey, whose functions embrace all questions of position and mensuration.

2. Geological survey, whose functions embrace all questions of geological structure and natural resources.

3. Land Office controlling disposition, sale, title and records of public lands.

Mr. SMITH. When do you say this survey in connection with the Union Pacific Railway started?

Mr. WALCOTT. That I would have to verify. It was, I should say, about 1874, but it may have been earlier. That was before my day.

Mr. SMITH. In 1874; long years after the railroad was completed?

Mr. WALCOTT. It may have been started in 1867.

Mr. SMITH. If it was in 1866 or 1867 it was before the railroad was completed.

Mr. WALCOTT. I was a boy at that time, so I do not know. But I will obtain that information and insert it in the record. The final volumes of the report were published about 1874, and I simply have that recollection of the date, 1874, in that way.

Later Mr. Walcott supplied the following information: The 40th parallel survey covered the period 1867 to 1872. The railroad was completed in 1869.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state, Mr. Walcott, what balance, if any, was left over in this appropriation for topographical surveys?

Mr. WALCOTT. On December 31, 1906, \$817.73, and against that would be charged probably some freight bills and express accounts, and other matters of that kind that always come in late.

The CHAIRMAN. Then practically there is no balance.

Mr. WALCOTT. Practically no balance for any working purpose.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN VARIOUS PORTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for geological surveys in various portions of the United States, page 197. Your estimate is \$200,000, the amount of the current appropriation, and the amount also of the appropriation for 1906. Has it all been expended?

Mr. WALCOTT. On December 31, 1906, there was \$1,078.55 left. Some accounts are not in yet.

FOR PALEONTOLOGIC RESEARCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is the item for paleontologic researches. Your estimate is the same as the current appropriation, and this is practically all paid out in salaries, is it not?

Mr. WALCOTT. There was \$134.30 left on December 31, 1906. It is almost entirely for salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard these researches as being essential to the making of a complete geological survey of the land that is surveyed?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Chairman, paleontology means the study of the fossil remains in the different geological horizons throughout the sedimentary rocks and the correlation of these rocks by means of the fossils. It is the only data we have that is persistent. For instance, along a shore line of several hundred miles there may have gathered at the north end gravels and coarse sand, in the central portion there may be fine sands, and at the south quiet waters may have deposited calcareous mud, forming limestone. Then there is formed a stretch of land having limestone at the south end, calcareous shales and sandstone intermediate, and conglomerates at the upper end. Those are folded into mountain ranges and broken by faults, and there is no way of correlating except by the embedded remains which represent the life of the sea bottom at the time. Often the sea bottom was raised nearly to the surface and formed the bed of marshes, and in those marshes the vegetation collected which formed the present coal beds.

All coal beds in our country occur in great basins which were great marshes, and the method of determining the different coal seams where they are faulted and folded and broken is very largely by correlation, made through the study of plants and the marine life that existed in the ocean at the time or that grew in the swamps at the time. We have no other reliable data for broad correlation, especially from region to region. That applies from the oldest rocks that contain life up to the present time. In the northern Appalachian region there are 40,000 feet of those sediments that were deposited layer upon layer in the old Appalachian Sea. They are very much broken and folded, especially in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions, and we constantly use the fossils as means of identification of the different horizons. This applies in the same way to the coal lands in the West, and persons going out there, where the coal deposits are largely concealed under the plains and upturned by the Rocky Mountains, collect the fossils and expect the paleontologic expert to determine the age in which they lived. The evolution of life has been orderly since the beginning; it has never been repeated after once passing away, and in this way nature has left a record that is very useful for purposes of correlation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you not answer that question more definitely?

Mr. WALCOTT. It is imperative to have paleontologists if the work is to be done in a proper way; they are just as necessary as the chemists.

Mr. TAYLOR. Don't you think that it was a great misfortune that this appropriation was cut down?

Mr. WALCOTT. Originally it was \$40,000, then reduced to \$10,000. The reduction was very unfortunate. I think, as I stated to the committee once before, that it came about as the result—

Mr. TAYLOR. Of a humor.

Mr. WALCOTT. As the result of a conflict between two men who disagreed as to the interpretation to be placed upon these fossils in the West, in Wyoming and along the Rocky Mountain front.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is all I wanted to know.

CONTINUATION OF INVESTIGATION OF MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA.

Mr. WALCOTT. I was going to ask if I might say a word, as perhaps it is my last word on this subject, upon the investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska.

We have \$80,000 for the current year. That amount enables the Survey to carry on the work to the extent of paying the necessary expenses, wages, and so forth. But Alaska is developing rapidly, and it would be economy and good business to push the surveys more rapidly. That is, \$100,000 or \$125,000 could be used, and it would aid in the more rapid development of Alaska. I think that the maps and studies that have been made up there have led to the intelligent development of the country as a whole, to the building of railroads—they have been started—and the investment of large sums of money, because it has been possible to show to capitalists, and also to the prospector who is interested, that there were large areas accessible in which it would be profitable to make investments and to develop the country. And I think that it would be good business policy for the Government to put more money into this work. I estimated \$100,000 last year, and in my report stated that \$100,000 could be used with great benefit.

I simply mention this as giving my individual judgment. The money will not be spent under my direction, but I think it would be wise to spend it.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate was \$80,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. That is the estimate submitted by the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that on the material interests of the Government we could profitably reduce appropriations that are made for topographic surveys and geological surveys in the States, and take the amount thus reduced and add it to this with profit to the Government itself, rather than expend the money within the States.

Mr. WALCOTT. You might do that in a sense, making it apply to Government lands in the Territories, but as a whole, for the benefit of the people, I should say not.

CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL RESEARCHES RELATING TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for chemical and physical researches relating to the geology of the United States, \$20,000, which is the amount of the current appropriation.

Mr. WALCOTT. That, like the paleontologic researches, is simply an adjunct to the general work of the Geological Survey.

The CHAIRMAN. And this appropriation is likewise expended almost entirely for the payment of salaries.

Mr. WALCOTT. The payment of salaries and work in the laboratory of the Survey.

PREPARATION OF ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The CHAIRMAN. For the preparation of illustrations of the Geological Survey, \$18,280, which is the amount of the current appropriation.

Mr. WALCOTT. That again is the preparation of data.

The CHAIRMAN. And is expended almost entirely in the payment of compensation for personal services.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; the statement is given below the estimate.

PREPARATION OF REPORT OF MINERAL RESOURCES.

The CHAIRMAN. For preparation of the report of the mineral resources of the United States. Your estimate is \$75,000. The current appropriation for 1906-1907 is the same. How much, if any, of that appropriation was unexpended December 31, 1906?

Mr. WALCOTT. \$195.52.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe that of this appropriation \$48,025 is all that has been expended as compensation for personal services. What has the balance of that appropriation been expended for?

Mr. WALCOTT. For field expenses, I believe; but, Mr. Chairman, Doctor Day, who has charge of that special work, is here, and may be able to give more definite information upon that subject than I can.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state, Doctor Day, so that we may get an idea, what the expenditures were for outside of those that are specified here under the head of "Mineral Resources of the United States," which seem to be for compensation for personal services, and which aggregate \$48,025.

Mr. DAY. The remainder is spent principally for traveling expenses, and the expenses for short-time employment of individuals where their services are dispensed with as quick as possible. Where we have delinquents, who do not send in their returns promptly, we have been in the habit of employing for a short time the best experts to get those returns in. Those are frequently in cooperation with States where State officials have carried on that work to advantage. In that way we spend, say, \$20, \$25, \$50, or \$100 for such information where we can do it to advantage and save money in traveling expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, have you during this fiscal year been continuing the experiments with black sands at Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. DAY. Only clearing up the accumulated material which we are under obligation, by promise, to clear up from the preceding year. That I explained to you in connection with the last appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It was my idea that that work would be done by the expiration of the last fiscal year.

Mr. DAY. There was accumulated out there so much material which we had promised to clear up that we were obliged to spend, as shown in the itemized statement submitted to you before the passage of that act, \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Since that time have you received samples for examination and analysis and treatment from localities other than samples that you had a year ago?

Mr. DAY. We have received a great many such samples; they are coming in continually, and we can not stop them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your thought that this work will continue indefinitely at Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. DAY. No, sir; it is closed up. The work there has been entirely closed up. The entire place loaned to us has passed out of our hands. We have stored there a considerable amount of material collected, some of it loaned to us, and partly the property of the United States, which was massed together for the purpose of electrical smelting of iron ores to see whether these iron ores collected were suitable to be classed as useful minerals at all. That question was a delicate one as to whether we should consider the enormous mass of iron ore which we found on the Pacific coast useful mineral or not.

We made a calculation for the committee last night, and we found that we took 156 samples from different localities, from San Diego in California, including the wind-blown sands, the beach sand, heavy concentrated sands, and so on, through to Cape Flattery on the Washington coast. And upon those 156 samples I would have prophesied that they would average 5 per cent. As a matter of fact, they averaged 11.8 per cent of magnetic iron ore. The question was, whether the iron ore in the enormous amount thus represented is a useful mineral or not; and that we determined, so far as we could, by applying the very imperfect electric smelting processes which are now known. Those processes are being developed rapidly as a very important branch of metallurgy. The results showed that these sands are of value. For that purpose we still have at Portland, stored safely there without any cost to us, the materials that we used in that smelting. Everything else has been cleared out entirely, and the material loaned for black-sand investigations returned to its owners. The place has passed into the hands of private individuals, who are continuing that work in their own way. They have been tempted to do that by the fact that we found that at least an excess over the present consumption of platinum is easily available from the sands now going to waste on the Pacific coast, and which is a great deal more than I expected.

It is probable that we can go further than that, and say it was four times the present consumption of platinum that is being thrown away in the black sands that are wasted to-day. And in connection with that black sand there is a great deal more than that amount in gold also being thrown away. That is the net result of that investigation as regards the precious metals. If we want to be absolutely fair, and measure as accurately as you can, you would have to say that they are throwing away four times the amount of platinum which we are consuming in the United States; and you would have to say, also, that the United States has become the place of the greatest hope of the whole globe in securing a supply of platinum. We are certainly safe in saying that the amount thrown away is in excess of what we are at present consuming in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. As the result of this investigation, have private interests taken up the question of conserving these sands that carry platinum.

Mr. DAY. Large and small concerns have taken that up. There is not a day that we do not receive more than one inquiry from some poor man in the West who is throwing away these sands, wanting to know the very least amount of money that he will have to raise to purchase apparatus for saving the platinum from the sands that he is now wasting. The means at their disposal before our investigation were absolutely unsuited. The whole line of thought of the placer miner was unavailing. It required new apparatus entirely before you could save the platinum or the gold, and not amalgamate it. These people who are going on, Mr. Chairman, and who want a clear statement of this work, bring about a condition that involves labor outside, which we have been asked to do. It does not concern in any way the regular work of determining the mineral resources of the United States each year. That is an entirely different proposition. But these people are demanding this work continually, and the demand comes from all over the United States, from both the smaller and the larger companies. They are all demanding further information upon what they can do beyond what they have accomplished. They want us to do more work about it. I refer to the things that they can not do which are out of their line and which require the bringing together of several different kinds of things in order to do the work. They are demanding that, and it can be done to better advantage now than after we have gone onto something else. If it is to be done in the best way I would rather do it now while we are fresh at it and can do it economically than to be called upon by a tremendous pressure at some future time. We are simply indicating what is coming in, and I will be glad to send up material that is coming to us so that you can see exactly what the kind of demand is.

The CHAIRMAN. At how many places on the Pacific coast did you say—how many localities have you located sands carrying magnetic iron ore?

Mr. DAY. The average of all of them, of the 156 places examined, was 11.8 per cent of magnetic iron ore in the sands.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that percentage great enough to make it profitable to extract that iron ore?

Mr. DAY. Half of that would be profitable; but of course you do not have to take it out at every place along the coast. Many places will run 20, 40, or even 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not the results of your investigation show how many places?

Mr. DAY. It only shows how many there were of those that we examined.

The CHAIRMAN. Of those you examined how many were above 11 per cent, or 20 per cent?

Mr. DAY. Of those examined 37 localities show iron ore where the average sample collected by us shows above 20 per cent. There were 17 that were above 40 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Of magnetic iron ore?

Mr. DAY. Yes; and there were 10 that went over 50 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these sands in the places where the percentage is large in large quantities—in large areas?

Mr. DAY. In large areas, and the depth is unknown. We know this, that these sands are not continuous. They are streaked as you go down. We have sunk wells at several places, but not deep enough

to come to any good judgment in regard to that matter. But it is work that ought to be done without any doubt whatever, and it ought to be done in a large number of places. For example, take Gray's Harbor. I have examined the sand on the North Hook in the State of Washington. That harbor is characterized by two hooks. The North Hook contains on an average over 500 pounds of magnetite to the ton. That is over 25 per cent. We have not examined the South Hook at all, but everybody says, "You ought to see Westport" (the South Hook). But we have not looked at that at all.

We have gone to various places where we considered we could get results, but in the amount of time that we had we could do no more than cover the 156 localities from San Diego to Cape Flattery, involving some 19 different carload samples of sand. It came in carload lots collected by ourselves, also over 100 samples, each one of which weighed more than a ton, as well as the smaller samples. The large samples received a careful, complete, and exhaustive study. But that is not enough to determine the problem. It is perfectly evident that from one consideration alone the iron ore supply of the United States requires, for stability, the kind of extension which this work can give it. In the early days they passed over the ore beds of New England. We know perfectly well that there are two large deposits there which are valuable under proper treatment by concentration, but they were not valuable five years ago, because they are known to contain large percentages of titanium. And we have ascertained in our investigations that the same character of ore found on the Pacific beaches is found repeatedly in the United States and is worthy of investigation. This will extend our mineral knowledge in regard to iron ore very markedly in this country, greatly to the stability of the industry.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Where are these two points in the New England States that you spoke of?

Mr. DAY. One in Rhode Island and one in Connecticut. Those are the ones that I have in mind. There are many large deposits which contain iron ore which are very rich, but, according to the general opinion of good mining engineers, you would have to say they are not valuable at the present time; they are absolutely worthless at the present time, but are available with electric smelting.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How does the information supplied by your department to the business world become available to them; in what form? Merely as to the quantity of precious metals in these sands, or through the revolution in the new processes?

Mr. DAY. Both. In our investigation we sent out a letter to 8,000 miners, asking them to send us their waste material. We took the waste material that they sent in, some 4,000 samples, about every one in two responded, examined them to find out what was in them; then we organized a body of good geologists under the direction of one of our very capable men, who went to the localities which proved the most promising, collecting carload lots where it was practicable. We took those to the concentrating plant at Portland, and there we accumulated all sorts of devices for concentration, because men were willing to send them to the exposition. We tried all kinds of things, utilizing for that purpose the best men we knew of in the world in concentrating work. We were very fortunate. We developed five

different kinds of machines, all of which would to a certain extent work well in the separation of these materials. And after all that, we found a man in an obscure place in Idaho who was using a machine of that kind, that being the only case in all the history of mining in the United States where such a device had been used. We mentioned that fact in our report.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think that as a result of the information you have supplied in regard to these sands they could be utilized commercially?

Mr. DAY. They are being utilized commercially now.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they being utilized?

Mr. DAY. In Humboldt County, Cal., Josephine County, Oreg., on the Snake River in Idaho, and in Washington. They are being utilized and plants are being developed in Curry County and Coos County, Oreg. And that region is one now where connection from one point to another is made by trails, there being no wagon roads. There has been a great deal of placer mining on the beaches, but nearly all of it had to stop. I do not suppose there is \$50,000 in gold being produced now, and all the platinum is being thrown away.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not at this time, as I understand you, carrying on this work at Portland, Oreg.?

Mr. DAY. Not at all. Nothing is being done there whatever and has not been since we cleared everything out of there last fall.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think the business interests are fully awakened to the commercial importance of the discovery so that they will carry on the work themselves without further Governmental aid?

Mr. DAY. They will to a certain extent, but if they are given Governmental aid it will be carried on to a greater extent. I would regard the extension of this work at the present time, particularly in regard to the use of these iron ores, as a very good investment of Government money for general purposes. But it should not be restricted to the Pacific coast. That I should not advocate.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Walcott, can you state approximately the amount of available iron ore in the United States?

Mr. WALCOTT. I have been recently having that compiled. We have carried on surveys during the last two years in the far West, in Utah and the intermontane States, and also in the Appalachian region for the purpose of obtaining as much information as possible with regard to the character of all iron ores, lean ores and rich ores, and the average value commercially. That statement is nearly prepared, and I think I can insert a copy of it in the hearings if you care to have it.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would. Would that statement show the amount of commercially valuable ores? You speak of lean and rich ore.

Mr. WALCOTT. It shows the amount of commercially valuable ore. At present the Lake Superior region is very rich and very easily mined, and of course it is a great source of supply. The statement as to available quantity and ease of mining is true of the Birmingham district in Alabama. We have an immense quantity of iron ore in the United States of equal grade to that used in England and Germany, so that with the exhaustion of the rich Lake Superior ores we shall still have

several hundred years' supply of the leaner ores—the same grade as those now used in Europe.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us any information as to the proportion of commercially valuable ore owned by the United States Steel Corporation?

Mr. WALCOTT. So far as we can do so I will endeavor to have that put in.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to know, simply a rough approximate estimate, the amount that they own.

Mr. WALCOTT. The Survey does not take cognizance of the ownership of properties surveyed, and we have no direct data as to the holdings of the Steel Corporation. They may control, through subsidiary companies, deposits that we can not trace. Current report places their proportion of the Lake Superior ores at 75 per cent or more of the available total in that district.

The statement promised by Mr. Walcott follows:

About a year ago the series of consular reports printed a translation of part of a report by a prominent Swedish geologist on the iron-ore reserves of the world. The original report showed lack of knowledge of American conditions, and the translation did not make the matter any better. In the translated report the total ore reserves of the United States were placed at eleven hundred million tons. This is absurdly low, as noted later.

The Lake Superior district, at present our leading producer, has been explored more thoroughly than any other ore field in the country, but estimates as to total tonnage range within rather wide limits. At present the totals commonly quoted vary from 1,500,000,000 to 2,000,000,000 tons, of which the United States Steel Corporation is commonly supposed to control over two-thirds.

In the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States a few large iron-ore deposits are known to exist, and many others are reported, but any attempt at an estimate of total tonnage would be, with only our present knowledge of the subject, merely the wildest sort of guessing.

A more promising field lies in the older Eastern States. It is probable that careful exploratory work will develop magnetic iron ore in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania in quantities far in excess of anything usually considered possible in those States. Here, also, close estimates are impossible.

With regard to the southern iron ores the case is very different. Here the work which the Geological Survey has carried on during the past three years, and which was planned so as to obtain data on the quantity of ore available, gives us a fairly secure basis for tonnage estimates. I feel safe, therefore, in submitting the following figures as representing minimum values for the workable iron-ore reserves of certain Southern States, with the caution that further detailed work in the South will probably increase rather than decrease these estimates:

	Red ore.	Brown ore.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Alabama.....	2,000,000,000	75,000,000
Georgia.....	250,000,000	125,000,000
Tennessee.....	900,000,000	225,000,000
Virginia.....	100,000,000	300,000,000
Total.....	3,250,000,000	725,000,000

This gives a total estimated reserve, for the red and brown ores of the four States noted, of over four thousand million tons. If to this we add the red and brown ores of Maryland, West Virginia, and Kentucky, and the magnetic ores of the other Southern States, it is probably fair to assume that the total American ore reserve will amount to very nearly ten thousand million tons—or five times that credited to the Lake Superior district alone.

In considering the above figures it will be well to bear in mind that the southern red ores will average 33 to 43 per cent metallic iron, but that they carry so much lime as to be almost or quite self-fluxing. The brown ores, as washed, will range from 40 to 50 per cent metallic iron.

To sum up the matter: In place of the eleven hundred million tons credited to us by the Swedish geologist, it is probably safe to say that the United States has from ten to twenty times that reserve of iron ore, considering only such ores as would be marketable at the present day.

The present rate of consumption is as follows:

	Tons.
1903.....	35, 019, 308
1904.....	27, 644, 330
1905.....	42, 526, 133
1906, probably about.....	50, 000, 000

Assuming that the future demand may range from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 tons per year, the Lake Superior district would last for from twenty-five to fifty years more, if it supplied the entire United States. But counting on the known reserves elsewhere in the United States, the ore will last from two hundred and fifty to five hundred years.

Mr. WALCOTT. You asked me about the work accomplished in geology and paleontology during the season of 1906. I have a brief statement here, three pages of typewriting, which tells something of that, and it might be included in the record, as well as the statement in relation to topography.

Following is the statement referred to:

The work accomplished by the division of geology and paleontology during the season of 1906 may be classified as follows:

1. Areal geologic mapping.
2. Investigation of scientific problems.
3. Investigation of economic geology.

1. Areal geologic mapping for the preparation of the geologic map of the United States has made satisfactory progress. Work has been carried on in ten Atlantic and Gulf States, covering about 3,100 square miles; in twelve Mississippi Valley States, covering about 3,500 square miles, and in eight Rocky Mountain and Pacific States, covering about 7,000 square miles. Much of this areal mapping has been done in connection with the investigation of mineral deposits, and the resulting areal maps will be of the highest value in the economical development of the mineral wealth in the regions mapped.

2. The investigation of scientific problems has been conducted upon such lines as to have a generally direct bearing on the preparation of the geologic map of the United States or the problems of economic geology under investigation. Thus the Tertiary paleontology of the Pacific coast has been studied during the past year in direct connection with the study of the California oil fields; the Tertiary and Cretaceous of the Atlantic coastal plain, in connection with the study of the underground waters in that region; the Cretaceous of the Rocky Mountain region and the Carboniferous of the Appalachian region, in connection with coal investigations. The Triassic paleontology of the Pacific States, the Silurian and Ordovician of the Mississippi Valley, and the Cambrian of the Rocky Mountain region have been studied and important conclusions bearing on the preparation of the geological map of the United States have been reached. The study of Pleistocene geology has been continued during the past season for the determination of the character and distribution of glacial deposits and their relation to quality of soil and water supply. An investigation of high scientific value and possibly of future economic importance was the examination of the radioactive properties of the Yellowstone Park thermal springs and spring deposits.

3. Investigations of a strictly economic character have occupied a large share of attention during the past season. These can not be described in full, but their extent and character will be briefly indicated.

(1) Investigations of nonmetalliferous minerals have been made as follows: The granites of New England and the South Atlantic States; the feldspar deposits of New England; the glass sands of eastern United States; the magnesite deposits of the Pacific coast; the natural-alum deposits of New Mexico.

(2) Detailed investigations of iron-ore deposits have been made in eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey; in Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee; in the Lake Superior region; in eastern Wyoming, and in southern Utah.

(3) Detailed investigations of precious and semiprecious metalliferous ores have been made in the Phillipsburg district, Montana; in Shasta County, Cal.; in the Goldfield, Bullfrog, Manhattan, and other districts of southern Nevada; in the Tombstone district, Arizona; in the Wyandotte district, Oklahoma-Missouri, and a general reconnaissance has been made of the mining district of New Mexico.

(4) Special attention has been given during the past season to investigations of the fuel resources of the country. In the Eastern States very detailed surveys have been made of oil fields in eastern Ohio and western Pennsylvania, chiefly to develop and demonstrate methods for the practical determination of oil pools. Detailed surveys have also been continued in the coal fields in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Kentucky, and Alabama. Detailed examinations were continued in the southern California oil fields, the Santa Maria district receiving special attention.

In the Rocky Mountain States six parties were employed in surveys of coal fields, as follows: The Great Falls field, Montana; the Uinta County and Rawlins fields, Wyoming; the White River field, Colorado; the Book Cliffs field, Colorado-Utah, and the Durango-Gallup field, Colorado-New Mexico. In addition, reconnaissance surveys were made of the coal fields of Washington and the lignites of southeastern Montana. The object of this work was primarily to determine the quality, quantity, and exact location of coal upon vacant public lands, and surveys sufficiently accurate for this purpose were carried over about 12,000 square miles.

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 203. For the purchase of necessary books for the library, including directories and professional and scientific periodicals needed for statistical purposes, \$2,000. What is the extent of your library; how many volumes?

Mr. WALCOTT. The number of books, July 1, 1906, was 61,346. In addition there were at least 75,000 pamphlets, and probably over 100,000 maps. It is the most complete geological library on this continent, and it does not in any way duplicate the Library of Congress, it being understood that the Geological Survey library is the geological library of the Government. The Congressional Library does not duplicate our library.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of your library a fiction library?

Mr. WALCOTT. Oh no; it is a professional library pertaining to geological work in all its branches, including topography, chemistry and physics, etc. There are no story books.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you give an estimate of its value, roughly?

Mr. WALCOTT. It would cost the Government about three-quarters of a million dollars to replace the present library, with its card catalogue, metal bookstacks, etc. I would like to bring to your notice here the fact that in 1903-1905 this appropriation was \$6,000. In 1902 it was \$5,000. It dropped down in 1905 to \$2,000. The reason of that was previous to 1905 we paid for the transmission of all our documents abroad through the Smithsonian Institution at 5 cents a pound, which averaged about \$4,000. Since then that service has been done by the Smithsonian Institution without charge to the Survey.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING GEOLOGICAL MAPS.

The CHAIRMAN. For engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, \$100,000. I observe that that appropriation for the last four years has almost doubled. How much, if any, of the appropriation for 1906 remained unexpended on December 31?

Mr. WALCOTT. \$1,557.59. I presume that will very largely be reduced by the accounts which were not then settled. There is usually very little of it left.

The CHAIRMAN. So that in order to carry on the work for the next fiscal year, as it has been done in the past fiscal year, you will require the full amount of \$100,000?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think so; and there is a way in which that appropriation is now being depleted, and which works to its disadvantage. On page 204 there has been added to the previous legislation the following:

To the credit of the appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States, and the moneys received by the Director from the sale of maps, shall likewise be deposited in the Treasury and be credited to the appropriation for engraving and printing the geological maps of the United States; and this provision shall become effective immediately.

I have a statement of the sales of folios and maps for the fiscal year 1905-6, and it shows that they amounted to \$16,996.72. For the six months ending December 31, 1906, the amount was \$8,933.15. There is also paid out in the preparation of lithographic data, as mentioned on page 204 of the estimates, approximately \$5,000. That is, the cost of that work is repaid to the Government, and it does not return to the Survey.

Publishers of text-books and of maps and various data write to the Survey and wish transfers, so that they can have these maps reproduced without the expense of reengraving them on copper. To engrave a map requires three copper plates—one for the topography, one for the drainage, and one for the culture—the roads, and so forth—which is very expensive. I think it is perfectly proper that we should do that, but it takes \$5,000 out of this appropriation each year, for which the printing division of the Survey gets no benefit. I think that the authority asked here should be given, in order that the entire appropriation may be available each year. We have increased the extent of the surveys, and also the detail of the maps, in order to make them more efficient and of higher value, and at the same time without increasing the appropriation for two or three years. I know that that division is very hard pressed to keep up with this work, and I have recently had to say that we could not do this outside work because the money taken from the fund would interfere with the publication of our maps.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the amount that you say you received from the sale of maps?

Mr. WALCOTT. For the last fiscal year \$16,996.72 was turned into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to allow you this it would result in increasing that appropriation to that extent.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; and there is also the amount which is paid for lithographic transfers, as mentioned in the upper part of that paragraph. That is increasing every year; last year it was approximately \$5,000. It would increase it to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. If we were to do this would this increase of appropriation, or the possibility of increasing your appropriation to that extent, result in your putting forth greater efforts to secure a market for the sale of your maps than now?

Mr. WALCOTT. Necessarily so, because the present plan simply reduces our appropriation to that extent and cripples the regular map work. Of course there are a large number of maps distributed through Congress for which no payment is made, and they are distributed very largely to libraries. I think we distribute now to about 2,200 libraries in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the total number of maps that are distributed free, both to libraries and through Congress?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; I do not have it in mind.

FOR GAGING STREAMS AND DETERMINING THE WATER SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 206, for gaging the streams and determining the water supply of the United States, and for the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells, and the preparation of reports upon the best methods of utilizing the water resources. Your estimate is \$200,000, as against the current appropriation of \$150,000. Will the appropriation for the current fiscal year be sufficient to meet the requirements of this service?

Mr. WALCOTT. I think not, Mr. Chairman. I have asked Mr. Leighton, who has charge of that work, to come before you, and he can give a better explanation than I can in regard to it. But before doing that I would like to say that I have here a statement of the Water Resources of the United States. This includes the scope of the work; on both underground and surface waters, together with a summary of expenditures, a detailed statement of expenditures, a summary of investigations by States, etc. It gives in concrete form the whole subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well, we will have that printed as a part of your statement.

WATER RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The water supply of the United States is of more importance to the life and pursuits of the people than any other natural resource, as the health and economic development of every community are directly dependent on the character and volume of the available supply. Where water is used for irrigation or for the development of power, the flow must never fall below a certain point, where it is used for domestic supply it must be free from disease-producing organisms, and where it is used for manufacturing purposes or in boilers it must not contain harmful ingredients. Investigations of the water resources in various sections of the country are being made by the United States Geological Survey in order to ascertain the quantity, quality, and availability of ground and surface waters, the usefulness of the water for public and for industrial purposes, and the damage that has resulted from pollution.

An investigation of ground waters includes a determination of the areas that are underlain by water-bearing strata, of the depths at which these strata occur, of the amount of water that may be obtained, of the rate of artesian flow, and of the character of the water. The value of such an investigation is not confined to cases where water is used for domestic purposes, as the work has a vital significance in connection with the development of the country from both an economic and a social point of view. The money value of a knowledge of the character of underground water was first brought to public notice by the railroads, which sustained enormous losses from the use of water that contained ingredients damaging to boilers. In many parts of the country the situation became so serious that corps of experts were employed by the railroads to study methods of water treatment for the removal of harmful ingredients. The wealth of these railroads enabled them to avail themselves of expert advice, but the citizen and the small manufacturer are not so fortunate. The manufacturer usually has no money for such an investigation, and consequently he is obliged to spend a considerable sum each year in making repairs to boilers or to suffer an appreciable loss by reason of the enforced reduction in the market price of manufactured products that have been damaged by the use of bad water. Many communities that are well situated with regard to markets and raw material are industrially stagnant because a good water supply is not available. In many such places wells have been drilled blindly in the hope of striking a water-bearing vein, but the majority of these wells have failed because no intelligent study was made of the ground-water conditions. The money that has been needlessly spent in some regions for useless borings would pay the bonded debt of some of the States.

Manufacturers will not establish industrial plants until they are sure that the water supply is adapted to their purposes. A recent case in connection with the United States Army has many parallels in the field of private enterprise. The Ordnance Bureau applied to the Geological Survey for information concerning the point in the Middle West at which water could be found suitable for use in the manufacture of gun cotton. The choice of several United States Army reservations as a site for this factory rested upon the water question. Had the works been placed at some of the reservations the entire investment would have been a loss. Any investigation that shows the places at which waters may be found in sufficient quantity and of a quality suitable for stated purposes is a matter of general welfare. It increases the productiveness of these regions, provides profitable uses for the land, stimulates trade, and provides employment and homes for many people.

The general considerations above cited with reference to ground waters likewise apply to surface waters. The rivers of the country must be used for domestic and industrial supplies, power purposes, navigation, and irrigation. Where underground water is not available for domestic and industrial purposes economic development is dependent on the character of the water in the streams. In the West a larger amount of water is being used each year for purposes of irrigation, while in all parts of the country the utilization of water power is proceeding with unparalleled rapidity. In order that there may be no useless expenditure in the development of these resources studies must be made to determine the amount of water that is available throughout the various seasons of the year and throughout a series of years. The Geological Survey maintains river stations in all parts of the country and secures records of flow which indicate the fluctuations that may be expected in the quantity of the water.

Objection has been made to this work on the ground that it benefits private companies and capitalists, but the same objection can be raised to all investigations of natural resources. Capital must necessarily be used to develop such resources but the resulting economic development will provide a livelihood for a great many persons and increase the prosperity of the people. It has been maintained that these investigations should be carried on by the States or by private capital. There are many reasons why this is both impracticable and impossible. In only a few cases has such a plan been successful, while more often total failure has resulted. The investigation of water resources nearly always involves interstate work which the separate states cannot perform and which is too extensive to be carried on at private expense. In other words, the matter is national in character and on it depends the welfare not of one section as contrasted to another but of the country as a whole.

APPROPRIATION FOR WATER RESOURCES.

A statement of the disposition of the appropriation for water resources, based upon the work performed during the first five months of the present fiscal year and the estimated expenses during the remainder of said year, is as follows:

Ground-water investigations	\$38,900.00
River-flow measurements	63,201.00
Investigations of quality of water	20,680.00
Débris investigation, California	4,000.00
Salaries and expenses for administration	20,837.09
Contingent	2,381.91
Total	150,000.00

During the same period various States will expend for the purposes mentioned in above statement the following:

Ground-water investigations	\$3,300.00
River-flow measurements	15,929.00
Investigations of quality of water	8,700.00
Total	27,929.00

The above gives a total for investigations of water resources expended by or in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey the sum of \$177,929. The allotment of this money is indicated in the following schedule:

Index of allotments.

(A) General administration:		
(A1) Bureau salaries	\$9,977.00	
(A2) Stationery and supplies	680.09	
(A3) Branch salaries—		
(A31) Acting chief hydrographer	^a \$1,500.00	
(A32) Stenographers	2,200.00	
(A33) Bookkeeper	1,400.00	
(A34) Messenger	480.00	
(A35) Special assistance	1,200.00	
(A36) Editorial	1,800.00	
(A37) Administrative travel	500.00	
	<hr/>	9,080.00
(A4) General purchases	800.00	
(A5) Freight, express, telegrams, etc.	300.00	
	<hr/>	\$20,837.09
(B) River measurements:		
(B1) General supervision—		
(B11) Salary and expenses of engineer in charge	^b 1,800.00	
(B12) Special stenographer	^b 500.00	
(B13) Rating and care of instruments	720.00	
(B14) Contingent	500.00	
	<hr/>	3,520.00
(B2) Computing section—		
(B22) Salaries and expenses of engineers and computers	5,120.00	
(B23) Salaries of clerks	1,920.00	
(B24) Contingent	460.00	
	<hr/>	7,500.00
(B3) New England and New York—		
(B31a) Cooperative receipts, Maine	3,200.00	
(B31b) Cooperative receipts, New York	1,500.00	
(B32) Salaries and expenses	10,000.00	
(B32a) Outside purchases		
(B33) Observers		
	<hr/>	14,700.00
(B4) Middle Atlantic States—		
(B41) Cooperative receipts	384.00	
(B42) Salaries and expenses of engineers and clerks	3,400.00	
(B42a) Outside purchases		
(B43) Observers		
	<hr/>	3,784.00
(B5) South Atlantic States—		
(B52) Salaries and expenses		
(B52a) Outside purchases		
(B53) Observers		6,000.00
(B6) Central States—		
(B62) Salaries and expenses		
(B62a) Outside purchases		
(B63) Observers		2,750.00
(B6a) Wisconsin River profiles—		
(B61a) Cooperative receipts	\$445.00	
(B62a) Salaries and expenses	1,131.00	
	<hr/>	1,576.00
(B7) Montana—		
(B71) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(B72) Salaries and expenses		
(B72a) Outside purchases		
(B73) Observers		4,000.00
(B8) South Dakota—		
(B82) Salaries and expenses		
(B82a) Outside purchases		
(B83) Observers		1,000.00

^a Remainder of salary under (D11).^b Remainder of salary under (B42).

(B) River measurements—Continued.

(B9) Denver district—		
(B91) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(B92) Salaries and expenses		
(B92a) Outside purchases		
(B93) Observers		\$4,000.00
(BX1) Nebraska—		
(BX11) Cooperative receipts	\$400.00	
(BX12) Salaries and expenses		
(BX12a) Outside purchases		
(BX13) Observers	400.00	
		800.00
(BX2) New Mexico district—		
(BX21) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX22) Salaries and expenses		
(BX22a) Outside purchases		
(BX23) Observers		2,000.00
(BX3) Texas—		
(BX32) Salaries and expenses		
(BX32a) Outside purchases		
(BX33) Observers		500.00
(BX5) Utah—		
(BX51) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX52) Salaries and expenses		
(BX52a) Outside purchases		
(BX53) Observers		1,500.00
(BX6) Nevada—		
(BX61) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX62) Salaries and expenses		
(BX62a) Outside purchases		
(BX63) Observers		1,500.00
(BX7) Washington—		
(BX71) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX72) Salaries and expenses		
(BX72a) Outside purchases		
(BX73) Observers		2,250.00
(BX8) Oregon—		
(BX81a) Cooperative receipts, State engineer	\$2,500.00	
(BX81b) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX82) Salaries and expenses		
(BX82a) Outside purchases		
(BX83) Observers	3,250.00	
		5,750.00
(BX9) California—		
(BX91a) Cooperative receipts, board of examiners	7,500.00	
(BX912) Cooperative receipts, reclamation		
(BX92) Salaries and expenses		
(BX92a) Outside purchases		
(BX93) Observers	8,500.00	
		16,000.00
		\$79,130.09
(C) Ground waters:		
(C1) Supervision—		
(C11) Salary and expenses of supervising geologist	1,500.00	
(C12) Clerical assistance	2,050.00	
		3,550.00
(C2) Completing reports		300.00
(C3) Maine coast ground waters—		
(C31) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,760.00	
(C4) Connecticut ground waters—		
(C41) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	800.00	

(C) Ground waters—Continued.

(C5) Mineral springs of New York—		
(C51) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks.	\$80.00	
(C8) Ground waters of Triassic area—		
(C81) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks.	2,000.00	
(C7) Ground waters of coastal plain, Virginia—		
(C71) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks.	1,500.00	
(C8) Coastal plain, North Carolina—		
(C81) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks.	1,060.00	
(CX1) Florida—		
(CX11) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,500.00	
(CX2) Ground waters of Tennessee—		
(CX21) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	400.00	
(CX3) Ground waters of Kentucky—		
(CX31) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,900.00	
(CX4) Ground waters of Ohio and Indiana—		
(CX41) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	3,000.00	
(CX5) Ground waters of Iowa—		
(CX51) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	2,700.00	
(CX6) Ground waters of Minnesota—		
(CX61) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,250.00	
(CX7) Ground waters of Nebraska—		
(CX71) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	900.00	
(CX8) Ground waters of Texas and Oklahoma—		
(CX81) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	2,700.00	
(CX9) Ground waters of North Dakota—		
(CX91) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	500.00	
(CY1) Ground waters of South Dakota—		
(CY11) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	800.00	
(CY2) Ground waters of Arkansas—		
(CY21) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	200.00	
(CY3) Ground waters of Grand River Valley, California—		
(CY31) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,000.00	
(CY4) Ground waters of Beaver Valley, Utah—		
(CY41) Cooperative receipts	\$800.00	
(CY42) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	900.00	
	<hr/>	1,700.00
(CY5) Ground waters of Wyoming—		
(CY51) Salary and expenses of geologists—		
(CY52) Clerical assistance	4,500.00	
(CY6) Ground waters of Oregon—		
(CY61) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,800.00	
(CY7) Ground waters of Sun River Valley, Montana—		
(CY71) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	2,000.00	
(CY8) Ground waters of California—		
(CY81) Cooperative receipts	2,500.00	
(CY82) Salaries and expenses of geologists and clerks	1,800.00	
	<hr/>	4,300.00
		<hr/>
		42,200.00

(D) Quality of water:

(D1) Supervision—

(D11) Supervising hydrographer.....^a\$1,280.00(D12) Supervising chemist and clerical assistance.....^b2,100.00

(D13) Contingent salaries and expenses of collection 500.00

\$3,880.00

(D2) Laboratory No. 1—

(D21) Scientific and clerical assistance.. 1,700.00

(D22) Purchases 400.00

(D23) Expenses of collection 500.00

2,600.00

(D3) Laboratory No. 2—

(D31) Salaries and expenses..... 1,500.00

(D32) Purchases 300.00

(D33) Expenses of collection 500.00

2,300.00

(D4) Laboratory No. 3—

(D41) Salaries and expenses..... 1,800.00

(D42) Purchases 300.00

(D43) Expenses of collection 700.00

2,800.00

(D5) Rhode Island cooperation—

(D51) Cooperative receipts 1,500.00

(D52) Salaries and expenses..... 1,800.00

3,300.00

(D6) Illinois cooperation—

(D61a) Cooperative receipts, State water survey..... 3,200.00

(D61b) Cooperative receipts, State geologist 1,000.00

(D61c) Cooperative receipts, engineering experiment station..... 1,000.00

(D62) Salaries and expenses of engineers and clerks 3,000.00

(D63) Purchases }

(D64) Expenses of collection }

8,200.00

(D7) Kansas cooperation—

(D71) Cooperative receipts 1,500.00

(D72) Salaries and expenses..... }

(D73) Purchases }

(D74) Collectors' wages }

3,100.00

(D8) California cooperation—

(D81) Cooperative receipts..... 500.00

(D82) Salaries and expenses..... }

(D83) Purchases }

(D84) Collectors' wages }

1,100.00

(D9) Chesapeake pollution—

(D91) Salaries and expenses..... }

(D92) Purchases }

1,000.00

(DX1) Industrial pollution—

(DX11) Salaries and expenses 600.00

(DX2) Biological investigations—

(DX21) Salaries and expenses..... }

(DX22) Purchases }

500.00

\$29,380.00

(E) Débris investigation:

(E1) Expenses, G. K. Gilbert..... }

(E2) Expenses, E. C. Murphy..... }

(E3) Incidental salaries and expenses..... }

(E4) Purchases..... }

4,000.00

(F) Contingent	\$2,381.91
	177,929.00
Appropriation, fiscal year 1907	150,000.00
Cooperative receipts	27,929.00
	177,929.00

SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATIONS BY STATES.

The following summary of investigations by States is submitted:

Alabama.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Alabama: 13 stations for quantity of water; 4 stations for quality of water.

Arkansas.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Arkansas: 1 station for quantity of water; 1 station for quality of water. Also, report on underground water resources of southern half of State completed and published.

California.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in California: 57 stations for quantity of water; 17 stations for quality of water. Also, investigations of occurrence, quality, amount, and availability of ground waters of San Joaquin Valley, Southern Foothill Belt and Indio Basin.

Colorado.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Colorado: 43 stations for quantity of water, during first half of year; 30 stations for quantity of water, during last half of year. Also, investigations of occurrence, quality, amount, and availability of ground waters of Grand River Valley.

Connecticut.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Connecticut: 3 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, amount, and availability of ground waters of entire State.

Florida.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Florida: 2 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, amount, and availability of ground waters throughout the entire State commenced.

Georgia.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Georgia: 43 stations for quantity of water; 5 stations for quality of water.

Illinois.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Illinois: 1 station for quantity of water; 26 stations for quality of water. Also, ground-waters investigations covering the entire State, performed in cooperation with the State Water Survey, State Geological Survey, and State Engineering Experiment Station.

Indiana.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Indiana: 4 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of the occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters throughout the entire State.

Iowa.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Iowa: 3 stations for quantity of water; 3 stations for quality of water. Also, complete investigations of occurrence, quality and availability of ground waters throughout the entire State.

Kansas.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Kansas: 19 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of quality of surface and ground waters and their pollution by sewage and industrial wastes, carried on in cooperation with State board of health.

Kentucky.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Kentucky: 3 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of the occurrence, quality, availability and industrial usefulness of the ground waters of the Blue Grass Region. Also, report on investigation of ground waters in western part of State.

Louisiana.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Louisiana: 1 station for quantity of water; 1 station for quality of water.

Maine.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in 24 stations for quantity of water. Also, river profiles

of Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Penobscot rivers, in cooperation with the State of Maine. Also, ground-water investigations in southern half of State. Also, special investigation and report upon water resources of Kennebec River.

Maryland.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Maryland: 8 stations for quantity of water; 1 station for quality of water. Also, completion of report on water resources of Potomac drainage basin. Also, water resources of Upper Chesapeake Bay and their pollution.

Massachusetts.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Massachusetts: 7 stations for quantity of water. Also, report on water resources of Merrimac River basin.

Michigan.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Michigan: 16 stations for quantity of water; 5 stations for quality of water. Also, report on flowing wells in southern Peninsula of Michigan.

Minnesota.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Minnesota: 3 stations for quantity of water; 2 stations for quality of water. Also investigation of occurrence, quality and availability of ground waters in portion of State lying south of Mississippi and Minnesota rivers.

Mississippi.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Mississippi: 5 stations for quantity of water; 2 stations for quality of water. Also, report on the ground-water resources of State.

Missouri.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Missouri: 2 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation of underground waters of Missouri and their utilization.

Montana.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Montana: 26 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters in Sun River valley.

Nebraska.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Nebraska: 11 stations for quantity of water; 5 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation of quality of underground waters and their fitness for industrial purposes throughout the State.

Nevada.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in Nevada: 11 stations for quantity of water.

New Hampshire.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in New Hampshire: 15 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigation and report upon water resources of Merrimac River basin.

New Jersey.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in New Jersey: 11 stations for quantity of water; 1 station for quality of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters of Triassic area.

New Mexico.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in New Mexico: 14 stations for quantity of water.

New York.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in New York: 46 stations for quantity of water, maintained in cooperation with the State of New York; 4 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation of the occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters of Triassic area.

North Carolina.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in North Carolina: 13 stations for quantity of water; 3 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters of the North Carolina coastal plain.

North Dakota.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in North Dakota: 11 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of the occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters throughout the valley of the Red River of the North.

Ohio.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Ohio: 2 stations for quantity of water; 3 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, and industrial usefulness of ground waters throughout entire State.

Oklahoma.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Oklahoma: 9 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of the occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters in southern portion of Territory.

Oregon.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Oregon: 46 stations for quantity of water, maintained in cooperation with the State of Oregon. Also, investigation of the artesian waters in Lake and Harvey counties.

Pennsylvania.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers of Pennsylvania. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality and availability of ground waters of the Triassic Area. Also, investigation of the quality of water of the drainage basin of Upper Ohio River.

Rhode Island.—Investigations of water resources and their damage by pollution.

South Carolina.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in South Carolina: 5 stations for quantity of water; 2 stations for quality of water.

South Dakota.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in South Dakota: 13 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigations of the occurrence of artesian waters in the Black Hills region.

Tennessee.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Tennessee: 11 stations for quantity of water; 3 stations for quality of water. Also, investigation and report upon ground waters of Western Tennessee.

Texas.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Texas: 15 stations for quantity of water; 2 stations for quality of water. Also, reports on occurrence, quality and availability of ground waters of the Panhandle and of the Coastal Plain. Also, investigations commenced to cover the entire State.

Utah.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Utah: 20 stations for quantity of water. Also, investigation of artesian waters in Beaver River Valley in cooperation with the State engineer.

Virginia.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Virginia: 5 stations for quantity of water; 3 stations for quality of water. Also, complete investigation of water resources of Shenandoah Valley. Also, investigation of occurrence, quality, and availability of ground waters of the Virginia Coastal Plain.

Washington.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Washington; 29 stations for quantity of water.

West Virginia.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of water-supply resources on important rivers in West Virginia: 2 stations for quantity of water; 1 station for quality of water. Also, investigations of the water resources of Potomac River drainage basin.

Wisconsin.—Permanent stations maintained for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Wisconsin: 11 stations for quantity of water; 2 stations for quality of water. Also, river profile surveys of Rock, Peshtigo, Black, and Wisconsin rivers in cooperation with State.

Wyoming.—Permanent stations for the determination of the water-supply resources on important rivers in Wyoming: 15 for quantity of water. Also, investigations of artesian basins in region northwest of Laramie.

SUSPENSION OF WORK BY REASON OF REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.

It has been necessary during the present fiscal year to discontinue an amount of work proportional to the reduction made by Congress in the appropriation for water resources. In making this reduction consideration was given to the needs of each locality, and the character of work that appeared to be the least valuable in each place was discontinued or reduced in amount, while that of the greatest importance was kept intact in all cases in which it was found possible to do so. This was believed preferable to a flat reduction throughout the entire country and along all lines of investigation.

The following statements give a concise account of the reductions or discontinuances made:

Alabama.—Final preparation of report on Alabama ground waters discontinued.

Arizona.—All river measurement stations discontinued, except those maintained by the Reclamation Service in connection with irrigation projects.

California.—Two river measurement stations discontinued.

Colorado.—Fourteen river measurement stations discontinued; also, preparation of report on ground waters of Gunnison River Valley.

Idaho.—All river measurement stations discontinued, except those maintained by the Reclamation Service in connection with irrigation projects.

Illinois.—All river measurement stations discontinued, except at Rockton, on Rock River.

Indiana.—All river measurement stations discontinued.

Iowa.—All river measurement stations discontinued, except on Cedar River at Cedar Rapids and Wapsipinicon River, at Stone City.

Kansas.—All river measurement stations discontinued.

Kentucky.—All river measurement stations discontinued.

Louisiana.—Investigations of ground waters in southern half of State abandoned.

Maine.—Three river measurement stations discontinued.

Michigan.—Three river measurement stations discontinued.

Minnesota.—All river measurement stations discontinued except Mississippi River at Anoka, Ottotail River at Fergus Falls, and Red Lake River at Crookston.

Missouri.—All river measurement stations discontinued.

Montana.—Ten river measurement stations discontinued.

New Jersey.—Two river measurement stations discontinued.

New Mexico.—Five river measurement stations discontinued.

North Dakota.—Three river measurement stations discontinued.

Ohio.—All river measurement stations discontinued, except Miami River at Dayton and Muskingum River at Zanesville.

Oklahoma.—Four river measurement stations discontinued.

Oregon.—Fourteen river measurement stations discontinued.

Pennsylvania.—Four river measurement stations discontinued.

Utah.—Four river measurement stations discontinued.

Virginia.—Twelve river measurement stations discontinued.

Washington.—One river measurement station discontinued.

West Virginia.—Four river measurement stations discontinued.

Wisconsin.—One river measurement station discontinued.

Wyoming.—Seven river measurement stations discontinued.

It should be remembered that the above statement with reference to the discontinuance of river measurement stations does not give a complete idea of the work suspended, because at many of the stations that have been maintained the work has been confined to the daily gage readings and no visits have been made by the field engineers for the purpose of making measurements at the stations. This involves the loss of all records except the bare statement of gage heights.

APPROPRIATION NEEDED FOR NEXT FISCAL YEAR.

The following is a detailed statement of the appropriation needed for the investigation of the water resources of the United States during the next fiscal year, the purposes for which it should be expended, and the States in which it is proposed to carry on investigations.

Maine:

River-flow measurements	\$4,000	
Ground-water investigations.....	1,200	
		\$5,200

New Hampshire:

River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations.....	1,500	
		3,000

Vermont:

River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations.....	1,500	
		3,000

Massachusetts:

River-flow measurements	3,000	
Ground-water investigations.....	1,500	
		4,500

Rhode Island:

River-flow measurements	500	
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Connecticut:

River-flow measurements	1,500	
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New York:

River-flow measurements	5,000	
Ground-water investigations.....	4,000	
		9,000

New Jersey:		
River-flow measurements	\$1,500	
Ground-water investigations	1,500	
		\$3,000
Delaware:		
River-flow measurements		500
Pennsylvania:		
River-flow measurements	3,000	
Ground-water investigations	4,000	
		7,000
West Virginia:		
River-flow measurements		2,000
Maryland:		
River-flow measurements	1,000	
Ground-water investigations	1,200	
		2,200
Virginia:		
River-flow measurements	2,000	
Ground-water investigations	2,500	
		4,500
North Carolina:		
River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations	2,500	
		4,000
South Carolina:		
River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations	1,500	
		3,000
Georgia:		
River-flow measurements		2,000
Florida:		
River-flow measurements	1,000	
Ground-water investigations	6,000	
		7,000
Mississippi:		
River-flow measurements		1,500
Louisiana:		
River-flow measurements		500
Tennessee:		
River-flow measurements	2,000	
Ground-water investigations	2,500	
		4,500
Alabama:		
River-flow measurements	2,000	
Ground-water investigations	2,000	
		4,000
Kentucky:		
River-flow measurements		1,000
Ohio:		
River-flow measurements	500	
Ground-water investigations	2,500	
		3,000
Indiana:		
River-flow measurements	500	
Ground-water investigations	2,500	
		3,000
Illinois:		
River-flow measurements		500
Michigan:		
River-flow measurements		3,000
Wisconsin:		
River-flow measurements		5,000
Minnesota:		
River-flow measurements	500	
Ground-water investigations	4,000	
		4,500
Iowa:		
River-flow measurements		500

Missouri:		
River-flow measurements	\$500	
Ground-water investigations	1,500	\$2,000
Arkansas:		
River-flow measurements	1,000	
Ground-water investigations	1,000	2,000
Texas:		
River-flow measurements	2,000	
Ground-water investigations	6,000	8,000
Kansas:		
River-flow measurements		1,500
Nebraska:		
River-flow measurements	700	
Ground-water investigations	2,000	2,700
North Dakota:		
River-flow measurements		1,000
South Dakota:		
River-flow measurements		2,500
Montana:		
River-flow measurements	4,000	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	7,000
Wyoming:		
River-flow measurements		2,500
Colorado:		
River-flow measurements	3,000	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	6,000
Oklahoma:		
River-flow measurements	1,000	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	4,000
New Mexico and Arizona:		
River-flow measurements	2,500	
Ground-water investigations	4,000	6,500
Utah:		
River-flow measurements	2,500	
Ground-water investigations	2,000	4,500
Idaho:		
River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	4,500
Nevada:		
River-flow measurements	1,500	
Ground-water investigations	2,000	3,500
California:		
River-flow measurements	10,000	
Ground-water investigations	5,000	15,000
Oregon:		
River-flow measurements	4,000	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	7,000
Washington:		
River-flow measurements	4,000	
Ground-water investigations	3,000	7,000
For special studies of relation of run-off to rainfall in typical areas.....		180,100
For computation of measurements and calculations in connection with all investigations above specified.....		10,000
		15,000

For continuing the maintenance of laboratories for studies of quality of water at Washington, D. C., Athens, Ga., Iowa City, Iowa, and Berkeley, Cal.....	\$15,000
For special studies of sewages and industrial wastes.....	8,000
For cooperation with States of California, Illinois, Indiana, and Rhode Island upon studies of quality of water.....	7,000
Total	235,100
Estimated expenses for administration, supervision, etc.....	20,000
Grand total	255,100

Mr. Leighton, can you tell us whether the present appropriation under this head will be sufficient to meet the requirements of the service during the fiscal year?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It will, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. There will be no deficiency?

Mr. LEIGHTON. There will be no deficiency at all. We cut the work so that it would fit the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. In what States are you now engaged in the gauging of streams?

Mr. LEIGHTON. (Showing map.) This map shows it graphically, and I see no State missing on the map.

The CHAIRMAN. They are gauging streams in all the States?

Mr. LEIGHTON. In all the States. It is confined, however, to the interstate streams, except in the case of such intrastate as are navigable, like the Kennebec and the Penobscot, in Maine. We make no gaugings of nonnavigable intrastate streams except in cases where the States are cooperating and paying the cost out of their own treasuries for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Paying all the cost?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir. Take, for example, the State of New York, which has made an appropriation for this work ever since 1901, I believe. This State appropriation covers the work that we are doing on the New York intra-state streams, like the Mohawk and the Upper Hudson.

The CHAIRMAN. How is this money paid to the Geological Survey?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It is not paid to the Geological Survey at all.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the Geological Survey do the work, then, under appropriation made by the States?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Certain of our men, our assistants, are furloughed in some cases, and the State pays their salary direct; or, again, the agreement will be made so that the salary of the person doing the work is paid directly by the State, and the field expenses by the Federal Survey, or vice versa. All of our cooperative agreements are so drawn that the expenses are divided between the two parties. An equal division is usually made, although in some cases unequal divisions are, for one or another reason, agreed upon. Each of our contracts includes a provision that whenever in the maintenance of the work it shall happen that the expenses of the parties are unequal or, in other words, if one or the other party expends more than his just proportion, adjustment shall be made during the last month of the term of contract. The party in arrears pays a proportion of the expenses of the other party, during that final month, sufficient to make the total payments of each party finally balance.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the results of the gauging that is done on State streams out of money appropriated from the treasury of the States sent then to the Geological Survey here in Washington?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And compiled and arranged and published in the form of bulletins?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The cost of compilation is divided. We usually publish the results in our "Water Supply Papers," but as a rule the State may make reprints for its own distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. Are none of the bulletins or publications containing the results of these investigations printed by the Survey and given to the States?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your contract with the State goes to the extent of covering the question of making the result of the investigation available to the people of the States as well as to the people generally?

Mr. LEIGHTON. That is absolutely covered by the Federal law which prohibits the sending of more than one copy of any report to a single person. Citizens of the cooperating States send to the Survey for these bulletins and they are distributed in response to such requests.

The CHAIRMAN. The information being of no special value to the people of their States, does it not result practically in the State getting the benefit of almost the entire edition that contains information concerning the State streams investigated?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No; it does not. I think it can not be assumed that the benefit of State work is confined to that State.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have a written contract with the States where you cooperate with the States in doing this work?

Mr. LEIGHTON. In every case.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish us with a copy of the contract with the State of New York?

Mr. LEIGHTON. We can.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have you do it, if you will.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, or with any other States that you wish, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. They are all alike, I suppose?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what respect do these contracts vary?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Some of the contracts are for the measurement of the stream flow; others for the examination of ground waters; others for the determination of the quality of the water.

The CHAIRMAN. You could give us a copy of one of each?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

This agreement, made and entered into this 1st day of July, 1906, between Charles D. Walcott, director, for and on behalf of the United States Geological Survey, of the first part, Edward Bartow, director, for and on behalf of the State water survey of Illinois, of the second part, L. P. Breckenridge, director, for and on behalf of the engineering experiment station of Illinois, of the third part, and H. Foster Rain, State geologist, for and on behalf of the State geological survey of Illinois, of the fourth part,

Witnesseth: It is hereby agreed that there shall be conducted in the State of Illinois a cooperative survey to determine, as hereinafter provided, the character and applicability of the natural waters of said State, during a period of twelve months from July 1, 1906, and that the parties hereunto subscribed shall contribute to the support of said survey, as follows:

By the party of the first part.....	\$3, 000
By the party of the second part.....	3, 200
By the party of the third part.....	1, 000
By the party of the fourth part.....	1, 000
Total.....	8, 200

1. That all work performed under this cooperative agreement shall be confined to the determination of the mineral and organic constituents in the surface and ground waters of said State, their applicability for use for industrial and domestic purposes, and their pollution by sewage, together with certain experimental work: *a*, upon the effectiveness of sewage purification plants now installed within the State; *b*, upon the reaction of different types of water in the production of steam in boilers, with studies of boiler scale corrosion and foaming; *c*, upon a comparative study of methods for the prevention of the growth of crenothrix and in addition thereto such special studies as may be determined upon by the board of control hereinafter designated.

2. That the work performed under this cooperative agreement shall be under the direction of a board of control composed of representatives designated by the parties hereto and until further action by the parties shall be as follows:

For the party of the first part, M. O. Leighton.

For the party of the second part, Edward Bartow.

For the party of the third Part, L. P. Breckenridge, Arthur N. Talbot, and Samuel W. Parr.

For the party of the fourth part, H. Foster Bain.

It is hereby understood and agreed that in case of a division of opinion in the board of control with reference to the disposition of any of the matters over which said board is placed in control under the terms of this agreement, that each of the parties to this agreement shall be entitled to but one vote.

3. That Edward Bartow is hereby designated as administrative director of the investigations provided under this agreement, and shall have in charge the approval of accounts for disbursement, and shall, with the approval and consent of the board of control, engage the services and fix the compensation of such assistants as are required for the carrying on of the work herein provided, with the exception of those assistants especially appointed under this agreement.

4. That a member of the staff of the United States Geological Survey, duly classified by the United States Civil Service Commission, shall be designated to carry on a part of the work provided under this agreement, the nature of which shall be determined upon by the board of control, and that said official shall be paid the sum of fourteen hundred (\$1,400) dollars per year for such services.

5. That the three thousand dollars contributed by the party of the first part to the support of the work provided under this agreement shall be expended, so far as it is possible, for the salary of the member of the staff of the United States Geological Survey, and those of such other assistants as may be designated by the board of control, the total amount of such salaries not exceeding the contribution by the party of the first part, and that all accounts to be paid by the party of the first part shall be prepared and audited in accordance with the rules and regulations of the United States Geological Survey and of the United States Treasury Department.

6. That the thirty-two hundred dollars contributed by the party of the second part and the one thousand dollars contributed by the party of the third part shall be expended for the assistance, traveling expenses, clerical work, supplies and equipment, and such other incidental purchases and expenses as may be determined on by the board of control with the approval and consent of the representatives of said parties.

Provido: In view of the fact that the State board of health has furnished a bacteriologist, at a salary of \$1,000 per year, whose services are available for the proposed cooperative investigation, and has agreed that the sanitary engineer of the State board of health will collect samples from sewage disposal works, and that the medical inspector will collect water from suspected supplies, the contribution by the party of the second part is made with the understanding that the party of the second part shall be free to make for the State board of health bacteriological and chemical examination of suspected water and of sewage not to exceed 500 in number.

7. That the one thousand dollars contributed by the party of the fourth part shall be expended as follows: (1) Seven hundred dollars to be expended by and under the direction of said party of the fourth part in conference with the administrative director of these investigations, of which five hundred and fifty dollars shall be devoted to a study of the ground waters of the East St. Louis district, and one hundred and fifty dollars to the collection and transportation of samples of well waters from selected points throughout the State, and to preliminary studies of the water

horizons of the State. (2) Three hundred dollars of the money contributed shall be expended by said administrative officer for salaries, chemicals, or incidental expenses of this investigation as he shall deem best.

8. That the party of the second part shall provide a suitably equipped laboratory for chemical and bacteriological work, and that in case it shall be necessary to provide extra equipment for the purposes of the investigations herein specified, the cost of such additional equipment shall be paid from any moneys remaining in the fund not otherwise allotted.

9. That there shall be established along the rivers and at points designated by the board of control sampling stations from which there shall be sent daily samples to the laboratory of the State water survey at Urbana, such samples to be sent by mail in four-ounce bottles, under the authority of the party of the first part and with the franking privilege accorded to such party by law; that these samples shall be stored for definite periods in such laboratory, and analyses of the composites from each sampling station shall be made at intervals to be determined by the board of control; that the determinations to be made upon such composite samples shall be determined by the board of control and when not otherwise specified, shall be the following:

Silica, iron, alumina, calcium, magnesium, sodium, potassium, sulphur trioxide, chlorine, carbon dioxide, turbidity (U. S. Geological Survey Standard), suspended matter and dissolved solids, such determinations to be expressed in parts per million and in ionic form.

10. That samples of ground waters from points designated by the board of control shall be sent to the above designated laboratory for mineral analysis, the determinations and expression of results to be the same as that described in the foregoing section of this agreement, and in addition thereto shall be made such other special determinations for defined purposes as may be agreed upon and directed by the board of control.

11. That there shall be carried on special experiments upon the effect of the various Illinois waters upon steam producing boilers which shall include a study of the types of such waters with reference to their reaction in boilers, the methods of analysis and the methods of installation of steam apparatus indicated by the various chemical processes revealed, and also the corrosion caused by steam waters together with experiments to show the relation between the composition of the water and its tendency to corrode, foam or cause scale, and such other special work as may from time to time be directed by the board of control.

12. That samples shall be collected from the public water supplies of the State for the sanitary analysis for the purpose of determining the potability of such supplies. Such analyses shall include the determination of bacteria and the presence or absence of *Bacillus coli communis*, according to standard methods promulgated by the American Public Health Association. That similar analyses shall be made of the river water at chosen distances below points of pollution to determine the persistence of contaminating matter, the specific determinations to be made in connection with these investigations to be based upon the special problem in each case and to be designated by the board of control. Such investigations shall be extended to private water supplies whenever in the opinion of the board of control such analyses are desirable. It is understood and agreed that the work indicated in this section shall apply both to surface and to ground waters.

13. That there shall be maintained a series of experiments upon the best methods of treating water supplies subject to pollution of various kinds and to the disorders due to microscopic organisms such as crenothrix, these investigations to be designated as "Experimental work upon the treatment of water," and the extent of the work and the character of the tests shall be determined by the board of control.

14. That the provisional allotments for the various investigations herein provided shall be made according to the following schedule, it being understood and agreed that in case experience shall show that a change in such allotments will be of advantage to the work such change may be made by the board of control:

Mineral analyses:	
Surface waters	\$1,830
Ground waters	1,300
Boiler waters	1,600
Sanitary analyses:	
Surface waters	1,000
Ground waters	900
Experimental work upon treatment of water	1,000
Incidentals and equipment	570
Total	8,200

15. That in case it shall be found previous to the close of the term of this contract that the expenses incurred under this agreement will be greater than the total amount of the fund provided, retrenchment shall be made by suspension, according to the decision of the board of control.

16. That in case the expenses of the work outlined in this agreement should not be as great as the fund provided, adjustment shall be made in the last month of the term of the contract by paying salaries and expenses from the various allotments in such a way that the expenditures of each party hereunto subscribed shall be an equal proportion of the amount contributed by each to the fund.

17. And, be it understood and agreed that the original notes and records of the work performed under this contract shall be kept in the custody of the administrative director and copies thereof issued to the several parties to this agreement upon demand. That each of said parties shall have the right to use any part of the results as may be of value in its special line of work for purposes of publication, but that the publication of the results of the entire series of investigations as a whole shall be reserved to the party of the first part. In the publication of said reports by the party of the first part the relationship of each party to the report shall be clearly stated, and each party shall be provided with an equitable number of copies thereof to be distributed according to the provisions of any statutes by which either party may be governed.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the date and year first written herein.

For and on behalf of the party of the first part:

CHAS. D. WALCOTT,
Director U. S. Geological Survey.

For and on behalf of the party of the second part:

EDWARD BARTOW,
Director State Water Survey of Illinois.

For and on behalf of the party of the third part:

L. P. BRECKENRIDGE,
Director Engineering Experiment Station of Illinois.

For and on behalf of the party of the fourth part:

H. FOSTER BAIN,
State Geologist, Illinois State Geological Survey.

Articles of agreement made this 1st day of July, 1906, between the Director of the United States Geological Survey, party of the first part, and the State of New York, represented by Henry A. Van Alstyne, State engineer and surveyor, party of the second part, witnesseth:

1. That the party of the first part shall maintain gauges, take gauge readings, either make meter observations of discharge or compute discharge over dams by use of a weir formula, and keep record of all readings, observations, and computations until July 1, 1907, at the following-named stations:

Stream.	Station.
Allegheny	Red House.
Black	Felts Mills.
Chemung	Chemung.
Catskill Creek	South Cairo.
Chenango	Binghamton.
Cayuga Lake	Ithaca.
East Canada Creek	Dolgeville.
Foopus Creek	Kingston.
East Branch Delaware	Hancock.
West Branch Delaware	Hancock.
Genesee	Mount Morris Dam.
Genesee	Rochester.
Graefenburg Physical Station	New Hartford.
Hoosic	Buskirk.
Hudson	Mechanicsville.
Indian Lake	Indian Lake.
Kinderhook Creek	Rossmann.
Lake George Outlet	Ticonderoga.

Stream.	Station.
Mohawk	Little Falls.
Mohawk	Dunsbach Ferry.
Moose	Moose River.
Oneida	Schroepfels.
Oswegatchie	Ogdensburg.
Richelieu	Fort Montgomery.
Raquette	Massena Springs.
Rondout Creek	Rosendale.
Susquehanna	Binghamton.
Seneca Lake	Geneva.
Salmon	Pulaski.
Seneca	Baldwinsville.
Skaneateles Lake (outlet)	Willow Glen.
Schoharie Creek	Prattsville.
Delaware and Hudson Canal	Creeklocks.
West Canada Creek	Twin Rock Bridge.

2. That the party of the first part agrees not to discontinue the readings at the above-mentioned stations or establish any new stations, on account of this cooperation, except with the consent of the State engineer.

3. That one-half of the cost of maintaining the stations noted above and recording and computing the results of readings shall be paid by the State engineer.

4. That one-half shall be paid by the proper officer of the United States Geological Survey.

5. That the total payment made by the State of New York shall not exceed \$1,500.

6. That the moneys to be paid by the State of New York shall be paid only on the proper voucher of the Geological Survey, certified by the proper official of the Geological Survey, and approved by the State engineer.

7. The note books and records collected as a result of this cooperation shall be deposited in the office of the Director of the United States Geological Survey. Results of the investigations will be furnished to the State engineer and transcripts of the full notes may be made by the State engineer if so desired.

8. A description of the hydrographic operations and results will be published under the authority of the Director of the United States Geological Survey in the customary form in the Water Supply and Irrigation papers of the United States Geological Survey, and full statements given recognizing the cooperation of the State of New York; this material to be printed as soon as possible after the conclusion of each calendar year. A copy of the manuscript prepared for publication by the Geological Survey for any calendar year will be furnished to the State engineer for publication not later than February 1 of the following year, but no special manuscript or report shall be prepared on account of this cooperation by officials of the Geological Survey for publication by the State engineer. The cost of publication shall not be included in the account for hydrographic work by either party.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals the day and year above written.

By H. C. RIZER,

Acting Director, United States Geological Survey.

By HENRY A. VAN ALSTYNE,

State Engineer and Surveyor.

This agreement, made this first day of July, 1906, between H. C. Rizer, acting director, United States Geological Survey, party of the first part, and Caleb Tanner, State engineer of Utah, party of the second part.

Witnesseth, that the party of the first part agrees to allot the sum of eighteen hundred dollars for an investigation of the ground water resources of Beaver County, Utah, said sum to be expended for the salary of a properly qualified appointee of said party, and all moneys remaining in excess of said salary shall be expended for field work necessary in the carrying on of said investigation;

That, the party of the second part shall appropriate the sum of three hundred dollars toward said survey, the moneys to be paid for necessary field expenses of the appointee of the party of the first part or his assistants, said payments to be made by the party of the second part in a manner to comply with all statutes and regula-

tions in such case provided upon presentation of vouchers approved by the party of the first part.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands the date and year first written herein.

H. C. RIZER,

Acting Director, United States Geological Survey,

For and on behalf of the party of the first part.

CALSB TANNER,

State Engineer of Utah,

For and on behalf of the party of the second part.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do I understand that New York pays the entire expense of all this work on streams navigable and non-navigable—

Mr. LEIGHTON. No—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Which are not interstate ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. They pay the expense of everything which is not interstate. We are not under any expense for purely State streams. Our money is actually diverted to interstate waters, such as the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, and the Great Lakes tributaries.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But in all intra-state waters New York pays the entire expense ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. That is the way we divide the expenditure in that case. In other States it might be divided differently, but in arranging for the New York investigations we scale the work arbitrarily, so that a part of the New York fund goes distinctly to the Mohawk Valley, which is practically the only intra-state drainage area. Of course it is only a small amount, as we maintain comparatively few stations in the Mohawk Valley.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do the other States make the same liberal contributions to this work as New York does ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir; many States have been more liberal than New York.

Mr. SULLIVAN. All the other States ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Not all the other States. Do you mean all the States in the Union ?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Oh, no. I think we have cooperation now in the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, California, and Oregon. We have completed cooperative work in Virginia, Ohio, Minnesota, Idaho, Washington, and other States.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That means that on all the interstate streams in those States, as well as in the other States which you do not mention, work is being done under the auspices of the Federal Government, paid for by it ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. All the interstate work, yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And as to intra-state streams ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The same principle is being carried out as in New York. I do not recall at present any other intra-state non-navigable streams that we are now gauging.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Except New York ?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Except New York. Many intra-state streams are being measured at Federal expense because they are navigable, and it

is necessary to determine the run-off of these drainage areas, so that the navigation on the stream may be developed and controlled most intelligently.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Let me understand you: Then the cooperation in all these States is upon interstate streams?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Practically so. I can not remember any case except New York, although there may be others, where we are gauging a stream that is not navigable and not interstate. Of course I ought to explain that by saying that an interstate stream has tributaries, some of which may lie entirely within one State. It is necessary to measure such tributaries to determine the run-off or yield of that basin. Take, for example—

Mr. SULLIVAN. So as to determine the extent of its contribution to the main stream?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. Take, for example, the Ohio River Basin. The Muskingum is a very important intrastate tributary, confined, I think, entirely to Ohio. It is necessary to measure the Muskingum, and we are doing it at Zanesville in order to determine the contribution which it makes to the Ohio, the interstate stream, because it powerfully affects that stream. Therefore, while we are doing work on rivers the drainage areas of which may lie in a single State, they present nevertheless interstate problems, inasmuch as they are tributary to and have powerful influence on an interstate stream.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the object of the Government's investigation of an intrastate stream which is nonnavigable and which does not run into an interstate stream?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I do not recall that the Government is measuring any such.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Any of that character?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The Mohawk, that you mentioned, is of that character?

Mr. LEIGHTON. We are not maintaining those stations on the Mohawk.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Leighton, the purpose of gauging these streams is to determine the average water flow over a period of years?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Not strictly; but to determine the maximum and minimum.

The CHAIRMAN. I should not say the average, but the maximum and minimum, as it may affect water powers located on the streams?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Partly.

The CHAIRMAN. For what other purposes do you gauge them?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Water supply.

The CHAIRMAN. For municipalities?

Mr. LEIGHTON. For municipalities and States.

The CHAIRMAN. And the beneficiaries of the investigations carried on by your Bureau are the prospective investors in these water powers, and the municipalities at whose instance the gauging is done for the purpose of determining the supply of water to the cities?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I would not stop there. I would go down to every individual. Prospective investors in water powers have so far been unable to instigate special gaugings for their benefit.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course every individual who is interested in the

development of the water power, or who is interested in the consumption of water in a city.

Mr. LEIGHTON. It is general. Water is the most necessary thing that we can think of except air, and as a natural resource it has closer connection with the general welfare than anything else that we have. The prosperity of whole regions, and health and life and comforts of the people, are dependent directly upon water.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not impossible or impracticable for the municipalities and prospective investors in water powers, who are the chief beneficiaries, to make this same investigation, is it?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it impossible?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It is impossible on the part of municipalities and States because it requires interstate investigation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why is the cooperation of the States impossible?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The cooperation of the States has been a failure unless it has had its fountain head in the Federal Government. We have a good illustration of that right about here. The States of Maryland and West Virginia and Virginia passed a uniform law providing for the protection of the water of the Potomac, with especial reference to the protection of fish; yet there is probably no more clear case of confusion and lax enforcement of law of that kind in the country than exists in those three States. It has been tried here. I do not recall where it is tried in other States, but it seems to me a scheme so entirely Utopian as to be impracticable at the present day.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What difficulty is there inherent in the scheme of cooperation which makes you say it is Utopian? What difficulty is there except the difficulty of getting appropriations from the States and appointing sufficiently equipped officers to spend the money?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The principal difficulty is that the States will not do it. We have this illustration right around us here. Though that uniform law in three States was passed for this particular purpose, yet—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Tell me for what purpose that law was passed?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The law was passed mainly for the prevention of the pollution of the Potomac River and its tributaries.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did the States pass laws for the protection of the streams?

Mr. LEIGHTON. They did.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the laws are not executed?

Mr. LEIGHTON. They have not been.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is not a Federal law capable of the same laxity of enforcement?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It is capable of it, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think a Federal official is inherently, by virtue of his appointment as a Federal officer, above the effects which all other individuals are subject to?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Not at all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why, then, may not officials be appointed by the States of sufficient virtue to execute adequate State laws properly?

Mr. LEIGHTON. They may be; but the facts show that such officials do not work together.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then, why do you say dogmatically, if I may use

that term, that all schemes of cooperation by States are Utopian simply because in this particular instance it has failed?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I cited this particular instance because it was the only one which I could cite at the moment, and I am familiar enough with that to declare it Utopian without any hesitation. The trouble with such schemes is that local enforcement is lax. Where two or three States are trying to work together without any central authority there are bound to arise prejudices, jealousies, changes of policy, changes in administration, and differences in ideas that seem inevitably to destroy the efficiency of such interstate cooperation as has so far been attempted.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That condition goes equally to every other scheme in the world in which authority is divided. Your argument is that centralization of authority makes for uniform and better enforcement?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But that argument affects every division of authority everywhere.

Mr. LEIGHTON. I am not a lawyer, and I can not discuss these things with you as I wish I might. I am speaking to you of what has actually happened in these three States here.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand, and we are not at cross-purposes at all, Mr. Leighton; at least I hope we are not. But I was wondering if your condemnation of the general division of economy or authority was not rather swift; whether it would not apply equally to all divisions by the State into municipalities, so as to condemn the business of municipalities and have the whole business of the State managed by a central authority.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Perhaps my condemnation was too broad; possibly I ought not to go as far as Utopia. But let me cite to you another instance: The governor of Pennsylvania has been trying for more than a year—he had been up to the time he went out of office—to induce the governor of New Jersey and the governor of New York to join with him in preventing the abuse of the Delaware River. Each governor believed that it was a good thing; each legislature believed that it was a good thing. We all hoped that it would go through, but they are to-day practically where they started. There seems to be a lack of focus in the thing which apparently makes it impracticable. We have tried in many cases to secure uniform laws and uniform enforcement of laws. I know that in the American Public Health Association, of which I am a member, we have tried to secure uniform enforcement of health laws. We have never succeeded. It seems to be from a lack of focus. That is the way I diagnose it. At any rate, it results in years of delay. I may add that in the case of this uniform law in these three States about us the law was finally passed, but it was only after years of effort, years of amendments, and it took them a long time to get together.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I grant there is much potency in your argument, and I grant also that so long as the Federal Government performs these functions there will be an increasing reliance by the State upon it, and an increasing tendency on the part of the States to have the Government do it, and to refrain from making any efforts themselves in that direction. But if a number of States, actuated by motives of public interest or regard for the public interest, should frame some scheme of cooperation in the light of what has been accomplished by

the Federal Government, what is there inherent in the problem that would enable one to say it was impossible?

Mr. LEIGHTON. If they could there would be no objection to it. My contention is that though they have tried faithfully they have not done it.

There is one feature about this work under the Federal Government that ought to be taken into consideration. We are closely organized, have experts, and can do work at a cost varying by actual figures from one-half to one-tenth that which it would cost to perform that work if a State should take it up and organize and carry on a duplication of administration; so that, so far as the tax upon the people is concerned, the work by the Federal Government constitutes a saving—an actual saving. You merely take it out of one pocket and put it in another, so far as the expense to the people at large is concerned.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I can readily see that by virtue of your superior organization, if the States should be willing to assume the financial burden of this work, this would be economy to have it done by your bureau. I can understand that.

Mr. LEIGHTON. There is another feature of economy. Take, for example, the State of Ohio. We entered into cooperation there about a year and a half ago, possibly two years ago, with the State Board of Health. Our purposes in the State were entirely different from those of the State Board of Health. We wanted different things, but the methods by which those things were acquired were identical. Therefore we did the work only once, and each party got what it wanted at a cost of one-half that which would have been expended upon an independent basis.

Mr. SULLIVAN. One question is a difficult one for me. Perhaps you can help me out of my difficulty. That there is considerable doubt as to the right of the Federal Government to do this work in States upon streams which are not interstate streams, and that makes it difficult for some members of this committee to vote for appropriations for that purpose.

There is another difficulty, and that is in the moral right of citizens in a State—say, the State of Massachusetts, an old and wealthy State—the right of citizens who intend to invest money in factories to demand that the United States Government shall carry on this work, in order to afford facilities for their enterprise, in order to enable them to determine whether they may, with profit, locate their factories upon the Charles River, or on the Merrimac River, or on the Connecticut River, in the State of Massachusetts. There is a paternalism involved in that which is odious to me, as one member of the committee, and which all of the letters of the factory-site magazines in my State have not removed. I suppose every member of the committee has got similar letters. I have had a great many.

Mr. LEIGHTON. With regard to your first objection, I can only repeat that we do not, with Federal money, gauge streams where no interstate purpose is to be accomplished; and in regard to the second, it is true that most capitalists take advantage of these stream gaugings to erect hydraulic works; but I ask you how would those hydraulic works ever be erected in any other way? Assume, for example, that you are a capitalist—

Mr. SMITH. That is an audacious assumption. [Laughter.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is totally unwarranted. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEIGHTON (continuing). And you and other capitalists like you are seeking information that will enable you to develop these power sites. The development of natural resources throughout the world has been carried on by capitalists who have money to invest. The poor man, without money, could never do it. We will assume that you believe that on a stream there is an available water-power. You are not going to buy that power site unseen, neither are you going to sit down there ten years and measure the flow of water, because you can find a good deal better use for your money. If you have gaugings at hand, reported by an authority that is protected from local prejudices, protected from changes of administration and policy—in other words, records that you know are absolutely correct—you will put your money into that project. At the same time you will be developing that region, you will be giving employment to people unemployed, you will be quickening trade, and you will be making a productive place of one that previously was unproductive. That is the only reply I can make to your objection. If capitalists do take advantage of these gaugings I believe it is well. Certainly the poor man can not; and the desideratum is to develop the country.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think there is a great deal in that, but in the case of Massachusetts I think most of the great factories on the rivers of that State were erected before any of these reports, either from national or State sources, were available.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Oh, yes. There is no question about that. But there might be, and there are going to be, a great many more factories erected in Massachusetts as the result of these stream gaugings at points where before they had the data they did not know they had the power.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I wish you would enlighten me as to that precise point. On that point I was most sceptical that there would be additional factories erected.

Mr. LEIGHTON. We have down in our office a manuscript written by Prof. Dwight Porter, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which deals largely with the undeveloped powers in the Merrimac River system. You will get a copy of that as soon as it is printed.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would like to read it. Perhaps, to repeat, though not in exactly the same language, my idea is that the individual in Massachusetts intending to invest his money in mills there upon a river, if he chooses to wait until he obtains information as to the water supply at the point selected, should pay for that himself, whether it is furnished by the State government or by the National Government. My own idea is that it should be furnished him by the State government of Massachusetts, and that the State should be reimbursed. Of course the whole neighborhood may benefit ultimately by the works which this man intends to erect, but he does not erect them for the purpose of benefiting the neighborhood. He erects them primarily for his own profit. He should bear the cost. It should be a part of his legitimate expenses, the same as his land and the construction of his buildings. I do not see why not.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Because in a large measure of cases he is unable to do it himself. Whether he should pay for it at the end of ten years or not I do not know, because I have not gone that far. He can not sit idle six, eight, or ten years and measure the streams, tying

his capital up in the meantime. The Federal Government is the only body that can do this.

We have water powers all over the United States that have been developed on guesswork as to the amount of water available, or at best upon a few short-term measurements. Many of these have been failures. I think you will take an interest in reading the testimony in the case of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts *v.* The Nashua River Paper Company, as a result of condemnation of power resulting from the construction of the Wachusett dam. The paper company had installed an equipment to provide for a certain amount of power. They had not studied their actual power facilities, but put their money in largely on faith. When the power was damaged by the erection of the reservoir they sought reimbursement from the State. They could not establish the measure of damages claimed, because they had never realized the actual values that they had provided for in the original installation.

Perhaps a better case, for example, is the Austin dam, in Texas, built without proper investigation of the dry-weather flow of the river. It proved after the dam was built that they did not have enough water. The project was a failure financially, and finally a failure structurally. That failure cost the city of Austin more than the Federal Government has ever put into the investigation of water resources during all the years that this work has been maintained. I do not know whether I make the engineering features of it clear or not. They are very clear to me.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not think anything can be said against your statements on the score of economy.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Of course I have no authoritative opinion in regard to the constitutionality of it. My contention is that there is nothing under heaven that is so close to our general welfare as water, and if anything may properly be done by the Government under that old and badly abused pretext known as the "general-welfare clause" of the Constitution, this water investigation should be it.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Leighton, there are some of these matters that I do not quite understand. The circles on the map here [indicating] indicate stations of some type or other?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The circles on the map indicate stations upon streams where we are taking samples for the determination of the quality of the water. The dots indicate stations where we are measuring the flow of water.

Mr. SMITH. Notwithstanding the key, I do not quite understand the red or pink coloring—what that indicates.

Mr. LEIGHTON. These are areas where we have made studies during the present fiscal year upon the underground waters. Such studies include observations of the depth at which the waters occur, their amount and value, and their availability for use in domestic supplies and industries, etc.

Mr. SMITH. Do you mean by that that you have done some studying in this area this year, or that a complete study of the underground waters, so to speak, has been made, except as future developments may require, in this area now colored pink?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I mean that, when we started out upon the fiscal year, this was our plan for work. We finished this area [indicating

Iowa and southern Minnesota,] and completed this area in southeastern Indiana and southwestern Ohio. The work in such areas is done, and the Geological Survey has said, or is about to say, its final word upon that region.

Mr. SMITH. If your survey makes as much progress this coming year as you did last year, the survey would soon be completed?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us about what percentage of the United States you cover this year?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I would have to compute it.

Mr. SMITH. Perhaps you can fill it in with round numbers when you come to correct your notes.

Mr. LEIGHTON. When I correct my notes I will put that in. (424,000 square miles—approximately 14 per cent of the area of the United States.)

Mr. SMITH. When you speak in this document, which Director Walcott filed before your testimony commenced, of "ground waters," what do you mean?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Well waters, shallow and deep, everything that lies below the surface, as distinguished from that which flows on the surface.

Mr. SMITH. So that "ground waters" means underground waters?

Mr. LEIGHTON. "Ground waters," as we have adopted it, means all water beneath the ground. "Underground waters" means deep-seated waters, like the wells you were telling me about at Council Bluffs. Seepage waters are in the old-fashioned wells, that collect water from the ground immediately surrounding.

Mr. SMITH. Are the places indicated by circles and dots in this map the places where you have stations now, or those that you have formerly had?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Those are stations that we are maintaining at the present time.

Mr. SMITH. I call your attention to the document submitted by Professor Walcott, the summary by States, which gives the stations by States. Is that the number now maintained, or is that the number before the recent reduction?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The number now maintained. You will also find the number discontinued, because of the reduction in the appropriation, in a subsequent section of that brief.

Mr. SMITH. I only wanted to know if they would be subtracted from this list or added to it.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Added to it.

Mr. SMITH. Will you now state whether the cooperation under this item of gauging streams is exactly the same as the cooperation under the topographical survey?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I do not know.

Mr. SMITH. Let me make myself a little more plain. Are separate arrangements made with the several States with respect to underground waters and surface waters?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. That is, if you were cooperating, generally speaking, in the Geological Survey with Massachusetts, one arrangement would be made as to cooperation concerning topographic surveys and a separate arrangement would be made as to water survey?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Entirely distinct. Now we are under contract with

the State of California for two kinds of water survey under distinct contracts.

Mr. SMITH. Now you have spoken, Mr. Leighton, of the importance of water to the human race. Its importance increases with its scarcity, does it not?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes; also with other things.

Mr. SMITH. Certainly, but that is a very important item in increasing its importance.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. How many States are you cooperating with? What is the number?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I do not recall the number, but the States I enumerated awhile ago are the States. There are only four or five arid States in that list that I have given you.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You seem to be anticipating the Judge. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. Not a single station seems to have been abandoned in the State of New York?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No; but you will find that the case with a lot of other States, too.

Mr. SMITH. What was the amount of New York's cooperation?

Mr. LEIGHTON. One thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. SMITH. Although New York has 46 stations for measuring the quantity of water?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in the State of Colorado you discontinued 14 stations.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Wasn't that a rather disproportionate distribution of the loss? If not, why?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Your assumption is apparently based on the thought that we do nothing but gauge streams. This is only a part of our work. When our appropriation was reduced 25 per cent by Congress last June, it was necessary to reduce our work accordingly. Instead of making a flat reduction of 25 per cent all along the line, we considered the hydrographic needs of each country. They are quite different. In the Mississippi Valley, for example, on the flat States we discontinued our gauging of streams, and kept up with the ground water. In New York we discontinued our ground water and kept up the gauging of streams, while in Colorado we maintained our ground water and took a little off the gauging of streams.

Mr. SMITH. You took off in Colorado 14 out of a total of 57 for quantity of water, and nothing at all off on quantity in New York?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Nothing.

Mr. SMITH. In Idaho you discontinued all river measurements?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. To what extent is the Reclamation Service, which is not a part of the Geological Survey, although it is conducted by the Director of the Geological Survey, engaged in the measuring of streams in the arid or semi-arid regions, aside from at points where irrigation works are in fairly, immediate contemplation?

Mr. LEIGHTON. All the stream gauging in the arid States that is paid for by the Geological Survey is entirely separate and distinct from every irrigation project.

Mr. SMITH. Beg pardon, Mr. Leighton, that does not bear the slight-

est relation to my question. The stenographer will please read the question.

The STENOGRAPHER (reads). "To what extent is the Reclamation Service, which is not a part of the Geological Survey, although it is conducted by the Director of the Geological Survey, engaged in the measuring of streams in the arid or semiarid regions, aside from at points where irrigation works are in fairly immediate contemplation?"

Mr. LEIGHTON. None at all.

Mr. SMITH. So that the measuring of streams by the Reclamation Service can not be deemed any considerable substitute for your work?

Mr. LEIGHTON. None whatever.

Mr. SMITH. Do you claim that the measurement of streams in Idaho has been so complete as to require no further measurements? Is that the reason for abandoning them altogether?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The reason for abandoning them in Idaho was that all the stations maintained there were for the direct benefit of some irrigation project. The Geological Survey had no interest in them as a survey, and they were turned over to the Reclamation Service.

Mr. SMITH. Public or private irrigation projects?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Public, under the Reclamation Service.

Mr. SMITH. Do I understand, then, that the Reclamation Service is going into the construction of irrigation works at every point in Idaho where you had stations?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. And you established no further stations there? There are other streams there?

Mr. LEIGHTON. There appeared to be no demand for the gauging of streams outside of special stations with which we were not concerned; and inasmuch as we were in a somewhat experimental period, so far as our appropriation was concerned, I did not establish any more stations there at the time.

Mr. SMITH. I do not believe I fully understand what you mean by saying there was no demand. Was there no demand from the public? You know there never will be a demand from the people until there is some settlement of people there, will there?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Likely not.

Mr. SMITH. There is nobody to demand it in these arid regions, is there?

Mr. LEIGHTON. A few.

Mr. SMITH. They are not interested as a rule in the cutting up of land into small tracts, are they?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Are they not the cattle barons?

Mr. LEIGHTON. The cattle barons are in a class apart. I am speaking of the homesteaders.

Mr. SMITH. Are there many actual homesteaders who are actually living on the land and complying with the law in good faith?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Tens of thousands.

Mr. SMITH. I have been out there through this semiarid region for many years, and I am out there every year, but I have not been in this particular part of Idaho. I have not heard of any great emigration to Idaho from the Eastern States for agricultural purposes, either.

Mr. LEIGHTON. The most remarkable emigration I have ever seen has been from Minnesota and Iowa to Idaho.

Mr. SMITH. I know of only one person who has gone to Idaho, whereas many have gone to my knowledge to other arid regions.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Emigration from Iowa and Minnesota to Idaho has been so pronounced that in a recent irrigation congress Minnesota and Iowa people held the balance of power, because they were able to line up so many former Iowa and Minnesota people who had gone to the congress as delegates from several arid States, and especially from Idaho.

Mr. SMITH. Our people, you know, are more conspicuous than numerous. Now, I notice in Kansas that about half of Kansas is semiarid, is it not?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, about half. Some years it is all semiarid, but in a long cycle of climatic conditions the western half is semiarid.

Mr. SMITH. You do not mean the eastern half is semiarid?

Mr. LEIGHTON. In some years the whole State is as arid as Arizona was last year.

Mr. SMITH. Generally speaking, the eastern half is not arid, but the western half is semiarid?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. All the stations were discontinued in Kansas?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Was there any special reason for that?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. Our Kansas stations were among the earliest stations started by the Survey. At many of them the work was completed, and there was no longer any occasion for their maintenance. There was, however, a strong demand for the investigation of the quality of ground and surface waters, and it was decided that inasmuch as we could not do both kinds of work the preference was given to quality studies in the distribution of the allotment.

Mr. SMITH. You have no stations for the observation of ground or underground waters?

Mr. LEIGHTON. No. It is not a station affair; the studies are areal in character.

Mr. SMITH. In Montana there were ten river measurement stations discontinued?

Mr. LEIGHTON. About that number.

Mr. SMITH. How did that large reduction take place, as compared with the States of New York and others that did not get any?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Montana wanted very much to have an investigation of the ground-water resources of the Sun River Valley, and I diverted the appropriation formerly devoted to those ten stations to a study of the Sun River problem.

Mr. SMITH. Now, there were five river measurements discontinued in New Mexico. That is in the arid region?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. They belonged to the Reclamation Service.

Mr. SMITH. All these have been taken over in effect?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. Either taken over or abandoned because they have fulfilled their purposes.

Mr. SMITH. Some portions of Oklahoma may be said to be quasi or semiarid, can they not?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes; decidedly so in some years.

Mr. SMITH. I see four were discontinued there.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. What was the reason for that?

Mr. LEIGHTON. They were no good. They did not give us reliable results. We are obliged to maintain some stations for a time in order to study the channel, the changes in contour, or in the character of its bottom, before we are able to determine finally upon the integrity of the results. If they are found to be not consistent, we can readily determine that the station is no good, and it is discontinued.

Mr. SMITH. Would you regard a portion of Oregon as semiarid?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Fourteen stations were discontinued there.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Those 14 stations were placed upon the irrigation canals up there by the Reclamation Service, because they wanted, I believe, to determine upon the value of an old irrigation system for which some private company was trying to get a large price from the United States. When the purposes of these stations were fulfilled they were discontinued.

Mr. SMITH. In Washington one river station was discontinued. In Wyoming seven stations were discontinued. It would be complimentary to Wyoming to call it semiarid, would it not?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Quite; yes.

Mr. SMITH. Why were so many abandoned there and none in some of the Eastern States?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Because I made an allotment of \$4,500 for the purpose of studying the ground-water resources of the Laramie Basin and the region to the northwest, and I thought Wyoming had got her share of the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Now, it may be stated roughly, then, Mr. Leighton, with reference to this discontinuance, which one might otherwise think was due to the parsimony of Congress, that part of these stations that were discontinued were discontinued because they were of no use?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Very few; upward of 25 or 30.

Mr. SMITH. Part of them were discontinued because they were for temporary purposes, as, for example, those in Oregon?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I would include those in the first set as of no longer any use.

Mr. SMITH. Part of them were discontinued because the Reclamation Service was about to install irrigation works and was maintaining stations at about the same places?

Mr. LEIGHTON. A few.

Mr. SMITH. Part of them were discontinued because the people seemed more desirous of some other branch of this water-supply service than the gauging of streams?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Inasmuch as they could not get both, yes. There are every year ten or a dozen stations that we find are no good, and we discontinue them.

Mr. SMITH. When you say that some of them, having to choose between two, have preferred the other kind, it was in each instance that we have referred to new work of another type that they received, and not a simple continuation of old work?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Not in each instance, by any means. Had we had the money we would have done both.

Mr. SMITH. That is not at all responsive to the question.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Then I did not understand the question.

Mr. SMITH. You were explaining the abolition of some of the stations in Wyoming, and you said that you had allotted money for the study

of the ground-water resources of the Laramie Basin. As a matter of fact, was that a new project, or had you been spending money on that last year?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Work in Laramie Basin has been going on ever since I have been with the Survey.

Mr. SMITH. Was it going on last year the same as this year?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It was.

Mr. SMITH. Did you allot \$4,500 for that purpose last year?

Mr. LEIGHTON. I did not have the allotting to do last year, but I happen to know that more than that was allotted for that particular purpose. About \$7,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Leighton has been in his present position only since the last July.

Mr. SMITH. I knew you were connected with the Service, but did not know when you changed your relation to the work. That is what I wanted to ask.

Mr. LEIGHTON. May I make a short additional statement?

Mr. SMITH. Certainly.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Referring to the result of the diminution of our appropriation, the bare statement of the measurement stations that have been discontinued does not give an adequate idea of the damage, if I may so call it, to the work, because we have maintained a great many stations, where we had the gauge read every day, but at which the engineers have not made visits. We have had no money to pay their expenses to visit those stations. We were obliged to transfer or discharge about 15 of the engineers. At many of these stations we have simply paid the gauge readers \$3 to \$5 a month to make the observations of gauge height. Therefore, while they appear on our records as stations maintained, in the true sense of the word, they have not been maintained except for this trivial gauge reading.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Tell us what that loss of engineers' service meant in the performance of the whole work.

Mr. LEIGHTON. The loss of engineers' service in the performance of the whole work?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I mean that loss that you just mentioned.

Mr. LEIGHTON. It simply means that we have abolished some stations entirely, and merely maintained the gauge readings on others. You refer to those in which we have maintained the gauge readings only?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; which the engineers do not visit.

Mr. LEIGHTON. The gauge height represents the vertical rise and fall of the river, and, taken by itself, gives no facts concerning the amount of water flowing in the channel. In order to determine the actual flow the engineer must visit the station at certain intervals and actually measure the amount. Then we know that if that station is a good one, whenever the gauge height is the same that it was when the measurement was made, the same amount of water is flowing through the channel. Therefore what we have lost during the past year as a result of the decrease in our appropriation has been the measurements which would have enabled us to determine what we call the "rating table" and has delayed us a year in finishing the work. The whole purpose of these stream gaugings is to secure a rating table which will show that when the river is, for example, at the 2-foot stage it carries so much water, and when it is at the 20-foot stage

it carries so much, and so on. Now it is necessary to carry those readings and measurements over a long period of years in order to include extreme conditions of run-off. We have lost this year all record of those run-off conditions that have occurred, and it may be that years will elapse before similar conditions prevail. If the work were a survey for a topographic map, or a bridge, or a road, we could put on enough men to make up for lost time; but those records that have been lost are lost forever.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to ask a question before you are through. The reduction of this appropriation last year was about one-fourth?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Exactly.

Mr. TAYLOR. That made it necessary for you to reapportion your funds?

Mr. LEIGHTON. It did.

Mr. TAYLOR. And it compelled you to discontinue stations?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. In doing that did you exercise the best judgment you are capable of exercising.

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the best information you had accumulated in the work of the survey in all its past career?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes. We corresponded with or called to Washington every district engineer, and examined him thoroughly upon the value of each station in his district and discontinued the least important ones. In some cases we discontinued all. Every station we had in Indiana and Illinois and Iowa was discontinued, because when the benefits of those stations were balanced against the benefits of the ground-water investigation, there was no question about the proper course.

Mr. TAYLOR. It being absolutely necessary to throw away some, you threw away the least important?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now I will ask you about the measurements you speak of in the gauge readings by the engineers later on. To discover those results, you wanted that service of the engineers later on—the inspection of the gaugings that you had made?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. You would have procured it if the funds had been continued?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. So that was a loss due to the cutting of the appropriation?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes.

Mr. TAYLOR. Solely?

Mr. LEIGHTON. Yes, sir.

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL MATERIALS.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. Walcott, have you anything to add, with reference to the item of structural materials, to the very elaborate hearings of last year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Smith, that investigation has been under the charge of Mr. Holmes, and I asked him to come up and explain, as

far as you wished it, anything in relation to what has been done under that allotment, or anything that might be said or needed in relation to the appropriations for the coming year.

Mr. SMITH. Well, we might hear from Doctor Holmes, then.

Doctor, in view of the very elaborate hearings upon this subject of a year ago, unless some member of the subcommittee sees fit to call for it, I wish you would confine yourself entirely to what you have done during the year, and what you propose to do during the next year, rather than give a general discussion of the subject. I think we are all quite familiar with this subject, and if any member is not, he will call on you for it.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. A. HOLMES.

Mr. HOLMES. The wording of the appropriation, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, was "Investigation of the structural materials belonging to the United States," or, "for the use of the United States." We have in all the plans for this work endeavored to carry out strictly that wording of the law.

With that in view, one of the first things done was to get together the gentlemen in charge of the different Government Bureaus that were doing actual construction work, as, for example, the representatives of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the Reclamation Service, and the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy, and the Corps of Engineers of the Army, and the Supervising Architect of the Treasury; so that it was after consultation with these gentlemen and upon plans suggested by them that all the structural-material investigations conducted during the present year have been planned and are being conducted.

What they said was that one of the chief objects that they thought ought to be kept in view in this investigation was the investigation of concrete, of the materials that go into the manufacture of cement, the character of the cements themselves, and the character of the materials which go into the construction of concrete, along with and supplementing cement. That being the live question which was of special value to all these interests, was the guiding matter in this course of work.

What we did, then, in connection with that was to take into consideration, first, the needs of the Government, in so far as the system of public buildings is concerned, for which, as you know, Congress had made appropriations of \$23,000,000 at the close of the last session; and that was planned under the Supervising Architect. It was ascertained, after consultation with those different gentlemen in charge of the different Government Bureaus, that the information which they wanted was so nearly alike in each case that the plans drawn up by one and submitted to the others met with the approval of all the others.

Taking up this question of concrete, in order to make it of use in the investigation of cements, and in order to avoid having it look like advertising any particular cement, we got what might be called standard cement from four or five, and in some cases six, of the rather typical Portland cement factories in the United States, and, mixing that material together so as to consider that, not as a "standard cement," so called, but as a standard for use in all these tests, we tested them, mainly to see whether the product of this mixture gave

about the same results as the individual cement would have given and which might have been used but for this advertising feature, and from all of them to get an average.

The question, then, in testing cement as such was to get what would be accepted by the engineers of the country as the average result. Finding that the cements generally were of good quality, and that they averaged alike, month by month, the important purpose of the investigation was the average character of the raw materials that could be used in such mixtures and which were available at different centers, and which could be used for local public building purposes; so that, instead of getting results with what might be called theoretical concrete, we made concrete out of cement and local materials which were available at the different building centers, and we are now testing concretes made in that way. In this way we are able to report to the Supervising Architect as to the quality of concrete available for his use in the region about Chicago, and in the region about St. Louis, and about Cincinnati, and other building centers of the country, for which he especially asked this information.

In that way, as I say, using the cement as a standard, the character of the sand, the gravel, stone, etc., has varied with the material that was available at different places. The sand and other materials were brought to our testing plant by the car load, and in many cases without any charge for freight. The character of the gravels available for use with or as a substitute (in crushed form) for sand was determined in the same way, as was also the character of the available supplies of limestone, granite, and other stone; and in many cases where no supply of good sand seems to be available, as in the region of the Isthmian Canal, we collect a supply of stone, crush it finely, and test its use as a substitute for sand. What we are trying to do in connection with both the Isthmian Canal work and the Reclamation Service work is to test local supplies of finely crushed stone as a substitute for sand in concrete for these large engineering works, where suitable supplies of local sands can not be found and where the bringing of supplies of suitable sand from a distance would be impracticable on account of the great cost.

Now, these and other materials have been used, and a series of more than 600 different beams have been made up of different proportions of these mixtures. In some cases, where information in regard to reinforced concrete was needed, we have mixed steel in the concrete, in different percentages and of different size, with smooth or roughened surfaces, at the suggestion of the engineers, to determine whether bars with the one or the other surface will hold the cement together more rigidly. We have made up for use in tests for architectural work some 600 large beams, to be tested in the natural sizes, keeping in view the fact that the results of these tests were equally valuable for other purposes, as in connection with general engineering and construction work. We have made these blocks of different sizes and shapes, such as would best determine the results the engineers wanted to know about in each particular case.

Among other things, too, we have tried to make these tests under such different conditions and under such different circumstances as would give results that would really mean something to the men who had actually to use the materials locally. In that way we have not only used local materials, but in the case of the Isthmian Canal Com-

mission, where the material must be used in salt water, we are testing the materials in connection with salt-water conditions; and where the material has to be used in fresh water we are testing them in connection with fresh-water conditions; and in the same way where the materials are to be used in situations where they will be exposed to the air, we are testing them under those ordinary atmospheric and weather conditions.

In this way we believe that the results obtained through this investigation will be such as would make them immediately available for the use of Government engineers and builders year after year, as additional construction work is planned by the Government. The construction work for the Government during the past ten years has averaged about \$20,000,000 a year, so that we felt that not only was it the proper thing to do to carry out both the letter and spirit of the law, but it seemed to be an eminently wise thing to do to investigate such materials as were actually being used or were needed for use by the Government in its own construction work.

After the plans had been agreed upon by a board of engineers made up in that way of representatives of the Government, the advice of outside engineers was called in, as, for example, the representatives of the different engineers' societies, and these plans were submitted to them to see in what way these results, obtained in the different lines of investigation, would also become immediately available for use in the general engineering work of the country, whether State work or municipal work or private work. And while we have kept in mind the requirements of Government work and have formulated our plans in accordance with the advice of the Government engineers, the results, when published, will be equally as valuable to outside engineers and builders as if planned expressly by them for their own purposes; because the same kinds of information we obtain for the construction work of the Government itself is the kind of information that is needed in the construction work which is being performed for States or municipalities or private interests.

In testing these materials under the different conditions, as I said a moment ago, one of the most important factors was that of the sand, gravel, and stone which would be used in the construction of concrete, and sand as well as stone in each case has been tested and examined carefully, both chemically and physically, as to its crushing strength and other properties, entirely independent of testing concrete; so that when a concrete block is made up, we not only know the characteristics of each one of the constituent materials that enter into that concrete block, but, taking them at different ages, or at increasingly longer intervals of time after making these blocks and beams, we test the blocks of different ages and compare the aggregate strength of the blocks with the strength of the individual materials entering into those blocks. Some of those blocks are tested after ten days; some are tested after twenty-eight days; some after three months, and some after they have aged to the extent of twelve months. As the work goes on other blocks or beams will be tested, so as to get at the strength at the end of two years and three years, and so on, if the work should be carried to that extent.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What test do you employ for ascertaining the strength of these concrete blocks at the different stations that you have established for testing purposes?

Mr. HOLMES. Practically all our testing is done at the one station at St. Louis. That is where we have our testing machines. In a few cases, where we have not ourselves had the machines that could be best used for any special purpose, and could get the use of special machine elsewhere for this purpose, we have tested those blocks at those other places; but that happened only in a few cases, and we sent our own men with the materials to other points to make the tests there.

Another point on which the engineers have requested information is that concerning fireproof material; and in planning that organization one of the first things we did was to send one or two men to San Francisco to study very carefully the effect, not only of the earthquake, but of the consequent fire, on the character of the building materials, as well as the buildings themselves, in that region. At our request, submitted through the Director of the Geological Survey, the President ordered one of the army engineers, Captain Sewell, who has had considerable experience in construction work here, and a local engineer in San Francisco, to cooperate with us, and through them and our own experts we have made a pretty careful study of the effects of the earthquake shake, as well as of the subsequent fire, on the building materials there; and that work has emphasized, in the opinion of the Government engineers, the importance of further investigations along the line of the possibilities of fireproof materials. In many cases, for example, the steel supports to the buildings, where they were not protected at all, collapsed, and the floors, from the sixth and seventh clear down to the basement, came down, one on top of the other.

In other cases where these steel beams or pillars were protected by a considerable thickness of fireproof material they stood the strain apparently without being seriously weakened. But one of the things which we are doing now, to follow up that line of investigation, is—

Mr. SULLIVAN. What kind of fireproof material?

Mr. HOLMES. Different materials were used in different cases. In some cases terra cotta was put around the steel beams, with a thickness anywhere from one to three inches, with air spaces between. In another case a steel-wire netting was placed around the steel beams, and this was covered with from one-eighth to one-half inch of asbestos material—a low grade or cheap asbestos material.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Leaving an air space?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes; between that and the surrounded steel. In continuing that investigation we are collecting from the San Francisco wreck at different places steel beams, the history of which is known; and we are comparing the original tests of those particular beams at the factory where they were manufactured with the tests made upon them to-day, whenever we can get at those records, and determine the extent of the heat to which those beams were subjected. In this way we hope to determine as far as possible the fire protection needed for steel beams, as, for instance, in a room like this, when the furniture and floor should burn.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you any data from that fire of the fire-resisting quality of concrete beams, or steel beams encased in a concrete sheath?

Mr. HOLMES. Very little. Very little concrete work had been done in San Francisco. In one case where there was a fair illustration of that, concrete stood fairly well. It cracked and some of it fell away.

but the protection was such that although the fireproofing was ruined, the steel beam was fairly well protected, and that was the case also with the sheathing. In certain cases it is shown that a steel beam, although apparently only moderately heated, not enough to spring or bend it from its straight course, was unfitted for further use. I regret, however, to say that in spite of tests of this kind a large quantity of steel is being reused in San Francisco to-day which ought not to be used. But results of this kind are the results that are asked for, not only by the supervising architect but by private engineers.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do I understand you to say that some of that structural steel is being reused?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; used again in the construction of new buildings.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Its fire-resisting quality has been impaired?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, so that its strength now in some cases is probably as much as 25 per cent or 40 per cent less than the original record shows.

Mr. SMITH. You mean strength to sustain fire or strength to sustain weight?

Mr. HOLMES. Strength to sustain weight. The importance of this fireproofing investigation is illustrated by the fact that the fire loss in the United States during the past ten years, not including great fires like that at San Francisco, has averaged over a hundred million dollars a year; and it is for that reason that we feel warranted in undertaking investigations of that kind at the request of these engineers.

I do not want to take up your time, gentlemen, to elaborate these points further than to answer any questions you may wish to propound. I may add by way of résumé that our investigations include (1) an examination of the cements, cement materials, sands, gravel, stone, clay products, and other materials available for use in government building and construction work in different parts of the country; (2) examination of and testing of concrete and reenforced concrete in beams and other forms, made by using in different proportions and form the several constituent materials (sand, gravel, crushed stone, etc.) available for government work; (3) steel rods and beams of different sizes and types used in reenforced concrete and other ways in government construction work; (4) the fireproof materials and fireproofing of materials needed for use in government building and construction work in different parts of the country. The importance of this work will be more fully appreciated when it is remembered (a) that the government is now expending more than \$20,000,000 annually in building and construction work; (b) that the people of the country are expending more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum in similar work; and (c) that the losses from fires—largely preventable by fireproofing—in the United States during the past ten years have aggregated more than \$1,000,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. How much is consumed per year in your pay roll under this head?

Mr. HOLMES. The amount this year will be about \$60,000. Next year it will be \$66,000.

Mr. SMITH. What will the other \$40,000 be used for?

Mr. HOLMES. For equipment, supplies, freight, materials, and traveling expenses. Both the freight and traveling expenses are increased

by the fact that we are no longer allowed to accept free transportation from the railroad companies. That is true with respect both to fuel and structural materials investigations.

As to the results from these investigations, of course it must be borne in mind that we are now in the midst of the investigations which were provided for in the current appropriation; and therefore no one could expect any elaborate statement of results, because of the fact that the work is still pending.

But we have already attained some important results, which far more than justify the investigations, even in this short time. One is, for example, in the making of concrete. In some cases a sand may be selected and used in making a concrete which for the first few weeks looks perfectly sound, but it may go to pieces within six months or a year, so that the building which may have been accepted and finished within six months or a year after that time might begin to crumble.

There have been two concrete buildings within the past few months that have collapsed—one largely built of plain concrete and the other reinforced concrete; the latter in Rochester and the former in San Francisco. In both cases the buildings appear to have been too hurriedly put up, and without proper precautions and inspection.

MR. TAYLOR. Do you attribute that to the sand that was used in the mixture of cement?

MR. HOLMES. In one case of failure, not these buildings, but in a wall, we could find nothing else but the sand which could have affected the disintegration, and when we made concrete out of the sand later it went to pieces. In the two buildings referred to we are now investigating the subject. There must have been faulty construction in both cases. In some other cases the lime which is sometimes placed in cement in order to give it greater tensile strength becomes in a short time an actual source of weakness and causes disintegration or weakening of the concrete, and it may go to pieces under the weight of superincumbent walls.

MR. TAYLOR. Do you consider those troubles the result of chemical decomposition?

MR. HOLMES. Apparently there is chemical activity of the lime, and this chemical activity may possibly bring about physical changes which weaken the texture.

With regard to fireproofing, we have been investigating the cement block which, as you all know, is being introduced rapidly into buildings; and while in some cases we have continued along certain lines to see if there was any direct connection between the two, it is the block which is partly hollow with a fire playing upon the outside of the block that seems to cause a breakage of the connecting wings between the outside and inside of the block, because of the fact that the cement or the concrete is such a poor conductor of heat that the outer surface upon which the fire plays gets hot readily, and that heat is not transmitted to the inner surface, which sometimes after the fire has been playing for some time on the outer surface, the inner surface is cool enough so that you can press your hand on it. That mere fact causes a breakage in the wings between the outside and the inside of the block and seriously weakens it. That special type of hollow block is faulty in construction and will have to be given up in cement block manufacture. But there are other ways in which blocks made of the

same material, but without such connecting wings, will withstand the action of fire. There are other results pending of far greater importance that I could mention, but those are important features which it seems to me have been developed in a short time, and concerning which we are now ready to report.

Mr. SMITH. Is it your idea that this study of building materials is either to ever cease or to become reduced in expense?

Mr. HOLMES. I think the latter will be the case, but I do not think the time will ever come when it will be wise for the Government to try to expend \$20,000,000 or more a year in building-construction work without carefully testing the special materials that are to be used; and the work on which we are now more particularly engaged, that of investigating certain general principles, methods, and combinations of material, along these general lines of investigation, is not work which should have to be repeated after the few years' continuous work upon which we are now engaged, and the cost of this general work should, after a few years, be considerably diminished.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to ask if there have been any considerable number of applications from private parties for you to make investigations of any special private properties under this appropriation?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; there has been quite a number, coming from people in all kinds and positions, and from many regions.

Mr. TAYLOR. And from all sections of the country?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir. The most urgent ones have been for testing materials in different parts of the country as to their suitability for the manufacturing of cement; and that class of requests I must say has appealed to us as work of importance and yielding information which would aid in the development of cement industries in different parts of the country, which would avoid the longer distance of the transportation of cement from existing centers.

Mr. TAYLOR. What have you done with those applications?

Mr. HOLMES. Under the law, we have been obliged to turn them down.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have turned all of them down?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; we have made no examinations of that sort except when it was at the request of some one of the Government representatives, and where the results would prove of value in connection with the Government's own work.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is the report so far as you have made it now published or will it be published?

Mr. HOLMES. It will be published very soon. We have three volumes of the report that we have ready to go to the printer. One embraces the results of the San Francisco investigation, one embraces the results begun under the small appropriation of two years ago and which has been coupled with this current year's work, and one on these special features on which we are investigating now. Those will be in the hands of the printer in the course of a few weeks.

FUEL INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for the analyzing and testing of the coals, lignites, and other mineral fuel substances belonging to the United States," and you may briefly state what you have accomplished

in the past year, the state of progress of this investigation, and how long, in your judgment, this investigation will have to be carried on.

Mr. HOLMES. Taking up the first of those questions, Mr. Chairman, with regard to the general plan upon which this work has been conducted during the current fiscal year, I may say that the work started during the St. Louis Exposition, upon a fairly well-laid plan of making comparative tests of the coals which were representative of the different coal fields of the United States. With that purpose in view we organized a corps of men who had already more or less training in the collection of samples and who were fairly well familiar with the general outline and character of the coal fields, and we selected what we consider type localities here and there over the different coal fields. These men were sent into the field with a view to further examination on the ground and to see and be sure that the samples collected represented not only a typical mine, but the general coal field about that particular mine. We have continued that policy until the present time, trying to get an idea as to the comparative character of the different coal fields as represented and the different veins in the different coal fields as representing the coal fields in those sections.

There have been in connection with this investigation, bringing the work down from the beginning to the present time, the following series of tests: Four hundred and eighty tests of the different coals in the boiler furnaces; 159 of these coals in the gas-producing furnaces (requiring much longer time than the boiler does, and consequently fewer in number); 240 different coals tested as to their coking qualities; 191 of the coals tested for the possibility of washing them so as to improve the quality and getting rid of sulphur, dirt, and other things of that kind; 292 tests were made as to the briquetting qualities of those coals; there have been 18,600 chemical examinations made of the coals from different parts of the country; and we have tested in all 3,533 samples of coal from different parts of the country.

Mr. SMITH. That is the aggregate work from the beginning and not the work for this fiscal year?

Mr. HOLMES. The work from the beginning. Having accomplished that much you must bear in mind that these tests have been all short-time tests, the boiler tests sometimes one day and repeated the next day, while the producer gas tests were from one to two each week; but rarely ever longer than that. We have recognized the fact that owing to the variation in the results obtained in a great many cases we had failed to get the highest possible efficiency in this or that coal.

The plan upon which we have at present arranged this work is to take from the different coals which have been tested in the past certain type coal. Say in a region where we have made ten or fifteen tests we would select out of those one as a type of them all and we will secure a much larger quantity of coal, may be two or three hundred tons, if necessary, and continue that series of tests for a longer period of time with varying equipment so as to test it under all conditions and see to what extent we can increase the efficiency. The results in that direction have been highly gratifying. I will refer to that again in a moment.

So beginning with the present series that is the policy of the work. The testing of fuels as represented by different coal fields or resources of the country is to determine the possibilities of using these coals with increased efficiency. In connection with that, the law contem-

plates two classes of work, one which I have just stated, increasing the efficiency and the prevention of waste in the utilization of the resources of the country, and the other, the testing of the coals being used by the Government. This will become a distinctive feature of operation under the present appropriation, and is mainly new work, although we are finding that the work which we have done during the past two and a half years is becoming increasingly important in connection with the test of coals for the use of the Government upon which we are now entering to a considerable extent. The plan upon which we are testing the coals for the Government has been that, first, we make inquiry as to the total amount of coal used by the Government, the character of the coals, and where they are used, and then determine something as to the efficiency with which the coals are being used.

We have started in by collecting samples in different government buildings here in Washington and in other parts of the country where they were accessible. We have collected a number of these samples at times when nobody supposed samples were being collected, and at the same time we collected samples of the ash which accumulates under the grate bars to determine to what extent the fine coal might go through the grate bars instead of being consumed by the boiler and yielding light, power, and heat, to determine whether they were burned above the grate bar or burned in the ashes underneath. In many cases we have found that the coal used was fairly good and in other cases we have found the coal used to be decidedly bad. One case was reported in a public building in New York where the coal test showed 48 per cent dirt or ash, and another case where the coal being used in connection with the lighthouse system had nearly 50 per cent dirt; and ranging from that on down to 18 per cent, 15 per cent and 10 per cent of ash.

We are getting similar information from many sources, and we propose from that information to develop a set of specifications according to which all fuel used by the Government shall be purchased, those specifications to be based upon what we call the best heat value and character of the ash, not only as to the quality, but as to the character, as you know that seriously affects the efficiency with which it can be burned. And we find in connection with this line of investigation that sometimes a coal which will contain at least 15 per cent ash will actually give in the boiler better results than another coal that contains 7 per cent or 8 per cent ash, because of the fact that in the latter case the small percentage of ash may be such in character that it slags on the grate bars, stops the draft, and makes it much more difficult to burn these coals efficiently. We are meeting a number of difficulties in the establishment of what you might call a specification for the purchase of the Government coal and the work is so highly encouraging along that line not only to those engaged in the investigation, but to other engineers whom we have consulted with regard to it, that within a year or two more it is safe to estimate that the saving to the Government in the purchase of its coal will be several times the total amount of this appropriation up to date.

The coal purchased and used by the Government at present amounts to something like \$3,500,000. We have not the figures complete, because two departments, the Interior Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, have not been able to give us the

specific figures, but the figures we have amount to \$3,255,000 as the annual coal bill of the United States, omitting those two departments. It is interesting to note the lack of business methods in the Government work as well as in the work of individual companies of the country. The amount of intelligence used in the purchase of coal throughout the United States by large manufacturers is less today than the average intelligence used by the farmers of the country in the purchase of agricultural fertilizers, because no farmer today purchases fertilizers without having first a reliable chemical analysis of it. That difficulty as to coals has come largely of the fact that no easily understood basis for a coal specification has as yet been developed; though some have used the ash in coals as the basis of estimating their value.

There are two difficulties in the way of doing this, viz: first, the quality of the ash varies greatly, and sometimes a smaller per centum of ash will slog on the grate bars and impede the draft; and the second, the coals which do not coke, as the Mississippi Valley coals, if one uses the fine coal or slack or even what is called "the run of mine" coal in boilers there will be from 5 per cent to 10 per cent to 15 per cent or 20 per cent of the coal which actually goes through the grate bars before it is burned. This fine coal falling through the grate bars either will not burn at all, or it will burn with the ashes under the grate and consequently will not enter into the production of power, light, or heat above. It is along that general line we are working rather than testing individual coals for individual interests. The only reason why we bring the private coals into this investigation at all is the fact that we must get the coal from somewhere, and consequently we must get it from a mine which is being operated.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you discovered anything from your investigation which will enable you to suggest how that fine coal can be consumed without dropping through the grate and going into the ash pit?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir; that is an important feature in the value of our present investigations where we are varying the equipment. In order to get the comparative tests of the coals from the different coal fields in the past we have used exactly the same equipment, so that the only varying factor of the investigation was the character of the coal itself. In this longer treatment, using certain typical coals, we use the ordinary hand appliance, with the old-fashioned grate, or we introduce a mechanical stoker or other mechanical appliance. In one case we use ordinary draft; in other cases we use force draft. In this way we learn to use each type of coal most efficiently.

We find that mixing a coking coal in some percentage, 10 or 20 per cent with the ordinary coal, like the Illinois coal, which does not coke easily, that the coking coal cements and sticks together and will not fall through the grate as the ordinary coking coal will. We are using both of these and getting increased efficiency.

Mr. SMITH. What is the saving by that mixture with the coking coal?

Mr. HOLMES. A saving of 20 per cent has been found with some Illinois coals.

Mr. SMITH. Steam coal at the Missouri River is, I think, less than \$2?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What is coking coal worth there?

Mr. HOLMES. \$3 to \$3.50.

Mr. SMITH. Where can you get coking coal for that price?

Mr. HOLMES. In Chicago and St. Louis, some of the West Virginia coking coals.

Mr. SMITH. West Virginia coking coal on the Missouri River for \$3.50?

Mr. HOLMES. In Chicago. I think at St. Louis it should be the same.

Mr. SMITH. I was speaking of my own region. I do not know of any West Virginia coal that you can get for less than \$7 or \$8?

Mr. HOLMES. That is true of the Missouri River, not the Mississippi River that I had in mind.

Following up this policy of testing the materials for the Government, we are not only testing the coal, as indicated, in the public buildings of the Government, but we are getting the authority and the active cooperation of the different Government bureaus in these investigations of fuels for use by the Government. In the Navy Department, particularly, where coal is purchased and used under rather peculiar conditions, we have not until the present time arranged active cooperation. During the present year a very considerable portion of the fuel-testing plant will be given over to testing fuels for the Navy, and the entire briquetting plant will be given up to making briquettes for tests on smaller naval vessels using coals available for naval purposes, and manufacturing those coals into briquettes, and then testing those coals in briquettes as compared with the run-of-mine coal to ascertain the increased efficiency and cost on naval boats, particularly the smaller boats, which can best be used for these tests.

In addition to this testing of Government coals and the development of the specification, it is proposed to arrange this specification on such a basis that when a department of the Government advertises for bids for the purchase of new supplies of coal, before these bids are finally accepted, the contractor will be requested to specify one or two or three mines from which he proposes to get that coal. Before that contract is finally accepted, one of our representatives will examine the mines from which it is proposed to supply coal for certain Government buildings.

The representative of the fuel-testing plant, accompanied by a representative of the contractor, will, in visiting the mine, decide upon a standard specimen, which will serve as a basis in making purchases of coal and payments on the same. He will then be requested, before the contract is completed, to accept or not that sample as the sample to be followed in supplying the coal. On this basis there will be fewer of the intervening subcontractors or middle men between the mine itself and the Government, and that will result in getting rid in large measure of the middle man. And there will also be the advantage of using for manufacturing in the same furnace the same character of coal coming from the same mine, because the fireman getting accustomed to the coal will also be able to use it most efficiently. We find at the present time that many companies and contractors are allowed to secure coal anywhere, and there is no very close scrutiny as to the character of the coal or where it comes from. The result is that they get and supply coal one week from one place and another week from another place, and a fireman no sooner gets thoroughly familiar with the use of one coal than he has to learn how to use another coal, and it is very difficult to manage that so he can get the highest efficiency.

In carrying out that policy we will coöperate with the representatives of the several departments of the Government as to coals which may be best for different purposes, and we will secure that desirable constancy in the use of the same coals for use in the same furnaces, so that firemen can become accustomed to certain coals and thus learn to use them most efficiently.

GAS PRODUCER.

Following up briefly the other lines of investigation, as stated to the committee at the hearing a year ago, the gas-producer work, with a view to increasing the efficiency of fuels, was most promising. I may add that the results obtained during the past year are not only confirmatory of the results obtained prior to that, but indicate possibilities of still greater efficiency along that line.

But the proposition which we are up against in that connection at the present time is the fact that we have not yet demonstrated that we have obtained the highest efficiency. I mentioned that result here a year ago and among other things that we got from one of the lignites an efficiency of about 2.8 times as great in the gas producer as we did with the same lignite in boiler furnace. Now, in that particular test the heat units per cubic foot of gas range from 125 up to 225, the average being about 180. We are trying to find some way by which we can keep the efficiency up to 225 instead of its coming down to the average of 180 or going down to the lowest level of 125. If we can show how that highest efficiency can be maintained as to constancy we will show you that with the gas producer you can take a ton of coal and get more than three times the amount of power that you would get with the same coal under an ordinary steam boiler.

FUEL WASTE.

There are two other illustrations as to the lines of the investigation which we are following up in trying to show how to get increased efficiencies and lessen the waste in the use of the fuel of the country. I mentioned last year a large waste of fuel in mining operations and I think probably one or two members of the committee were a little skeptical about a statement which I made then that in a great many cases as much as 50 per cent of the coal in a given coal vein was being left in the vein and lost. Sometimes as much as 60 per cent is lost, and only 40 or 50 per cent ever reached the furnace.

The worst case of waste coming under my own personal observation was in the West, where there was possibly 25 feet of coal, and of that 25 feet 4 feet were being mined and shipped and 21 feet were being allowed to cave in and be lost, and it would be too expensive to get it out after the mine has caved in. In some cases the recovery amounts to 20 per cent, 30 per cent, 40 per cent, and up to 60 per cent or 70 per cent. In some cases we found by actual observation in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, with 6 to 8 feet in a coal vein, 2 or 3 feet were being left in. We then proceeded to take out a few carload samples of the low material which was being left in these mines and to test this in the gas producer and boiler. In one of those cases we got more power out of the low-character lignite which was being thrown away by using it in the gas producer than the people got out

of the high-grade Pennsylvania steam coal, using that coal in the ordinary boiler furnace.

In connection with these coal-waste investigations the problem of using safely and efficiently explosives in coal mining is an important one. The careless and unintelligent use of such explosives in the presence of coal dust and coal gas is now causing 2,000 to 4,000 deaths each year, and a large waste in coal by shattering the coal in mining operations.

Mr. TAYLOR. Getting that additional power by using the gas producer, is that economical as well as getting the increased power?

Mr. HOLMES. Yes, sir. I might say in qualifying that statement only that it must be borne in mind in this investigation of the gas producer that the equipment is in a development stage. The boiler is a piece of equipment that people have been improving in every possible way for a long time; but the gas producer is new, and it will go up and down, and we will get variations of over fifty per cent in the course of two or three hours in efficiency.

We have made several suggestions to the manufacturers of the gas producers, and I know of three different companies who are embodying these improvements in their latest patterns, such as will enable them to produce machines that can be used efficiently and as easily as an ordinary boiler.

One of these suggestions has been that instead of collecting the by-products from the gas producer, that all those by-products must be burned and converted into power; and we have told them there was nothing in conditions that could not work along this line, because the average power plant did not want to bother with by-products, and all they wanted was to get the power. The three companies worked on that suggestion, and they are getting out a gas producer which it is claimed will burn that fuel into gas. If so, there will be a still further increase along the line of efficiency, and it will make it easier to use the gas producer.

COKE INVESTIGATIONS.

I have mentioned that we were making experiments in the way of improving the coking qualities of coal, and during the year in a considerable number of cases we have been able to make a coke out of coal which was absolutely considered a noncoking coal, and we are accomplishing that result along three lines. One is by very finely pulverizing the coal which before they had not tried to make coke of, and we have been successful in certain cases in making a very good coke, and in this and other cases we have applied a small percentage of pulverized coking coal, sometimes 10 and sometimes 25 per cent of coke.

The trouble in working out these coking improvements has been that up to date none of us knows what coal is. We speak of coal as a unit, just as steel, but we are finding now that steel is made up of quite a number of different substances and so coal must be made up of quite a number of substances, but we can not tell to-day from the analysis why one coal will coke and another will not. We are going at that somewhat blindly, simply by making random tests of different percentages of different coals. Meanwhile our chemists are trying to find out what coal is, and, if possible, why one coal will coke and another will not, so we can decide intelligently in advance about these

mixtures. That is along one of the lines which we will continue investigations, and we hope to have a satisfactory result in the near future. The importance of that comes from the fact that while Pennsylvania and West Virginia possess the best quality of coking coals they are also in the hands of few people and a few large combinations, and it is a matter of increasing importance that we find some way of utilizing the coals through the Mississippi Valley and the Far West region which can be used in making good coke for metallurgical processes.

BRIQUETTING.

The results coming from the briquet line of investigations have demonstrated the fact that on boilers requiring forced draft like locomotive boilers and others the briquet so increases the efficiency as to more than equal the increased cost of making. As said, we are now taking up that line of investigation in connection with the Navy Department, and I believe one of the possibilities is that we will be able to demonstrate that, with the modern boilers of the war ships, there will be a uniform and high temperature and a more uniform and constant draft and altogether increased efficiency. You will see, I think, one reason for the increased efficiency is that a briquet retains its shape until completely consumed. Hence the air circulates freely among the briquets and keeps up rapid combustion. It therefore becomes possible in the case of a locomotive to fill up the fire box and make a run of 20 or 30 miles without opening the fire box, whereas under present methods of firing there is nothing of that kind possible. Every time the fireman opens the door the cold air rushes in and lowers the temperature, and not only keeps the fireman busy, but actually requires a larger amount of coal to keep up the same degree of efficiency.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

We have had a good many applications from different cities to make suggestions which would help in the abatement of the smoke nuisance. We have undertaken that line of investigation because of the fact that we recognize that while there is an exaggerated idea as to the amount of loss in efficiency being proportional to the amount of smoke made, at the same time the smoke does indicate lost efficiency, and the mere fact that there is the black color shows the escape of unconsumed coal. In the case of a locomotive the very black smoke rushes into the open air and carries pieces of coal dust with it, being partly consumed as it goes through the flues out the stack.

We have adopted this means of cooperation. We have said to the representatives of the different cities that it was not possible for us to do what they wanted without their cooperation; but that if they would employ one of their own engineers to do a certain amount of local work in the city and authorize him to turn over the results to us day by day, we would allow one of our experts from time to time to visit that city, spend a few days there with their experts, visit the different plants, and at the same time study the Government coal being used in the Government buildings at that point, and see what suggestions he could make as to a city smoke inspection which would lead to an abatement of that nuisance.

Quite a number of cities have agreed to that plan and in quite a number of cases within the past year cities have adopted smoke abatement ordinances. They feel that this line of cooperation will be helpful to them in several ways. All these reports are brought to headquarters and in turn we send the information to representatives of each one of the cities. It gives these men the information which they could not easily get in any other way; and in several cases within the past six months there has been a decided diminution of smoke in the cities under the stimulus of that sort of investigation.

There are several of the big railway companies now testing the briquettes on account of the ordinances which force them to adopt means of lessening the amount of smoke from the locomotives. It was taken up by the Pennsylvania Railroad people with a view to trying to get around the trouble here in the city of Washington and elsewhere and they have recently shipped to our plant several carloads of coal and after we have made that coal into briquettes we will turn them over to the Pennsylvania Railroad to be tested with a view to the smoke abatement here in the city of Washington. A number of other railroads are watching the test with considerable interest because in practically all the cities they are after the railroads to stop the same sort of smoke nuisance, and it has been demonstrated that the use of briquettes is very helpful in that direction.

CHEMICAL WORK.

In regard to the chemical work I might say that it has been considerably enlarged, more than any other part of the work. It is with a view to getting information about the coals in the different parts of the country and determining their quality from chemical analysis, so as to avoid the more expensive tests under boilers, something about the efficient use of this or that coal. It is largely in this way that we are going to reach the information which we will furnish the Navy and other Government Departments. This information as published is being called for, as rapidly as we can print it, by the engineers and manufacturers all over the country. The edition of ten thousand copies of the large three-volume report which we published last year was nearly exhausted within six months after the report was issued, and ever since requests have been coming in to know how soon we will be able to publish the other reports. We have now in hand the manuscript of three reports. The indications abound that this work is not only of considerable service to the men who do the Government's work, but to the engineers throughout the country, and it is awakening the people all over the country to make inquiries as to how coal can be used in different ways more efficiently. Under the stimulus of work of this kind the question of fuel efficiency is receiving attention in many parts of the country. In time the different power plants all over the country will be buying fuel on definite specifications, and we will have the increased efficiency which is considered of so much importance in connection with this work.

When you consider that the Government is spending for coal yearly about \$3,500,000, and that the people of this country expended for fuel last year, counting the cost of the fuel inside the furnace, something over \$1,600,000,000 dollars—if through these investigations we can show how the efficiency in the use of these coals can be increased

1 per cent, you will see how many times the aggregate of this appropriation that beneficent result will be. Already the saving through increased efficiency growing out of this work has amounted to many thousands of dollars in individual plants. A number of engineers, some of them connected with the Government, estimate that the result will be an increase of 10 per cent to the Government within a year or two, and I hope ultimately that that same good work may be extended so the influence will go over the entire country. I think in that way there can be a saving which will amount to many millions each year, by not only increasing the efficiency with which the fuel is used, but by preventing a tremendous waste of the fuel resources of the country.

Mr. TAYLOR. Did you expend all of the money last year?

Mr. HOLMES. We turned into the Treasury last year about \$1,500. This year, in view of a number of extra expenses connected with the traveling, having to pay railway fares, visiting the different centers where the Government buildings are located, and all similar work, we will have a pretty hard time to come out even. The estimate I am submitting for the fuel investigation is \$275,740 and for the structural materials \$104,640.

Mr. SMITH. The estimates must have been cut down by the Department?

Mr. HOLMES. The report came from the Department when we were really organizing the present work last summer.

Mr. SMITH. You may file the estimates with the stenographer and have them appear in the hearings.

The estimates referred to are as follows:

Estimated expenses for fuel investigations, 1907-8.

Operating expenses:

Field work.....	\$16,600
Coal washing investigations.....	11,260
Chemical investigations.....	43,760
Boiler and steam producing investigations.....	31,150
Producer gas investigations.....	51,580
Briqueting investigations.....	13,000
Coking investigations.....	10,390
Furnace efficiency and smoke abatement investigations.....	16,000
Coal waste investigations and coal mining explosives investigations { ..	19,800
General and office expenses.....	49,400
Total	275,740

Structural materials, estimate for year 1907-8.

Testing machines and equipment.....	\$25,000
Special building and fittings for fire tests.....	5,000
Office fixtures.....	500
Traveling expenses.....	3,500
Freight, expressage, and haulage.....	2,500
Contingent.....	2,000
Services.....	66,140
Total	104,640

Estimate for structural materials services for 1907-8.

1 engineer	\$4,200
1 engineer	3,000
1 metallographer	2,500
1 assistant engineer.....	2,500
1 assistant engineer.....	2,400
1 assistant engineer.....	1,620
3 assistant engineers at \$1,500	4,500
7 assistant engineers at \$1,380	9,660
7 assistants at \$960	6,720
10 laborers at \$660	6,600
1 accountant and disbursing officer and superintendent	2,400
1 assistant geologist.....	2,000
1 assistant geologist.....	1,500
1 draftsman.....	1,320
1 chemist	1,800
2 assistant chemists at \$1,200	2,400
1 petrographer	1,800
1 carpenter.....	1,200
1 machinist	1,200
1 assistant in charge of heating plant.....	600
1 photographer.....	1,200
1 stenographer	1,200
2 stenographers at \$960	1,920
1 stenographer	1,000
1 janitor and laboratory assistant.....	900
Total	66,140

Mr. SMITH. How many employees have you engaged in the investigation regarding structural materials?

Mr. HOLMES. About 50 technical men and I think there are 12 to 15 laborers.

Mr. SMITH. And how many in connection with the fuel test?

Mr. HOLMES. About 100 technical men and 25 laborers.

CONTINUATION OF SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS DESIGNATED AS FOREST RESERVES.

Mr. SMITH. For continuation of the survey of public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves, \$100,000. Last year the appropriation was the same.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

In that connection I have a statement under date of January 1, 1907, showing that at the present time there are 175 forest reserves in the United States with an area of 122,178,541 acres, or 190,904 square miles. That is an increase in square miles since April 12, 1906, of 36,472. That shows that we are not going to keep up with that increase, because it is impossible with the present appropriation to survey over four to five thousand square miles a year and make a map that will be serviceable for all purposes, either forestry or mining purposes, or whatever may be needed in the mining regions.

Mr. SMITH. You realize, of course, that this appropriation provides for a much more rapid survey of the forest reserves than for the rest of the United States.

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes; but as long as the department in charge of the forest reserves is trying to put them on a commercial basis and make them self-supporting, and they require these maps in order to do it,

it is wise and economical and good business to do it as rapidly as possible.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose that Congress thinks that that course is merely a figment of the imagination?

Mr. WALCOTT. The statement that has been given of the actual income from the forest reserves during the present year, and the income estimated for the coming year, clearly indicates that for the next three or four years they will practically become self-supporting.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose Congress was not of that opinion from the showing made, then your whole argument would necessarily fall to the ground, would it not?

Mr. WALCOTT. It would certainly to that extent, but I can only take the statements as they are published of the revenues.

Mr. SMITH. The statement of the revenues does not indicate how fast this timber could be reproduced or when the profitable timber would be exhausted at the present rate of cutting.

Mr. WALCOTT. I think a letter addressed to the chief forester in relation to that might elicit some interesting information upon that subject. I will just say that in India they have been cultivating forest reserves for a generation, and at present they have an income of something like \$3,000,000 for all expenses, and they also have over 20,000 men engaged in the forest reserves. I see no reason why we should not do it.

Mr. SMITH. Now, relative to these maps: Did you not state that the topographic survey made for the forest reserves was one that specially conformed to the desires and the needs of the Forestry Bureau?

Mr. WALCOTT. Placed them in areas where it would conform to their desires.

Mr. SMITH. I think you will find that such a statement was made a year ago.

Mr. WALCOTT. I recall now that there was something said about compiling maps for the use of the Forestry Division, using the data available and making up a temporary map. It is not a map made up in the field, but simply compiling their own data and assembling it so that they could put the forest reserves on those maps. But the topographic map of the forest reserves are of the same grade of topography.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask you a general question. As I understand it, you have some sort of relations with the Iowa geologist, the professor of the University of Iowa, Professor Calvin. Is he directly or indirectly in any way paid anything through your Bureau?

Mr. WALCOTT. Nothing that I know of.

Mr. SMITH. Do you anywhere employ State professors of geology for your Bureau?

Mr. WALCOTT. We do that sometimes where there are special experts in that line, making a price for the manuscript delivered. In some cases the man employed may be a State geologist or one of his men, to do a certain piece of work, because it can be done more cheaply that way than by sending a man to the State to do it. In preparing such bulletins as you speak of we can get it done for very much less in that way than we can by sending a man to obtain the information.

Mr. SMITH. To what extent, in a general way, do you thus employ men in or about the State universities or other colleges in States?

Mr. WALCOTT. During the calendar year 1906 in all the branches, including the testing work, the gathering of statistics, and everything

that the survey operates in, there were 81 men employed and connected with 51 institutions.

Mr. SMITH. And all received more or less compensation?

Mr. WALCOTT. Some of them received practically nothing, or only a few dollars, while others more, depending upon what they did.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us whether it was hundreds or thousands or tens of thousands of dollars?

Mr. WALCOTT. It varies all the way from \$50, in case of a man gathering statistical material, to the case where a man may be in charge of important special work and would be paid a couple of thousand dollars. Just how much has gone for salary I could not state. There is so much allotted for field expenses, assistance, and all that.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any idea at all about how much money in your Bureau goes out a year for this class of work, whether thousands or tens of thousands of dollars?

Mr. WALCOTT. Mr. Holmes tells me that it amounts to about \$7,000 in his division. I have very little idea of the amount, because it is scattered through all the divisions of the Survey.

Mr. SMITH. If it runs as heavily through the other divisions of the Survey it would amount to \$30,000 or \$40,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. It might be \$50,000 a year simply employing experts who do special work that would cost us much more if it was done by our own men. For instance, in the Texas oil field, which was developed very suddenly, we wanted to get three or four experts. We sent three down. One was employed three months, the other six months, and the other nine months, but they have never been employed since. It was cheaper to do it in that way.

RENT OF BASEMENT OF ADDITION TO MAIN BUILDING OF SURVEY.

Mr. SMITH. You ask, for rent of basement of the addition to the main building of the Survey, for storage of documents, maps, and so forth, \$1,500—the same as last year?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS, MAIN BUILDING, WASHINGTON.

Mr. SMITH. You ask for \$3,000 for rent of additional office accommodations, for the Survey, in the main building, being the quarters now occupied by the Reclamation Service?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is the exact amount the Reclamation Service is paying, is it?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, exactly the amount. As it is, it divides the Reclamation Service into two portions—one in the Munsey Building and one in the other building. Our building is so crowded that we use electric light in some 20 or 30 rooms, which are practically storage rooms. This room is needed for the proper conduct of the work.

Mr. SMITH. That includes all of your items, I believe?

Mr. WALCOTT. That includes all the items I have.

WEDNESDAY, *January 30, 1907.*

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF THE
INTERIOR.

**STATEMENT OF MR. W. B. ACKER, CHIEF OF THE PATENTS AND
MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, DEPART-
MENT OF THE INTERIOR.**

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position in the Interior Department?
Mr. ACKER. chief of the patents and miscellaneous division, Secretary's office.

The Chairman. And you have under your charge the protection of the national parks?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you propose to strike out the word "administration" and add the words "and improvement" in this first item. What is the purpose for that change? Is that for the purpose of having the Department of the Interior take over the work of improvement as well as protection of the parks?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; that is simply out of abundance of caution to cover the opinion of the Comptroller that was rendered sometime ago in which he held that the Department had administrative supervision over Yellowstone National Park as well as the authority to protect it. The matter of improvement is one that is intrusted to the Secretary of War, and the appropriation that was made was expended under his supervision.

Mr. SMITH. You can see, Mr. Acker, that the word "improvement" would be a very sweeping word, and would enable you to use this money for almost any practical purpose in the park.

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir; I see that. We have not the money to make the improvements that are needed. The appropriation for the park is limited, anyway. That should read "for administration and protection."

Mr. SMITH. Why is it proposed to strike out the words "to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, including \$2,500 for maintenance of buffalo?"

Mr. ACKER. I am sure I can not say. It was never intended that that should be done in the estimates as they left our office.

Mr. SMITH. These brackets should also come out, should they?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

CONSTRUCTION OF A REGISTRATION OFFICE.

Mr. SMITH. Now, you have added to this language, "construction of a registration office at Mammoth Hot Springs, construction and maintenance of a telephone line in the reservation, and marking boundary lines of the park."

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. That was to cover any possible objection on the part of the Comptroller to the use of the moneys appropriated for the construction of a building.

Mr. SMITH. You asked for this same building last year?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. If Congress decides again not to give you the building, as it did last year, how much should be stricken from this estimate for the building?

Mr. ACKER. A thousand dollars is what was estimated. But really it would be of very great advantage if that building were authorized. As it is now they use a portion of the quarters belonging to the army post. It is on the right-hand side of the road going in, and teams have to drive out and stand in front of this section, in front of the post; whereas if they had the house they could drive up on the left side and be entirely out of the way of the military reservation, and people would be kept out of the rain, and we would not be dependent upon the military branch for a building of that character. They have use for it themselves.

Mr. SMITH. Who has the policing of the park?

Mr. ACKER. The policing of the park is done by the army troopers detailed there in connection with the civilian scouts, jointly.

Mr. SMITH. Employed by you?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir, and paid for out of this appropriation partly, and partly out of the revenues.

Mr. SMITH. Is not the policing chiefly under the military?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What is the relative number of troops and scouts?

Mr. ACKER. Well, we have four scouts at the present time, and the War Department has two troops detailed, who are stationed in various sections of the park. The soldiers have certain fixed stations, and cannot go very far from such posts; the scouts are authorized and directed to make regular trips in certain directions to any part of the park.

Mr. SMITH. What objections would there be to turning the registration over to the military?

Mr. ACKER. At the present time it is practically under the control of the military. You see, all teams of any kind or character coming into the main entrance of the park at Fort Yellowstone are examined for the purpose of determining whether the parties have firearms. If they have any, the arms are sealed and turned over, and if not sealed are surrendered. If the parties have any animals, they must be tied up in such a way that they will not get away. They do a great deal of damage in scaring game.

Mr. SMITH. Who attends to that?

Mr. ACKER. That is attended to by one of our scouts detailed for that purpose. The name of each person entering the park is registered, and they can be found at any time and located anywhere in the park. The same course is pursued at the western entrance, known as Riverside. At that point, however, there are only about three men, under the charge of a corporal.

Mr. SMITH. Who has the direction of the scouts?

Mr. ACKER. They are under the immediate supervision of the acting superintendent, Major Pitcher.

Mr. SMITH. Is he an army officer?

Mr. ACKER. Yes. He is in charge of the post.

Mr. SMITH. I still do not see, except as it may be in the matter of the adaptability of the building, if he is in charge of the scouts as well as of the military, what objection there is to the use of one room of the building for it.

Mr. ACKER. They have use for that very building which is now being used for registration purposes.

Mr. SMITH. It does not require more than one room, does it?

Mr. ACKER. It requires a good-sized room.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose the committee should not allow you a new telephone line. How much was estimated in this item for such purpose?

Mr. ACKER. The acting superintendent estimates \$2,000. It is a very serious matter that the telephone system in the park is so defective; that is to say, the telephone lines should be owned by the Government. We have to use, whenever we can, the telephone lines belonging to the Yellowstone Park Association, which manages the hotels; but their lines are frequently in use. It is a one-wire system, and if an accident should occur, say, 75 miles from the main post at Fort Yellowstone, and the wires were in use and it was necessary to use them immediately we would have to wait until the other party got off the wire. If the Government had its own lines the wires would always be open. No one would interfere at all.

Mr. SMITH. How much do you estimate for marking the boundaries of the park?

Mr. ACKER. Two thousand dollars.

Mr. SMITH. So that, aside from these items of expenditure, you increase your estimate under this head about \$1,000 generally?

Mr. ACKER. Yes; that makes a total of \$13,540, including everything.

Mr. SMITH. That is only \$5,000—a thousand dollars for the building, \$2,000 for the telephone, \$2,000 for the boundary—and if you add that to the \$7,500 it makes \$12,500, whereas you are asking for \$13,540. You are asking for over \$1,000 additional. What is that for?

Mr. ACKER. We are asking for an additional \$1,040 for several purposes—the getting of forage, hay, alfalfa, for feeding the game, and—

Mr. SMITH. Are you not doing that out of the \$7,500?

Mr. ACKER. Whenever there is a pressing necessity for it we have to take it out of our revenues, which we do not like to do very much.

Mr. SMITH. Is there anything new except these three items you have given me—the building, the telephone, and the boundary—in this estimate?

Mr. ACKER. For last year?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; there has been no change at all. There is as much necessity for this appropriation in the coming year as there was last year.

Mr. SMITH. \$7,500 will cover your expenses without a deficiency?

Mr. ACKER. We are compelled to make it cover everything that we can, but last year we went over about \$400, out of the revenues, in order to meet the charges that could not be paid out of the current appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Is there anything that you can say in support of these three new propositions that was not gone over fully last year?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. I am sorry Major Pitcher, who is in the city, is not up here to-day. I asked him to come, and he said he would, but I suppose something has kept him away.

Mr. SMITH. By what authority do you use the receipts of the Park?

Mr. ACKER. The organic act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior

to apply the revenues received for leases and privileges in the reservation to the management of it. The same authority is in all the acts creating the National Parks except one.

FORAGE FOR BUFFALO AND SALARIES OF BUFFALO KEEPERS.

Mr. SMITH. Now, you submit a separate item here of \$3,800 for forage for buffalo and the salaries of two additional keepers.

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Of the \$7,500 you had under the last item, \$2,500 was for that purpose?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So that in reality you are asking an increase of \$1,300 under the last item, if we give you this?

Mr. ACKER. The conditions this year are different. Last year we had one buffalo herd. This coming year the old herd is to be split up, and the young ones are to be taken over to an entirely new place, and it is to be inclosed.

Mr. SMITH. That is not clear to me. You had \$7,500 under the item for administration?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Of that, \$2,500 was for the care of buffalo. If you get a separate appropriation of \$3,800 for the care of buffalo, you do not reduce the prior appropriation; you simply increase your administration appropriation \$2,500, and are asking a thousand dollars in addition to that for all this new work.

Mr. ACKER. The \$2,500 that we have had for care and feeding of buffalo is for the present independent herd. Now, if we split that herd, there will be an increase in expenses. Another buffalo keeper will have to be employed.

Mr. SMITH. I know; I understand that perfectly; but that does not explain the fact that you leave un-reduced the \$2,500 in the prior item that you get for buffalo. Perhaps I can make that plainer to you, Mr. ACKER. You get \$7,500 for administration, including \$2,500 for buffalo. That left you only \$5,000 for expenses generally. You are now asking \$13,540, striking out the buffalo.

Mr. ACKER. That increase for administration is by reason of these matters we are just speaking about.

Mr. SMITH. That only increases it \$5,000. When you take that out, you still have \$8,540 where you formerly had only \$5,000.

Mr. ACKER. In this estimate here we provide for a registration clerk, four months, at \$75 a month. We propose to increase the number of scouts from three to six.

Mr. SMITH. I was just trying to get what this increase was.

Mr. ACKER. I haven't it divided up as you have mentioned it, and it is hard to follow it. That would be an increase for administration of three scouts at \$900 each.

Mr. SMITH. Now how do you account for the rest of it?

Mr. ACKER. A registration clerk at \$300.

Mr. SMITH. That is \$3,000, and leaves only \$540 of it unexplained.

Mr. ACKER. Most of the \$540 is represented by increase of salary for a teamster for one year. We pay \$180 now, I think; he can give us only a portion of his time, and it is desirable to employ a man who

can be available at any time. That is the necessity for the increase to \$540. The other \$180 is an increased estimate for forage for horses, game, and supplies.

REVENUES OF THE PARK.

Mr. SMITH. All right. Now you said you had to pay some balance on this account out of your revenues. What were your revenues for the last fiscal year out of the Park?

Mr. ACKER. The revenues last year amounted to \$2,302.50, approximately.

Mr. SMITH. Last year you spoke of the necessity of dividing the buffalo herd?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. This increase from \$2,500 to \$3,800 is chiefly made necessary by the renewal of that proposition to divide the herd?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is there anything new to add upon that subject that you did not give us last year?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Yosemite National Park is the next item. Your estimate is \$89,155, and the current appropriation was \$5,750.

Mr. ACKER. That grows out of the acceptance by the United States of the recession of the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove and the placing of same within the metes and bounds of the National Park.

The CHAIRMAN. That act passed at the last session of Congress, did it not?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When did the State of California accept these reservations from the Federal Government?

Mr. ACKER. About 1864.

The CHAIRMAN. It has been under the control of the State ever since until the last session of Congress, when the State finally succeeded in having the General Government accept the recession of it?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. My memorandum gives the State appropriations from 1866. The State control began, I understand, in 1864.

The CHAIRMAN. The State controlled it from 1864?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money did the State appropriate for the improvement of the park?

Mr. ACKER. From 1866 to 1891 the State appropriated \$275,022.33, and there was received for privileges \$37,971.77. That made a total of \$312,994.10 during that period.

The CHAIRMAN. From 1891 down to the recession of the park to the Government how much was expended?

Mr. ACKER. I have not data for 1899 and 1900; but from 1892 to 1898, inclusive, and from 1901 to 1904, according to a statement compiled from some of the State reports, the amount of appropriations was \$172,200. The sum of \$46,635.64 was received for privileges, and that made the total between those dates, 1892 to 1904, \$218,835.64.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the State appropriations?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What improvements do you propose to make in the park with the additional appropriations asked for this year?

Mr. ACKER. It is the purpose of the Department, if they can get this \$89,155 asked for, to make a number of improvements in the park—new roads; fix up the roads on the floor of the valley, and make new trails where they are now necessary, etc.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Who discovered the necessity for these improvements?

Mr. ACKER. They are self-evident to anybody who goes there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They have not been evident to the authorities of California in the last twenty-five years.

Mr. ACKER. They have made some attempts to improve them in a way. The roads there now ought to be improved.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate for the improvement of the old roads, and how much for the construction of new ones?

Mr. ACKER. On page 594 of the Book of Estimates there is given a detailed statement of the manner in which this money is to be expended. Do you wish me to read all that, Mr. Chairman? Considerable of it covers trail work, and considerable road work.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in that connection that you strike out "trail" from the language of the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 214.

Mr. ACKER. I do not understand why that was done. It was not intended. There is just as much necessity for authority to construct a trail hereafter as there was in the prior years.

Mr. SMITH. I rather imagined that you did not want it out.

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. The trails are a great source of protection in a drought.

The CHAIRMAN. We will examine the detailed estimates you refer to when we come to consider the item.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this \$89,155 is for new roads and trails?

Mr. ACKER. That has been set out in detail. Of course a large proportion of that money will be used in the construction of absolutely new roads. For instance, the valley is elliptical in shape, and the roads therein are in very bad condition, and this year the Secretary has set aside \$8,000 for improving them. When the railroad which is coming in from the West is completed, and they expect to complete it in the early part of the summer, then the railroad company at its own expense will build a wagon road from the terminus of the railroad up to what is known as Coulterville road, which is a Government road, purchased by the State from the owner, which came to the United States under this recession. From the date of the recession the Interior Department is responsible for the maintenance and repair of the roads in the reservation included within the park. The road work authorized by the Department would have been continued all the winter if we had been able to get labor. Labor was so scarce and the rates so high that the Department suspended further work.

Mr. SMITH. You have had \$20,000 for the park for a long time, have you not?

Mr. ACKER. We had \$20,000 under the resolution two years ago. That is practically expended now.

Mr. SMITH. Where do you get the money for this work now?

Mr. ACKER. It is a portion of that \$20,000 which has been set aside for this road work. We have expended all the \$20,000, or, rather, it has all been allotted for expenditure.

Mr. SMITH. How much of it has been spent and how much allotted?

Mr. ACKER. I will have to pick that out.

Mr. SMITH. Give it in your notes when you come to correct them.

Mr. ACKER. When it is allotted we consider that as expended.

Mr. SMITH. The mere allotment does not indicate how fast you can get workmen, and things of that kind?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; you see the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove were not turned over to the Department until the 1st of August, and there was a great deal to be done in the way of improvement.

The following memoranda show expenditures on the \$20,000 appropriation contained in joint resolution of March 3, 1905, referred to above; also statement of expenditures on the Yosemite National Park, 1907, appropriation in the sundry civil act, approved June 30, 1906, and comparison of revenues from privileges in Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove for season of 1906 (mostly under State jurisdiction) and season of 1907, together with a similar comparison of expenditures for regular employees in Yosemite Valley:

Statement of expenditures.

Amount of appropriation, joint resolution of March 3, 1905.....	\$20, 000. 00
Construction and repair of trails and bridges.....	\$3, 688. 12
Increase in cost on account of default by a contractor.....	315. 00
	<hr/> 4, 003. 12
Emergency repair to bridge over Tuolumne River	50. 00
Emergency repair Big Oak Flat and Yosemite turnpike, within Yosemite Valley grant	58. 50
Pack saddles and equipment for burros	46. 50
Purchase of State's personal property—supplies, equipment, stock, tools, etc.—by agreement between acting superintendent of park and the State's representative.....	1, 750. 84
Pay roll, State employees retained—electrician, plumber, laborers, etc.—August 1 to November 1, 1906.....	1, 071. 00
Pay roll, above employees, November 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, 3 men at \$75 each, per month.....	1, 800. 00
Expenditures made or estimated on the following allotments:	
September 13, 1906, authority to purchase emergency supplies for electrical plant in Yosemite Valley—	
Vouchers for supplies, paid and pending.....	\$749. 30
Vouchers for freight and wagon transportation.....	152. 06
Estimated balance for freight, etc	313. 76
	<hr/> 1, 215. 12
October 12, 1906, authority to purchase emergency supplies for electrical plant in Yosemite Valley—	
Vouchers for supplies, paid	85. 64
Voucher for freight and wagon transportation.....	2. 66
Estimated balance for supplies	22. 00
Estimated balance for freight, etc	10. 56
	<hr/> 120. 86
October 23, 1906, authority for construction and repair of roads in and about Yosemite Valley, \$8,000; purchase Blake rock crusher; traveling expenses of inspection by acting superintendent—	
Vouchers for supplies.....	24. 20
Vouchers for freight and wagon transportation	5. 43
Estimated balance for supplies	400. 00
Estimated balance for freight, etc	150. 00
Estimated cost Blake crusher	300. 00
Estimated traveling expenses	50. 00
Estimated cost of labor	7, 420. 37
	<hr/> 8, 350. 00

Expenditures made or estimated on the following allotments—
Continued.

November 9, 1906, authority for construction of 3 bridges and 1 culvert—	
Estimates for supplies	\$75.00
Estimated for freight and wagon transportation	40.00
Pay roll, pending	136.00
Estimated balance, cost of labor.....	414.00
	<hr/>
	\$865.00
November 15, 1906, authority to purchase plumbing and tools supplies—	
Estimated for supplies	175.00
Estimated for freight and wagon transportation	100.00
	<hr/>
	275.00
December 22, 1906, authority for purchase team of mules, forage, mowing machine and hay rake, lime for latrines, coal oil as lubricant, gasoline for plumbing; amount of allotment	
	500.00
Surveying and platting concessions in valley	40.83
	<hr/>
Total expenditures made or authorized	19,946.77

NOTE—No expenditures were authorized until March 13, 1906.

Statement of expenditures "Yosemite National Park, 1906," appropriation.

Amount of appropriation.....	\$5,750.00
Employment 2 park rangers at \$1,000 per annum each	\$2,000.00
Employment clerk, July 1 to November 7, 1906, inclusive, at—	
\$50 per month.....	\$115.00
\$75 per month.....	145.00
	<hr/>
	260.00
Construction of trails	^a 1,600.00
	^b 500.00
	^c 800.00
	<hr/>
	2,900.00
Printing maps.....	229.00
Stationery and printing	4.61
Reserved for stationery supplies, printing, freight, express, telegrams, etc	100.00
Employment clerk, about May 15 to June 30, 1907, at \$75 per month.....	112.50
	<hr/>
	5,606.11
Balance for emergencies	143.89
Average cost per mile, construction, \$180.95.	
Average cost per mile, reconstruction, \$100.	

Comparison of revenues from privileges in Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove during seasons of 1906 and 1907.

The season of 1906, extending from November 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906, nine months of which time the valley and grove were under State control, i. e., to August 1, 1906, the revenues were ^a\$7,385.

The season of 1907, extending from November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907, under Government control, revenues will amount to \$8,003.

^a Construction trail Kerrick Canyon to Stubblefield Canyon, thence to Tilden Lake (14 miles), \$114.29 per mile.

^b Construction trail along north side Till Till Valley (1 mile), \$200 per mile. Also reconstruction trail (portion) Lake Vernon to Till Till Valley (3 miles), \$100 per mile.

^c Construction trail along north side Hetch-Hetchy Valley (3½ miles), \$228.57 per mile.

^d One-fourth of this amount was received by the Government for the last quarter of the season, after the turning over of the State property to the United States.

Revenues from electric-light and telephone service in Yosemite Valley.

The season of 1906, same period as above, approximate figures for nine months, and actual figures for August, September, and October, 1906, amount to \$2,681.54.

The season of 1907, same period as above, will in all probability approximate same as season of 1906, i. e., \$2,681.54.

Miscellaneous revenues.

This includes pound fees, revenues from cutting wood, labor and team hire, etc., which for August, September, and October, 1906, amounted to \$141.50. This will be in large part an increase of revenue, as the State did not charge for cutting wood.

Recapitulation of revenues Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Season of 1906 (November 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906):

Receipts from privileges	\$7,385.00
Receipts from electric light and telephone service	2,681.54
Receipts from miscellaneous sources	^a 141.50

Total	10,208.04
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Season of 1907 (November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907):

Receipts from privileges	8,003.00
Receipts from electric light and telephone service, approximately....	2,681.54
Receipts from miscellaneous sources, probably.....	600.00

Total	11,284.54
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Comparison of expenditures. Salaries of regular force in Yosemite Valley, including employees in the electrical plant.

Season of 1906 (November 1, 1905, to October 31, 1906):

Regular laboring force, approximately.....	\$4,307
Electrical plant force, approximately	1,740

Total	^a 6,047
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Season of 1907 (November 1, 1906, to October 31, 1907):

Regular laboring force, approximately.....	3,375
Electrical plant force, approximately	1,600

Total ..	4,975
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SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. SMITH. For the protection and improvement of the Sequoia National Park, \$15,550. There is a full note below here giving the expenditures. Have you anything to add about that by way of explanation?

TELEPHONE LINE.

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. A telephone line is needed in that park. We have none there at present. You take the Giant Forest, which is about 21 miles from the Old Colony Mill, and if an accident should occur a man on horseback would probably take a day to ride for assistance. Money is also required to furnish additional cabins for rangers. The Department was able to construct two last year, but more are needed.

^a The last quarter of this season, under Government control, the actual figures have been used.

Mr. SMITH. Of the \$10,000 that you have been receiving for many years for this park, how much is consumed in regular standing expenses, such as hiring men and the like, and how much is left for improvement?

Mr. ACKER. Four thousand dollars of that amount is a fixed charge for salaries of rangers.

Mr. SMITH. Are there any other fixed charges?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. The balance of that appropriation is expended in the construction of roads, paying men, employees, buying material, and so forth. Of that appropriation there has been expended all except \$1,525.82, and that was reserved for work on the roads in the spring, when repair and construction work is more economical.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the General Grant Park, California. Your estimate for 1908 is \$1,000 in excess of your current appropriation. Please explain the necessity for this increase.

Mr. ACKER. Part of that \$3,000, which includes the \$1,000 excess, is wanted for use in the construction of a telephone line to connect the General Grant Park with the Sequoia Park. Of course, if the money is not allowed for the construction of a telephone line in the Sequoia Park, it would be useless to allow it for the General Grant Park, because in that event no connection could be made.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (AGAIN)—TELEPHONE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you have an estimate for a telephone line in the Yellowstone Park too. There is already a telephone line through that park, is there not?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, but it is owned by a private corporation—the corporation running the hotels.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government uses that without cost?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Government does not maintain it?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; but the Government has a line of its own part way around the park, and it finds it very necessary at times to have absolute control of same.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. You want the word “the” stricken out in front of the word “General” in the General Grant National Park item?

Mr. ACKER. That is immaterial. I do not know how it crept in.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Crater Lake National Park, Oregon. Your estimate shows an increase of \$4,315 over the current appropriation.

Mr. ACKER. You never have given us what the Department has estimated would be required. That is an entirely new park.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is it?

Mr. ACKER. The area is 249 square miles. Most of the appropriation last year was expended in the construction of an office and residence for the superintendent and for the repair and construction of roads in the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the superintendent reside there the year around?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. He resides there until some time in October, when the snows become so heavy that he has to leave. After that he lives at Klamath Falls, which is not very far away, and makes journeys to the reservation during the winter months to see that everything is all right.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Mesa Verde National Park, Colorado, for protection and improvement, \$3,000. I have a letter here from the Secretary of the Interior, and he recommends that this item be increased from \$3,000 to \$7,000.

Mr. ACKER. Yes; that is based upon the additional information which came to the Department after the estimates were submitted. At the time these estimates were prepared we were without any information at all as to the needs of the park. The acting superintendent, who is in charge of one of the Indian schools, had been called upon to furnish estimates, which had not been received, and as under the existing law these estimates must be received by the Secretary of the Treasury by a certain date, in the light of past experience with the smaller parks, the Department mentioned \$3,000, and hoped that that would be sufficient. But since that time we have found that \$3,000 in all likelihood will not be adequate. Representative Hogg was at the Department about this matter, and it was upon his statement as to the necessities of the case that the Department stated that it would like to have \$7,000 appropriated. The original estimate submitted by the superintendent I have with me. It is pretty near \$7,000. He estimated that \$6,150 would be required for the care of that reservation. You see, there is no building in the park for the accommodation of the superintendent or visitors. There is not a tavern or hotel, or anything; no place for stores. You can not purchase anything. Everything has to be packed into the park, even water.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any necessity for anybody going into the reservation?

Mr. ACKER. There is a great pressure upon the Department from people who want to go and explore its ruins. It is necessary that there should be some provision by the Department to see that people do not go and carry away objects of antiquity.

The CHAIRMAN. How extensive are the ruins?

Mr. ACKER. I am sorry I did not bring a map up with me. I had one prepared; it covers quite a strip of land for the park proper, and in addition to that the jurisdiction of the Secretary is extended 5 miles beyond the park boundaries, to cover any prehistoric ruins that might be on public lands or Indian reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. I was wondering whether we had established a park merely to take care of an old Indian shack, or what?

Mr. ACKER. In the Secretary's report there is some detailed statements as to the character of those ruins. I do not suppose you want me to read that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state it in a few words?

Mr. ACKER. Yes. Here is a passage I can read in a moment (reads):

These ruins were first discovered several years ago by a cowboy from the Mancos, who was hunting lost cattle on the mesa, the principal ruins most easily accessible and most interesting to visitors being the villages known as Spruce Tree House, the Cliff Palace, and the Balcony House.

The Spruce Tree House, or village, so named from a large fallen red spruce by which it is reached, is near the head of a draw of Navajo Canyon, and is composed of a number of connecting square houses. It probably originally contained about 130 rooms, or accommodations for about 250 people, the rooms averaging 8 feet 2 inches by 8 feet 3 inches on the floor by 6 feet 2 inches in height, and the room and house walls are from 8 to 10 inches thick. These walls are made of dressed stone laid in an adobe mortar with the outside tier chinked with small flat chips of rock or broken pottery.

Cliff Palace is the largest and best known of these ruins. It is justly reputed to be one of the most famous works of prehistoric man in existence. It is located about 2 miles across the mesa, southeast of Spruce Tree House, and is reached by a rough, circuitous trail winding down from the mesa above. It consists of a group of houses in a fair state of preservation, all connecting and opening into each other, the whole forming a crescent of about 100 yards from horn to horn, and contains ruins of 146 rooms. The most notable feature of the same is a tapering loop-holed tower, most probably the watchtower of the village.

Balcony House is located due east of Spruce Tree House, and comprises about 25 rooms, some of which are in almost perfect condition.

In each of these villages is an elaborate system of fortifications, composed of walls 2.3 feet thick, and in some cases 20 feet high, and watchtowers about 30 feet high, one having a platform on top, presumably for a sentinel, and another being a sort of blockhouse, its front wall being pierced with small loopholes for arrows at the proper distance above the floor to conveniently shoot through. It is apparent from this remaining evidence that the cliff dwellers lived in constant fear of attack by hostile tribes.

The region is extremely arid and wholly unfit for any agricultural or mining purposes, or grazing, owing to the want of water, although in time a part of the land in the reservation may be reclaimed by irrigation.

The ruins may be reached by way of Mancos, Colo., which is two days distant from Denver, at which place guides and saddle and pack horses can be obtained.

No appropriation having been made for the care and management of the park, it has been necessary for administrative purposes to designate Mr. William D. Leonard, superintendent of the Ute Indian training and industrial school, as acting superintendent of the park and the 5 miles outside the boundaries of the same, until such time as Congress shall make specific appropriation for the protection and improvement of the park.

The act setting aside the land above described as the Mesa Verde National Park is defective in that no provision was made authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant privileges or to lease sites to persons for the entertainment and accommodation of tourists traveling therein, or for using the revenues derived from such privileges, leases, etc., in the care and management of the park. These matters will hereafter be brought to the attention of Congress with a view to securing the necessary remedial legislation. An estimate for \$3,000 for the care and improvement of the park will be submitted to Congress through the channels provided by law.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. Mount Rainer National Park is the next one. Your estimate shows \$500 in excess of the current appropriation.

Mr. ACKER. That is due to the fact that the State of Washington passed a law ceding exclusive jurisdiction to the United States over the park land dependent upon the acceptance of the supervision of the park by the United States. Now, the appropriation last year of \$2,500 was so small that we could not employ any superintendent. We could not get anybody who was satisfactory for that money, so it was necessary to continue the agent for the Forestry Service there to look after it nominally. What the Department wanted to do was to place some-

one in exclusive charge as representing the Interior Department, so as to make the State act effective.

The CHAIRMAN. Did Congress pass a law accepting this cession under that condition?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir; but it would be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. ACKER. The State has ceded jurisdiction, and in the passage of any law by Congress providing for the protection of game, it could accept such cession.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new park—the next one—Sullys Hill Park, North Dakota.

Mr. ACKER. Sullys Hill Park was a park not recommended by the Department, but it was carved out of the Indian reservation at Devils Lake at the time provision was made by Congress for the disposition of those Indian lands. We have never had any money for the administration of the park.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota. You reduce the appropriation from \$4,400 to \$2,500?

Mr. ACKER. Yes, sir. We do not need any more than \$2,500.

RUIN OF CASA GRANDE, ARIZONA.

The CHAIRMAN. You make no estimate for the ruin of Casa Grande, Arizona, at all?

Mr. ACKER. No, sir. That is under the Smithsonian now. Last year you provided that the money should be expended there.

THURSDAY, *January 31, 1907.*

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM A. WHITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the superintendent of the St. Elizabeth Hospital?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At the hearings last year we went into the matter of services, your administration, and the expenditures very fully, and we can not devote as much time to the matter now, and I do not think it is necessary. We will go through the estimates as rapidly as possible, and if there is any item that you desire to make any statement about specially please feel at liberty to do so.

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item for current expenses of the Government Hospital for the Insane I notice that the estimates recommend that we omit the words, "and naval."

Doctor WHITE. I do not understand why that should be done. We have always received the insane from both the Army and Navy, and that was what the institution was founded originally for.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not your recommendation?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir. I have not any idea how it got there.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the law require you to receive the insane of the Navy?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; that is, the original organic act of the institution provides for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Just below that there is a further recommendation to omit the language "including purchase, maintenance, and driving of necessary horses and vehicles and of horses and vehicle for official use of the superintendent?"

Doctor WHITE. As I stated last year, I can not do the work of my office without means of transportation. I am constantly in touch with the department. I go back and forth sometimes twice a day on business, and if I was subjected to the delay of the cars it would be a serious inconvenience and seriously hamper my business ability; and then we have to keep something like forty horses and fifteen or twenty vehicles of different kinds, and this law would permit us to keep all those and make me the only person in the institution that could not use them.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want that language inserted?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; absolutely. It would simply show a personal animus towards me, apparently, if that language was permitted to be there.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for current expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, \$305,800, is the same as the current appropriation?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no increase?

Doctor WHITE. An increase in the number of patients in the hospital?

The CHAIRMAN. No. There is no increase in your estimate for current expenses over the appropriation for that purpose during the current year?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a supplemental estimate of \$25,000 for the purchase of additional land in Document No. 475?

Doctor WHITE. Practically the whole story about that land is contained in the correspondence which was printed recently in connection with the appropriation bill. That contains the whole situation. With the building of the new buildings they have been taking away land and putting in building sites and lawns which formerly used to be cultivated. The hospital has been gradually losing land and we have only approximately about 400 acres of land under cultivation and that is an extremely small amount for such an institution.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that amount of land compare with the amount of land of similar institutions elsewhere?

Doctor WHITE. It is not nearly as much. For institutions having from 1,200 to 1,500 patients it is conceded that the proper amount of

land is about one acre per capita. Where there are more than that number of patients, I do not think that proportion quite holds, but we ought to have at least a thousand acres under cultivation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates have you there?

Doctor WHITE. Nearly 2,600. Then there is another thing, that section of the country is building up slowly, but progressively. They have located a big steel plant just above us, and laborers are coming there and building their little houses, and it is extremely desirable that the hospital property should be well surrounded by land to prevent the immediate juxtaposition of residences that makes trouble for the hospital and for the people both. Therefore, if we are going to get land we should get it immediately adjoining the present hospital property, and the sooner the Government acquires it the better, because the price of the land is going up every year. This land is just across the road from our property at the southern extremity.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres of land?

Doctor WHITE. Eighty-one and a fraction acres. Three hundred dollars an acre is the price of the land, and I am satisfied it is cheap.

The CHAIRMAN. Which side of the road is it on?

Doctor WHITE. Nichols avenue runs north and south and runs right through our grounds, our grounds lying partly on the east and partly on the west side of Nichols avenue. This property is right across the road that runs along the southern extremity of that portion of the grounds on the east of Nichols avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all the land you propose to buy under cultivation now?

Doctor WHITE. It is not all under cultivation. Some of it is used for grazing purposes. The person who owns it has a number of cows.

The CHAIRMAN. It is all capable of being cultivated?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; but I should want to use a good deal of it for grazing purposes probably in connection with the dairy farm.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of it cut up by ravines?

Doctor WHITE. It is all one piece. At one extremity, the southern extremity, there is a little creek which runs through it, but that is not undesirable; rather desirable than otherwise, because the cows can go there and water without any special arrangement. It is only an inch or two deep.

SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What other sources of revenue have you for the support and clothing and treatment of the insane besides the amount appropriated in this bill and the amount appropriated in the District bill?

Doctor WHITE. We have a few sources of revenue. We have, I think, at the present time some seven soldiers from the United States Soldiers' Home here in Washington that pay us their board. We have about 35 members from the Marine Hospital Service who pay board, and we have some army officers who pay the same way they do when ill in an army general hospital. We have some income also from the selling of condemned material, swine, scrap iron, etc. That is practically all of the regular sources of revenue, except the pension law of February 20, 1905, permitted a considerable amount of pension money to go to the hospital; but I want to say that the hospital has never used any part of it as yet. Although we have that

source of revenue, it has never been used. There is a good deal of misunderstanding about it, and until the whole matter was thoroughly cleared up I decided not to proceed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That is why I was asking you about it. I have a constituent who is in this asylum who receives a pension of \$72 a month. He has been put in the asylum, and under the regulations issued by the Secretary of the Interior under the act of 1905 his pension is paid to you as his guardian; \$108 a quarter is paid to his widow, \$72 is retained by the asylum for his board and support, which makes \$288 a year, and in addition to that there is retained by the asylum for other purposes, for such things as are not supplied out of the appropriation, \$36 a quarter or \$144 a year, making \$432 which is retained by the asylum out of his pension. Now, what particular things are purchased for such a man that are not furnished to any other patient?

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of this money that Mr. Fitzgerald mentions as being retained by the asylum deposited with the money you are authorized to receive from soldiers and kept in the fund which is not used?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; it is all in the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use any part of this money which you retain from this man?

Doctor WHITE. We have never used a cent of it. The law provides that one-sixth of the pension shall be set aside for his personal use and there is \$36 a quarter which is set aside for his personal use.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What is "for his personal use?"

Doctor WHITE. It means if there is anything special that will do him any good we get it. If he is a patient who wants to go to the theater with a nurse we permit him to go. If he wants to buy some special clothing or a watch or keep himself in tobacco, any expense that a man would naturally put the money to, he can use that \$36 for that purpose. An amount not to exceed \$220 a year is set aside for his board and maintenance.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Two hundred and eighty-eight dollars?

Doctor WHITE. That amount may be set aside, but in no instance will more than \$220 a year be taken for his maintenance.

Mr. FITZGERALD. What is done with the balance?

Doctor WHITE. That balance accumulates on the books. If he is ever discharged the money is paid to him or his guardian; and if he dies the money goes to the hospital, if he has no dependent relatives, within the definition of the pension act.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This act was passed on the 20th of February, 1905, and so far there has been no such money applied to the maintenance of the hospital?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; up to the present time it has been merely a matter of bookkeeping.

Mr. TAYLOR. He has credit now with the hospital for all that money?

Doctor WHITE. He has credit for everything except what is paid to his wife, \$108 a quarter.

Mr. TAYLOR. That which the law applies to his benefit in the hospital is now retained in the hospital to his credit?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Subject to future use by the hospital, if that law is fairly construed to your satisfaction?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been maintained like all other patients of similar character out of the general appropriation?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. FITZGERALD. So, as a matter of fact, the per capita tax of maintaining this patient is larger than would appear.

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. It costs more than \$220 per capita to take care of the patients over there, because the hospital always has had some other source of income.

Mr. FITZGERALD. This man I speak of has been out of the hospital several weeks or a month at a time and never any allowance has been made on account of his absence in the amount retained for his board?

Doctor WHITE. I think so. We always do that with the District patients. When we render the bill we always make an allowance when they are away from the hospital.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Is any credit given on his account for the time he is out of the hospital?

Doctor WHITE. I think so. I think he would be only charged for the time he is in the hospital. He would not be charged board for the time he was out of the hospital.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There are some of these cases that are hopeless?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; the majority of them are hopeless.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And no possibility of their ever recovering?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; a great many of them.

Mr. FITZGERALD. These pensioners have dependent wives, and still this additional \$68 over the \$220 that is required to maintain them and \$144 to supply them with such things as are not supplied in the ordinary management of the institution is retained to his credit?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; on the books.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that in accordance with the law or the rule?

Doctor WHITE. The law provides certain general methods of procedure and authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to promulgate rules covering those methods of procedure and their specific application. Before this act was passed, and the reason this act was passed, there was an act of August 7, 1882, that provided that every pensioner who was a patient in the hospital if he had no dependent relatives his entire pension was turned right into the hospital fund and he did not get any benefit of it, and the Department and the hospital did not think that was fair. That put a man getting \$72 on the same basis with the man getting \$12, and he did not get any benefit from his pension, and by reason of that feeling this act was passed, which gives every pensioner, no matter what his pension may be, some benefit from it. First, one-sixth is set aside for his benefit; secondly, relatives dependent upon him for support are benefited, and, thirdly, if the pension is big enough to warrant it the hospital comes in for his board and maintenance, but only his board at \$220 per year. Then after he is dead if there is any money left and he has not any dependent relatives under the statute—that is, dependent wife, parents, or minor children—it goes to the hospital.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The only trouble is that the theory of the pension is that the pension is given to the pensioner for himself and those relatives who are dependent heirs. A man who is getting a pension of \$72 a month and is in a Government institution I believe there should be

retained whatever is necessary to maintain him and clothe him and furnish whatever necessities there are, but to retain \$432 out of this man's pension, where it only costs \$220 to maintain him, his widow, who needs this money and is dependent on him, in my opinion, should have the benefit of it while she is living and should not be taking the chance that both she and the pensioner will die and the hospital will get the benefit of the accumulation.

Doctor WHITE. But the pensioner should be primarily benefited, and if he were discharged to-day without a cent, where would he be? This fund is accumulating and goes to him if he gets well.

Mr. FITZGERALD. If he were discharged to-day without a penny he would have his \$72 a month pension.

Doctor WHITE. But he might have to wait three months to draw it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That would not be a great inconvenience, because he has to wait three months after he gets it. His wife or his children dependent on him would be in just as bad a situation.

Doctor WHITE. The wife is now getting all she would get if she was a widow, and she is practically a widow with him in an institution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. No; she lives here in Washington to be near him, and when he has lucid intervals she takes him where she is living out of the home and keeps him in her home and takes care of him, and when he becomes unmanageable she returns him to the institution. While he is in the institution I believe there ought to be deducted whatever there is required to meet his expenses.

Doctor WHITE. I think it would help out your case if this lady would write a letter to the Secretary of the Interior and ask to be granted, in addition to the \$108 which she gets regularly, that portion of his pension which would represent his maintenance at \$220 a year for the time that she takes care of him. In other words, I think the Secretary would authorize the payment to her of what the hospital would charge if he were in the hospital while she is taking care of him.

The CHAIRMAN. What the hospital is withdrawing out of his pension for his board?

Doctor WHITE. The Secretary would authorize payment to her for such time as she takes care of him outside the institution at the rate of \$220 a year. That, I think, has been done in one or two instances where the application has been made. I think that is a proper interpretation of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the aggregate amount now in this fund?

Doctor WHITE. There must be nearly \$200,000 to my account in the Treasury, but I do not mean by that that it is the hospital's by any manner of means, but there must be that much to my account. I presume \$30,000 of that would be available for the hospital under the act.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the obstacles in the way of the Government using that to which it is entitled under the law which is to your credit?

Doctor WHITE. I do not know of any now. For a long time we had a great deal of trouble in getting the law properly interpreted. Now, the only obstacle is simply this, that there are a great many undecided cases on our books and our experience has shown that every case we take up presents some new problem, and we are afraid if we begin to turn a lot in they will bring up some cases which will complicate the whole situation and we will be in a mess, and so I have not touched it.

GENERAL REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item, "For general repairs and improvements," you estimate \$40,000 for the fiscal year 1908 as against the current appropriation of \$35,000. Will you expend the full amount of the appropriation for the current year for this purpose?

Doctor WHITE. I do not think I will, and the reason is not because there is not something to spend it for, but because I have not the time and energy to work out all these things. I have already expended about \$12,000. I have about \$10,000 worth of repair work under way, having estimates, etc., prepared. I doubt if we will spend it all, simply because I can not do it, that is all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for the increase of \$5,000?

Doctor WHITE. In the light of that experience there is not any, but I had intended to do a lot of things which apparently I will not be able to do if next year is going to be the same as this year, if I am so busy.

ROADWAYS, GRADING, AND WALKS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for "Roadways, grading, and walks, \$10,000 is the same as the current appropriation?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend the appropriation for this item this year?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; it is practically expended now. For every year for three years we have expended the roadways appropriation three months before the end of the year.

NEW ENTRANCE AND GATEHOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is a new item, "For new entrance and gatehouse, \$8,600?"

Doctor WHITE. That was in the estimates last year, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything in addition to offer?

Doctor WHITE. No, nothing in addition, except that the same situation maintains; that the main entrance to the hospital has shifted from the original main entrance to the new position, and I want to build a gatehouse there.

ASSEMBLY HALL.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a supplemental estimate in Document No. 550 for an assembly hall. The last sundry civil act authorized you to have plans and specifications prepared for the construction of this hall and appropriated \$5,000 for that purpose. Has that been done?

Doctor WHITE. The plans are now under the consideration of a committee appointed by the Secretary of the Interior to consider and report upon them. There were some twelve or fifteen plans presented. We sat upon those plans two weeks ago and went all over them carefully, and we came to the conclusion that, despite the statement of the architect to the contrary, none of them could be built for \$75,000. So we picked out the three plans that came closest to our circular letter

calling for the specifications set forth therein, and we resubmitted them, calling the attention of the architects to the points where they varied from our specifications and the excess in cost that they would undoubtedly call for. Those will be considered this coming Saturday.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it can be built within the limit of \$75,000?

Doctor WHITE. Not what we want to build; but I think we can put up a building for \$75,000. It will be pretty close work. It remains to be seen when the plans come back whether it can be done or not.

COW STABLES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For building new cow stables," etc.?

Doctor WHITE. I have only to add to what was said last year when that same subject was under consideration, what is contained in addition in Document No. 475, which contains copy of a letter from Mr. Santee, who is the expert dairy inspector of the Department of Agriculture, who came over there to the hospital, not at my request at all, without my knowledge, and who inspected our cow barns and stables and made a very unfavorable report about them—said they ought to be torn down, that they were in an insanitary condition, and generally no good. That is practically what I told the committee last year, and that is the basis on which I want to build new ones.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all the new matter you have to add?

Doctor WHITE. That is all, except if I get the new land, I probably would build them on that piece of land instead of building them where I had contemplated building them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those buildings in any better state of repair than they were a year ago?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; they are just about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you expended any money during the year repairing them?

Doctor WHITE. Not very much; some little money for flooring. The flooring regularly has to be repaired. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they of sufficient size in the condition they are to accommodate your needs?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; they accommodate our cows. We have about 150 cows, and they accommodate them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a separate stable in which you keep the horses?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. We have two cow barns and a stable for the horses and mules.

CENTRALIZING STEAM HEATING AND POWER PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next new item is "For centralizing the steam heating and power plant." You had an estimate at the last session of Congress for this purpose?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. I will add to the evidence I submitted at that time a report which I asked my chief engineer to prepare and submit to me and which I will put in evidence with your permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well.

The report submitted by Doctor White follows:

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1907.

Dr. WILLIAM A. WHITE, *Superintendent.*

SIR: I wish to call your attention to the condition of the boilers at the old boiler house and the pumping station.

At the old boiler house there are nine boilers—two 150-horsepower and one 100-horsepower boilers. Of the entire battery, the two 150-horsepower boilers are the only ones which are really serviceable, as they are comparatively new.

The six 80-horsepower and one 100-horsepower are all old boilers, and the shell and heads are getting thin and badly corroded around the manholes and hand-holes.

At the pumping station there is a battery of four 100-horsepower boilers, two of which are in fairly good condition, having been installed about five years.

The other two are old boilers, having been in since the first electric steam plant was installed and having had severe service.

The nine boilers—the seven at the old boiler house and the two at the pumping station—should, in the best interests of the hospital and for safety, be condemned as unfit for service, and I should have done so this past season, but for the fact that you had asked for an appropriation for the centralizing of the heating and power plant, and I considered that by proper care and watchfulness they could be carried through until that was settled.

Another thing I wish to call to your attention is that while the five 300-horsepower boilers at the new power house are ample to do the work when they are all in operation, we are never able to have more than four on at one time, as there was no allowance made for the necessity of cleaning the boilers and repairing the furnaces.

While steam can be kept up with four boilers, this is far from being economical, as the intense heat which it is necessary to keep under the boilers means that there is a great loss in the high temperature in the flue gases, and at the same time is injurious to the brick settings and the grates, calling for an excessive amount of repairs.

Should Congress allow the appropriation for centralizing of the heating and power plant, the two 150-horsepower boilers at the old boiler house could be moved down and installed in the pumping station, which would give that plant a good battery of serviceable boilers.

Should Congress fail to allow the appropriation, I will have to condemn these nine boilers, as I do not feel like being responsible for continuing them in service after the present season.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. C. FOLSOM, *Chief Engineer.*

Dr. WHITE. It states in the main this fact, that in the present pumping station and in the old boiler house there are a number of old boilers that before long will have to be replaced, and I submit it is a business proposition instead of putting them up in the old place and operating them under the old methods at the additional expense which keeping up any plant always makes, to simply build a new power house and put them all in one place and operate the boilers with special coal-handling machinery and stokers and all that sort of thing, instead of having two of three different places from which to supply the institution with heat and light.

MECHANICAL STOKERS.

The CHAIRMAN. If this appropriation for centralizing the steam heating and power plant should be allowed, would you require the appropriation for the next item to supply mechanical stokers?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; that is a part of the machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. If you centralize your steam heating and power plant you would abolish the present old power house, would you not?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir; but we would still retain the pumping station, which is about three-quarters of a mile from the present power plant. We would require stokers down there.

The CHAIRMAN. Not for the old power house?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir; we would simply double up on the new power plant.

FENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For an iron fence to be placed along the frontage of the hospital grounds on the east side of Nichols avenue, \$14,900."

Doctor WHITE. I have nothing further to add to that. There is an old tumbled down wooden fence that surrounds the 175 acres on the east side of Nichols avenue. It is certainly not ornamental and it is hardly respectable in its appearance.

The CHAIRMAN. How many feet of fencing do you require to inclose the grounds you seek to inclose?

Doctor WHITE. It has been nearly two years since I figured on that. My recollection is that there is something like 3,600 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres do you want to inclose?

Doctor WHITE. This is just the frontage on Nichols avenue and a little on the side road. There are 175 acres, but this is just the frontage. Of course I do not want to inclose it all. This runs clear back to the woods and there is no necessity of inclosing it, but there are 3,600 feet to inclose.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a fence do you estimate for?

Doctor WHITE. Simply an iron fence with upright iron bars, I think, an inch or an inch and one-sixteenth square, with cement or stone posts every six feet to support it, a perfectly plain unornamental affair, six feet high.

The CHAIRMAN. We had an estimate here and considered it a few days ago for an iron fence at a soldiers' home at one of the branches, a plain iron fence with iron posts, at a cost of 65 cents a foot, which was considered to be, from an ornamental standpoint and a standpoint of utility, amply sufficient around the soldiers' home.

Doctor WHITE. I will consult with General Arthur about that. This estimate was prepared after bids were submitted by several large iron firms in the country, and, as I remember it, this particular bid was submitted by Van Dorn people.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are they located?

Doctor WHITE. Cleveland, Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. One feature of the fence which made it less expensive was the iron post which was driven into the ground and had certain braces, some patented arrangement for standing.

Doctor WHITE. One thing that made this fence rather expensive was that the land is not exactly on a level. There is a certain amount of grade, and when that occurs the fence has to be made to fit the grade, and I presume that is one reason that makes it a little more expensive; but I know it was not any price like 65 cents.

BOILERS.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke about the boilers being nearly worn out?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many years have they been there, do you know?

Doctor WHITE. My recollection is the boilers have been in service somewhere between twelve and fifteen years.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any knowledge as to what their probable life is now?

Doctor WHITE. According to my engineer, we ought to begin to replace some of them right away, and replace the rest in the course of

a couple of years. That is what he reports to me—that their condition is such that it is hardly safe to continue them in operation.

The CHAIRMAN. Who besides the engineer inspects them?

Doctor WHITE. Nobody else.

The CHAIRMAN. The hospital is in the District of Columbia?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they not a boiler inspector here?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. The only time we have called upon him in the past couple of years to inspect anything was to inspect the boiler of the fire engine. We had him do that, but we have not called upon him to inspect the regular boilers, because we could do that without any trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought it was the duty of the inspector of boilers to inspect all the boilers in the District regardless of the wishes of the owners?

Doctor WHITE. I do not know whether it is or not. He has never come over there for that purpose; at least not recently.

SALARIES OF EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. Turning back to the item of "current expenses," the salaries of the employees of the hospital are paid out of the appropriation for "current expenses?"

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Who fixes those salaries?

Doctor WHITE. I do, with the consent of the Board; but practically I have the entire say.

The CHAIRMAN. In fixing those salaries are you governed by the rule of compensation paid at other institutions of a similar character?

Doctor WHITE. As far as possible, but of course our institution is not comparable to other institutions. I am governed as far as I can be by that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you also governed by the character of the work and the efficiency of the service?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. I am governed by the commercial rate of wage for certain classes of work. For instance, if I am employing painters at so much per diem I pay them the regular commercial rate of wage.

The CHAIRMAN. Your permanent employees—on what basis do you fix their salaries?

Doctor WHITE. Well, I know about what is paid for such service all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how those salaries compare with salaries paid to Government employees here in the Executive Departments?

Doctor WHITE. Yes; they are very much less, but we give them other things to compensate for that difference to a considerable extent; they get their board and a place to live. A great many of them have their homes in the institution, have medical care and attention when sick, and those things materially compensate them. They would not compensate a man as much as a woman. We have a good many women.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees have you in the institution?

Doctor WHITE. Nearly 700.

ANNUAL AND SICK LEAVE.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have annual leave of absence with pay?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many days?

Doctor WHITE. Thirty days; it differs in its method of application in the different departments, but it amounts to thirty days.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have sick leave also?

Doctor WHITE. They have under the statute. When I went to the institution I found abuses in that particular, as I did in lots of others—any quantity of employees taking their thirty days' annual leave and their thirty days' sick leave whether they were sick or not. Now I supervise that matter very carefully and I do not grant sick leave to everybody. I only grant it in accordance with what I believe to be the spirit of the statute, that it should be granted in specially meritorious cases of personal illness to employees who are in good standing and expect to remain in the institution, and not as a routine procedure by any means.

The CHAIRMAN. The permanent employees have practically no expense except their personal expense and the expense of keeping themselves in clothing?

Doctor WHITE. That is all.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government furnishes their home and board and gives them thirty days' annual leave with pay and thirty days' sick leave in the event their condition is such that the statute makes them entitled to it?

Doctor WHITE. Yes, sir. When I came here a little over three years ago I found the institution badly in need of business revision. I have run it during that time without a deficiency for the same appropriations despite the fact that we have opened up during that time 15 additional buildings, put in several additional kitchens, have 18 more wards in operation than we had, and I have raised the salary of almost everybody on the place and created a number of new positions from \$600 to \$1,500 a year, and I have been able to do that because I have put in a business system of management. I have a cost accounting system in operation and have had for some months, and I have carefully supervised the Government's money, and when we spend a dollar we know what we get for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of buildings constructed, the increase in the number of wards, the increase in the number of patients, the increase in salaries, the increase in positions, your expenses are not in excess of the expenditures prior to the time that you took charge?

Doctor WHITE. No, sir. We have not any deficiency and our income from additional sources is not as great.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has the number of patients increased?

Doctor WHITE. It has increased about 275, along there; not over that. It is increasing slowly all the while.

THURSDAY, *January 31, 1907.*

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF REV. DR. WILBUR P. THIRKIELD, PRESIDENT.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your position in connection with the Howard University?

Doctor THIRKIELD. President. I was elected in May and took the office the 1st of September.

MAINTENANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate "for maintenance for the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers," etc., is \$35,420, as against the current appropriation of \$35,000. You also have a supplemental estimate for some additional items, making the net increase in your estimate for the next fiscal year \$7,560. Will you state to the committee the necessity for this increase?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Mr. Chairman, our total budget of payments to teachers, as per this schedule, for 1905-6 was \$42,140. That is \$7,140 in excess of our appropriation. That does not include the cost of the theological school, which, of course, you have nothing to do with, or the medical school. The budget for those schools for this year was about \$24,000, so that our total salaries account for the university is \$66,000, in round figures. We get tuition fees from the medical school and small incidental fees in the other departments.

The CHAIRMAN. What sources of revenue have you besides the appropriation of Congress?

Doctor THIRKIELD. The income from \$169,000 of endowment, which is available for our current expenses and salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this endowment received?

Doctor THIRKIELD. This endowment was received partly in gifts and partly from the sale of land. You may remember the old Smith farm was purchased, and part of it was bought from the university for the reservoir just north of us.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what the aggregate of your revenue is from all sources outside of the appropriation?

Doctor THIRKIELD. The aggregate is between \$35,000 and \$40,000. Our medical school has 286 students, and I think it is one of the finest forms of work, not merely for the sake of a race, but for the nation. The expenses of the medical school are \$22,000, and the students will pay in tuition fees about \$18,000, so that there is a loss of about \$4,000. We formerly received, before they began to build the hospital, \$4,000 a year for our medical building, which is occupied by the Freedman's Hospital. We have not had that for about three years. When they began to build the hospital the trustees, believing that would so help the negro race and so aid our medical students by affording them facilities for clinics, agreed to remit the rent. We have not received that rent for three years, \$12,000. We gave the Government 11 acres of land on which to build the hospital, and then all these forty years they have occupied about 170,000 feet of space

for the old hospital buildings. They have also occupied our medical building. We keep up the repairs, as Doctor Warfield will tell you, and we pay the insurance on that building, and you occupy most of it for the Freedman's Hospital, a national institution. For three years we have been without rent, so last year we ran into debt over \$4,000. Of course we could not take this out of the endowment.

May I say a personal word since I am beginning the work as president? I was called to the work by a committee of which Judge Barnard was chairman. I was not a seeker for it, and when my name was proposed there was not a line before the committee. I was in a position paying a larger salary, as general secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having charge of a system of 43 schools among the white and colored people in the South with 600 teachers and 12,000 students. But I saw in Howard University an opportunity for large and permanent service. I was called to this special work in the South twenty-three years ago and have remained in it ever since and in the work of the Freedman's Aid Society except six months when I was secretary of the Epworth League of the church. I think I can do more for a needy race and for the nation in this position than in any other. I give you this personal word that you may know the spirit of the man who comes to direct this work, and Congressman Livingston and others of the South who know something of my work there can tell you as to the character and spirit of that work for seventeen years in Atlanta. I think that if Congress understands the spirit of the work we are doing at Howard University and how it is affecting for peace and general uplift both race and the nation they will feel like being fairly liberal toward the work.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you increased the estimates so as to enable the university to pay off this deficit of last year?

Doctor THIRKIELD. No, sir; that debt will be raised outside. That is a burden I will have to take upon myself. I do not feel that we have any right to ask for a debt that was made, and so friends will have to be interested for its payment.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to say?

Doctor THIRKIELD. The budget presented by the board of trustees after going over it carefully was \$61,000. There was no president to represent our needs. I was elected in May, but did not take my position until the 1st of September, so in the Interior Department it was cut down to \$47,600. There was no one to represent our interests. Now we come face to face with the situation here and we have to ask an additional appropriation of \$5,000 on salaries. The budget of our salaries is over \$66,000 and we ask for \$40,000. The industrial department, I feel, ought to be strengthened. I believe very thoroughly in the industrial work. We are there training not merely men in the industries to go out and get work, but we are training them to go out to academies and the common schools of the South and teach the people these industries. We ask for an additional thousand dollars for special work in training the young men and women in industrial work. On buildings and grounds we ask for \$5,000 additional for the fitting up of the medical building which the Freedman's Hospital will vacate when they go into the new hospital building.

We could very well use more than \$5,000, but I feel if we can get that it will help to put the old building in condition for the school of medicine. I think Mr. Taylor will realize the vast importance of

medical work among the 10,000,000 colored people and we are urging attention to this work. Doctor Reyburn, who was one of President Garfield's physicians, is on our staff as dean.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are your professors white or black?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Forty-nine white and forty-five black.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you mean when you say "black" colored?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Real black?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir. Some of them are black.

Mr. TAYLOR. Full-blooded Africans?

Doctor THIRKIELD. I would not say full-blooded Africans, it is hard to find a full-blooded African.

Mr. TAYLOR. There is practically none of them?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Most of them are light colored. But, for instance, one of our faculty, one of the brightest men we have and one of the most effective and conservative men, (he addressed the Congressional Club of Boston the other night) is a black man and he is one of the leaders of the race on the most progressive lines.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is he full-blooded?

Doctor THIRKIELD. I never saw a blacker man. As showing the spirit of men, like Professor Miller and others, I will say that I was present at the sessions of the American Negro Academy last month, held in our assembly hall. I never witnessed a finer spirit of restraint and breadth and tolerance of views than among those leaders of the negro race. There was never any reference made to the President or the Brownsville affair or to any estranged relations between the races, but the discussion was simply on how they could help the race on various economic lines, as related to immigration, the unfortunate movement toward the cities, etc.

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The CHAIRMAN. For the industrial work you ask an increase of \$1,000?

Doctor THIRKIELD. That is to help us open a tinning department and an iron working department. We have the facilities there, but we have not a man to teach those lines. Then we have had to put in electric lights, and that is one source of our debt. We have electric lights now in most of the buildings.

LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask an increase of \$600 for your library?

Doctor THIRKIELD. There is some prospect of our getting a library building and we have a library there of 46,000 volumes. It is well recognized, I think, that the library is the heart of an institution, and we really need extra money for books and for the care of the library and for teaching the students how to use it.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not need that money until you get the new building?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir; we could use it now to very good advantage.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the room for the additional books?

Doctor THIRKIELD. We have taken the books seldom used, printed records, magazines, etc., and have put those down in the basement. We have got a live library and a live librarian.

TEACHERS OF MUSIC.

The CHAIRMAN. You add \$800 for the salaries of the teachers of music?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, I believe that this race is strong on musical lines, and I believe that music is going to do a great deal for them.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you teaching music now?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir; only in a limited way. They had no music department last year. I have opened a music department in order that they might be taught the science of music and also gather up the negro melodies and learn to render them in the right way and to teach them. They really have musical genius. I believe that is one of the important things, to educate the race on musical lines. That is the outcome of many years of study.

We want to give you all the facts in regard to this supplemental appropriation and to assure you that it barely brings the appropriation up to what we really need. The Secretary of the Interior after going over these items very carefully has made a favorable recommendation for this supplemental appropriation. The reductions were made without his knowledge and without the knowledge of the institution.

The CHAIRMAN. They were reduced by some clerk in the Department?

Doctor THIRKIELD. That is the way it is done. If the Committee will hear me on the relative cost of similar institutions—we have, for instance, the Miami University, which is a subsidiary State university in Ohio with 600 students. The appropriation for this school by the State is \$100,000. The annual cost of Tuskegee Institute for its splendid work is about \$170,000. Two or three years ago it was \$152,000.

Mr. SMITH. What do you mean by that?

Doctor THIRKIELD. The cost of these institutions outside of what they get from tuition fees.

Mr. SMITH. How many students did you say that you had?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Nine hundred and fifty last year and about one thousand this year.

Mr. SMITH. They have nearly twice as many at Tuskegee?

Doctor THIRKIELD. I think they have about 1,500 students at Tuskegee including those who are in the night school. But their work is broader than the work done in the school alone.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think they have 1,800 or 2,000?

Doctor THIRKIELD. I do not think it is up to 2,000. The last report I saw they had about 1,500.

There is one thing that will appeal to you in this matter. This is the only place, as I see it, where the nation aids the negro in the way of education to prepare him to go out as a doctor or teacher or industrial worker and be of real service to his own people. I am trying to show you the broad line on which we are doing this work.

Of course there is West Point and Annapolis, and there is where the big appropriations are made by the government and you know they are practically excluded there. The negro is simply crowded out of these national institutions. He is no going to go there.

Mr. TAYLOR. If they recognized that fact I think it would be a mighty good thing.

Doctor THIRKIELD. I would not advise him to go there, under present conditions. He would have a very uncomfortable time. There is now no welcome for him at that school. I do not think they want to go there.

NORMAL INSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain the reason for omitting this language: "of which sum, not less than \$1,500 shall be used for normal instruction?"

Doctor THIRKIELD. We are using for normal instruction over \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this appropriation?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir. We used for normal instruction last year \$7,850. We regard the training of competent teachers as one of the most important functions of this university.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this appropriation?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding this limitation of \$1,500.

Doctor THIRKIELD. This says "not less than \$1,500." We expended in the teachers' college five times this sum. One of our missions is the training of teachers. We are broadening and strengthening that work all the time.

TOOLS, ETC., SCHOOL OF MANUAL ARTS.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item, on page 229, you recommend the omission of the word "school" and the substitution of the word "department?"

Doctor THIRKIELD. My attention has not been called to that. It is this: That department of manual arts, following the practice of Columbia College and other institutions, was made a part two or three years ago of the teachers' college.

The CHAIRMAN. It is a department of the college rather than an independent school?

Doctor THIRKIELD. I have not come to it yet before our board, but I think I shall ask, before another year, that the manual training department be made a separate department. Now it is doing well. It is under the teachers' college, but I think it would emphasize the manual training feature a little more to make that an independent department, as it was a few years ago.

Mr. SMITH. I supposed, Doctor, that the university was composed of various schools—a school of liberal arts, a school of medicine, a school of theology, a school of law, and so on, and that the word "school" indicated that it was a separate branch, and that the word "department" indicated that it was a part of a branch, narrower than a school.

Doctor THIRKIELD. Until the last meeting of our board of trustees we had simply the medical department and the law department and the theological department. Now those are called schools—the school of theology, the school of medicine, and the college of arts and sciences, which is the higher training to prepare them for medical

work in other schools. Now we have the teachers' college, which will be called the normal college, in order to emphasize a little more specifically the normal element. We are now going to reach a much larger number on normal lines, as the demand for trained teachers is great.

BOOKS, SHELVING, ETC., FOR LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Doctor, is on page 230, where your estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation, except that you want to change the language there from the word "libraries" to the word "library."

Doctor THIRKIELD. We have libraries in two or three departments. There is a medical library, a law library, and a general library to which appropriations are made. It is the library of the university instead of separate libraries.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this money to be expended in the purchase of books for the library alone?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes; especially for the library in the university hall. If we have a library building, it should be there.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it for this item that you ask for an increase of \$600?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes. We ask for an increase there of \$600. That is for maintenance and books, and to teach them the use of books, and get them into the reading habit, so that when they go into the South they will carry with them the reading habit. I think that is a great means of elevating people—to teach them to read good books.

REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for repair of buildings and improvement of grounds, \$2,000.

Doctor THIRKIELD. That is for repair of buildings. The \$5,000 I explained with reference to refitting the medical building which you have occupied for forty years as the Freedmen's Hospital—refitting that in form for a medical college. They occupy the first two floors and we occupy the next floor and the mansard-roof part above. You understand that while we have received heretofore \$4,000 a year rent, we do not get that now. We keep up the repairs and pay the insurance. In this printed letter here, Mr. Chairman, it is explained (reads):

Buildings and grounds.—Under this item the additional sum of \$6,000 is needed, of which amount \$5,000 is a special appropriation for the absolutely necessary repairs and refitting of our large brick medical building for class use, after the same is vacated by the Freedmen's Hospital. While formerly in receipt of \$4,000 rental per annum for use of our buildings, we have been deprived of this sum for the past three years pending the completion of the new hospital—a total of \$12,000—which has crippled us severely. The insurance and repairs on these buildings are kept up by Howard University.

MATERIALS, APPARATUS, ETC., FOR LABORATORIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is at the bottom of page 230, "for materials, apparatus for chemical, physical, and natural history studies, and use in laboratories, including cases, shelving, etc., \$200."

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes; that is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Except you want us to omit the language "material and."

Doctor THIRKIELD. That was written by the acting president. I think it was merely a happening that the word "school" was used instead of "department" and the words "material and" was used instead of the word "materials." He simply did not follow the language formerly used.

The CHAIRMAN. I think the word "material" ought to go out.

Doctor THIRKIELD. You prefer the word "materials"?

Mr. SMITH. The word "materials" is limited by chemical and physical and natural history studies.

The CHAIRMAN. The word "material" might be used in connection with anything in the university. The next item is fuel, \$2,500, which is your current appropriation. You will require that amount, will you?

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes; that and really more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether all the appropriation was expended for 1906?

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Doctor THIRKIELD. Yes. We ask for \$500 extra on the fuel and light. We would like this language changed to "fuel and light," because they forced us to put in electric lights. I think that also is explained in this note, House Document 448 [reads]:

Fuel.—We would earnestly request that this caption be changed to read "Fuel and lights," and an additional \$500 be allowed, which would partially reimburse us for our largely increased expenditures on account of lighting, necessitated by the introduction of electricity to replace the kerosene lamps formerly used, and which were condemned by the District inspector of buildings and chief of the fire department.

Our old lights were condemned by the inspector of buildings and the assistant chief of the fire department, and we had to put in electric lights.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

STATEMENT OF DR. WILLIAM A. WARFIELD, SURGEON IN CHIEF.

Mr. SMITH. What relation do you sustain to the Freedmen's Hospital?

Doctor WARFIELD. I am surgeon in chief of the hospital.

DIRECTRESS OF NURSES.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in the first item under your estimate you ask for the insertion of the title of "directress of nurses."

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir; we have a directress of nurses now, and I ask that those words be inserted so that we would have the name in the law. We have had her for years on the pay roll as a nurse.

Mr. SMITH. She is under higher salary than the other nurses, and is head nurse, I take it?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. State what objection you would have to the term "head nurse;" is not that a regular term?

Doctor WARFIELD. No. In all hospitals they have what is called a superintendent of nurses or a directress of nurses. She is a graduate, and has general oversight of the nurses that are in training in the hospital.

Mr. SMITH. You also ask us to insert here the language "and waiters."

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes. We have laborers now acting as waiters.

Mr. SMITH. So that neither of these designations in fact changes the effect. It will employ the same people?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes; and it will not increase the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. Something has increased it a thousand dollars.

Doctor WARFIELD. No; it has not increased it; but it transfers a thousand dollars from the subsistence fund to salaries.

Mr. SMITH. You mean there is not an increase in the aggregate appropriation, but an increase of this and a diminution of another one.

ASSISTANT DIRECTRESS OF NURSES.

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir. If it can be done I wish you would make the designation "assistant directress" in lieu of "matron." That will not affect a change in the salaries.

Mr. SMITH. What is this matron?

Doctor WARFIELD. She has general oversight of the laundry and beds and bedding of the hospital, and the directress of nurses has no assistant. She is, in fact, on duty twenty-four hours a day. By making the "matron" "assistant to the directress of nurses" you will add very much to the efficiency of the administration of the hospital.

Mr. SMITH. I confess I do not see what effect the changes you propose in either of them will have. Have you not full authority, no matter what the names of the places these people may hold, to assign them to duty in the hospital?

Doctor WARFIELD. I could not, inasmuch as the law specifies matron, call her, and put her on the pay roll as assistant directress.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; but could you not order her to perform the duties of assistant directress?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes. If she is an assistant directress she will have to be a graduate in nursing, and if merely a matron she may not be, and thus be of no assistance to the directress of nurses. We have rules of the institution governing each officer and we have rules governing the matron, and unless the law specified that she was assistant to the directress of nurses we would probably have some friction between those two officers.

Mr. SMITH. Who will discharge the duties of matron if you have no matron?

Doctor WARFIELD. The assistant directress will perform the duties of matron and at the same time act as assistant directress of nurses.

Mr. SMITH. I can not see how you can order the assistant directress of nurses to perform the duties of matron any more than you can order the matron to perform the duties of assistant directress of nurses.

Doctor WARFIELD. The assistant directress will be a graduate in nursing, whereas the matron may not be.

Mr. SMITH. We will call the attention of the committee to this desired change.

Mr. TAYLOR. Will it facilitate the administration of the affairs of the hospital if that can be done?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, very much; and I trust the committee will make the change.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in the next item you propose to strike out transportation from the language.

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes. We have never paid any transportation, at least since I have been connected with the hospital, for anybody.

Mr. SMITH. This does not provide necessarily transportation for inmates, but is it never necessary for any officers of the hospital to be transported?

Doctor WARFIELD. I have never found it necessary.

Mr. SMITH. We will be glad to strike it out if it is not necessary.

SUBSISTENCE.

In getting the increase under this first head of \$1,000, to compensate it you have made an estimate of \$1,000 less for subsistence?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much of a balance did you have under the head of subsistence during the last fiscal year?

Doctor WARFIELD. About \$2,000.

Mr. SMITH. You had \$12,000 that fiscal year?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. You now propose to drop it to \$10,500?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir. That estimate of a thousand dollars was made to include the salaries of many employees who received five, six, ten, and fifteen dollars a month, and we have an awful time to get the proper class of employees for such salaries. If we do get them, we can not hold them long.

Mr. SMITH. Are those employees all colored or white?

Doctor WHITE. All colored, except the directress of nurses, and she is a white woman.

Mr. SMITH. Of course these employees practically receive board in the institution?

Doctor WARFIELD. All receive board?

Mr. SMITH. And lodging?

Doctor WARFIELD. A few of the laborers receive lodging, about six of them.

Mr. SMITH. You say the compensation of some of them is as low as \$5 a month?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir. If you can make that \$1,500 instead of \$1,000 increase in salaries and take \$500 more off subsistence it will help us out a little more.

Mr. SMITH. How many employees have you?

Doctor WARFIELD. About 69 on the pay-roll, including 30 nurses in course of training.

Mr. SMITH. Are these nurses in course of training the ones that get \$5 a month?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So that strictly, standing by itself, that is not a full statement of the matter? They are actually getting education as nurses and getting their board and \$5 a month besides?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

NURSES.

Mr. TAYLOR. Don't you give the nurses rooms or quarters?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You are authorized to give them certificates of graduation or diplomas as nurses?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is it among that class that you find trouble in keeping people?

Doctor WARFIELD. No, sir; not that class. The laborers, cooks, laundresses, and messengers are the ones.

Mr. SMITH. You do not contemplate increasing the compensation of the nurses?

Doctor WARFIELD. No, sir. It is the laborers, watchmen, laundresses, and messengers.

Mr. SMITH. These student nurses are in fact being treated better than student nurses usually are?

Doctor WARFIELD. No, sir. They are receiving in most hospitals \$8 or \$10 a month. The first year they receive \$5 a month and the second \$8 or \$10.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many years does it require before they can get a diploma?

Doctor WARFIELD. Two.

Mr. TAYLOR. What age do you require your nurses to be?

Doctor WARFIELD. Twenty-one and over.

NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Mr. SMITH. About how many is the average number of patients at this hospital?

Doctor WARFIELD. The daily average?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Doctor WARFIELD. We had 2,500 in the hospital last year, in round numbers.

Mr. SMITH. That would be considerably less than a hundred on the average?

Doctor WARFIELD. No. It would average from 118 to 120 daily. Then we run an outdoor department in which we prescribed for over 4,000.

SUBSISTENCE (AGAIN).

Mr. SMITH. I am talking now especially as to this appropriation of \$10,500 for subsistence. You say you have 120 patients a day on the average?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes. That is a fair average.

Mr. SMITH. And you feed those and 60 or more people besides?

Doctor WARFIELD. Yes, sir; and give them good board. The average cost last year was about ninety-five and one-half cents a day.

THURSDAY, *January 31, 1907.*

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM CROZIER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, WAR DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. A. H. RUSSELL, ASSISTANT.

The CHAIRMAN. General Crozier, the first item under your jurisdiction in the sundry civil bill is on page 232. It is a new item.

AUGUSTA ARSENAL, AUGUSTA, GA.

General CROZIER. Yes. That is for the Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

The CHAIRMAN. Renovation and alteration of one timber shed, \$5,000?

General CROZIER. I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that I have ever explained to the committee fully the plan of which this forms a part. It was inaugurated two years ago. I submitted to the War Department, by direction, a memorandum in regard to the utilization of the establishment which the Government has at Augusta, Ga., belonging to the Ordnance Department, Augusta Arsenal having been retained when five other arsenals of about its size were given up and no longer maintained as arsenals. In this memorandum I stated that either one of two plans might be followed. One was to consider the Augusta Arsenal, as it had been the intention of the Ordnance Department to consider it when it was decided to retain it, as a repair establishment for the maintenance in condition and the improvement, as time demonstrated improvement to be necessary and feasible, of the armament of the fortifications of the South Atlantic and the Gulf coasts, and also as an establishment of issue for the troops in the southern part of the United States east of the Mississippi River. Maintaining it as such a repair establishment, in consideration of the fact that repair work is always spasmodic, although apt to be pressing when needed, and also with the work of alteration that is going on all the time in keeping our material up-to-date as far as we can without having to replace it by new material, this repair and alteration work requires that there shall be a small machine establishment and workmen, and in order to maintain those there must be some little manufacturing done so as to keep the plant going and the people employed when the spasmodic repair work does not happen to be going on. On this theory an expenditure of \$50,000, about, would give us all the plant that is needed.

This, however, would not utilize to the full the plant which we have there. There is a reservation of about 17 acres in area, and a building of some size that was put up by the Confederacy during the civil war; and to use this plant and expand it so as to employ its full capacity, filling the building with machinery and putting up such accessory buildings as might be necessary and making it one of

the manufacturing arsenals of the United States, of which we have five others, would require about \$200,000.

The former plan was substantially adopted, and an appropriation of \$50,000 was made two years ago by Congress. The language of the appropriation was not exactly what I would have made it if I had seen it, and had had a chance to alter it. It was "For machinery for the Augusta Arsenal," the appropriation being confined to expenditures for machinery. Now in making a plan for placing that machinery properly and having this small establishment there, I found that I wanted to change a building there which is called a "timber shed," but which is not a shed—it is a good building, with brick walls——

The CHAIRMAN. Used for the purpose of storing lumber or timber?

General CROZIER. Yes. Now I can make better use of it than that by putting on \$5,000; and a carpenter shop and the woodworking part of the little plant that we put there can advantageously go into this building; but it will require \$5,000 to do it, which I could not use out of the appropriation given.

SPUR RAILROAD TRACK.

Supplemental to that, I sent an estimate of \$3,000, communicated in House Document No. 571, for a spur track to connect the arsenal grounds with the street railway. We succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement with the railroad company. There should be such a switch, in any case, running into a supply place of that kind, where supplies may have to be shipped with considerable haste and in considerable quantity. The appropriation was not available for that purpose, because the spur could not be called "machinery." Also, in expending the appropriation of \$50,000, the plans called for certain machinery which was rather too heavy to be trucked into the arsenal. It would have to come in on cars, and there was no way of getting it in there; so that that machinery has not been ordered. The spur track would also be needed for other things. It costs us so much to get gravel in by teams that I have neglected the roads. I could repair them out of my regular appropriation for the maintenance of arsenals, but this switch would be very useful for the purpose.

That constitutes the statement of the case of the Augusta Arsenal, and it will involve, as I say, the \$50,000 already appropriated, the \$5,000 for this building, and \$3,000 for the spur railroad track.

The CHAIRMAN. You will spend the \$50,000 heretofore appropriated for machinery in the purchase of machinery, would you?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. That is all it is available for.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. What I wanted to know is whether you will need the entire sum of \$50,000 in the purchase of machinery required for the purposes you have outlined?

General CROZIER. The \$50,000 appropriated can be advantageously expended for machinery. Of course I have not made such a plan that unless you give me \$8,000 more than was expected the \$50,000 is useless.

The CHAIRMAN. My thought was whether or not we could take this \$8,000 out of the \$50,000, the \$50,000 having been appropriated for the accomplishment of the purpose for which you now contemplate spending the entire \$58,000.

General CROZIER. We have made a very good plan there which would have to be recast if you took the entire \$8,000 out. If you took the \$3,000 out and made the original appropriation available for the railroad spur we could get along; but I can do better work if you can give me the additional \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say, Mr. Hardwick, concerning this proposition?

Representative HARDWICK, of Georgia. We think we can advantageously use the whole \$58,000. The General has a plan by which the Government can more wisely expend the \$50,000 already appropriated for machinery if you give him \$8,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want to retain the designation of this shed as a "timber shed?" You want to use it as a carpenter shop?

General CROZIER. It would no longer be a timber shed. It would be altered into another kind of building. Make it, say, for the conversion of the timber shed into a carpenter shop or woodworking building.

The CHAIRMAN. It occurred to me that perhaps you did not want to retain the designation of timber shed, but wanted to convert it into a building for another purpose.

General CROZIER. That is the idea.

BENICIA ARSENAL, BENICIA, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one stable, \$10,000, at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

General CROZIER. That estimate, as the note says, has been submitted several times. There is a stable out there now which is a poor one, not such a stable as anyone would put up with if he found himself able to do better without straitening himself in his resources.

The CHAIRMAN. Has anything occurred since you last presented this matter to the committee that would make it more urgent now than then?

General CROZIER. Nothing except the inconvenience that is continually growing. There is no special occurrence. I understood that the committee was not averse to giving the appropriation, but for reasons of economy it had determined to make the old stable last a little longer. It has not reached the point where I can say it will not last any longer, but it requires a little repair all the time. I do not put much upon it now; it is not worth it. We have eight horses that are stabled there, and it is of course necessary to preserve their health.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any information that leads you to believe that a stable of sufficient size could be constructed for any less sum than \$10,000 out there?

General CROZIER. We did build a stable at Rock Island Arsenal from the appropriation which was made last year for \$9,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That accommodates 20 horses, as I recollect?

General CROZIER. No, sir. There are 20 horses there, but it is not large enough, and I have to continue to use a wooden stable which I was desirous of giving up; but I will have to use it some time longer. At Rock Island Arsenal I can build more cheaply than at any other of the eastern arsenals, and considerably more cheaply

than at the arsenal on the Pacific coast, so that I do not think that \$10,000 at Benicia is as good as \$9,000 at Rock Island by at least 20 per cent.

Mr. SMITH. How many horses does the Rock Island Arsenal stable accommodate?

General CROZIER. About 10; and of course there are several vehicles accommodated there.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ADDITIONAL POWER PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa.: For additional power, consisting of one boiler and one engine and generator of not less than 350 kilowatts capacity, \$27,500."

General CROZIER. That item was before you last year, Mr. Chairman, and it has grown a little in the meantime. I think it was \$19,000 that was asked for last year. It was purely for the purpose of a reserve plant then. Now the work at Frankford Arsenal has been increased, although I do not intend in general to increase the capacity of these Government plants in the Ordnance Department for the objects for which they have been used only; but certain manufacture, more or less new, has been added at Frankford Arsenal, which has consumed power. We do more sight making there than we did before, and the rearmament of the Field Artillery with new material has made us take up the subject of ammunition a little more industriously than before, although there has been reason for some years for our going at it pretty seriously; and these additional manufactures have added to the power required, so that the power plant—the engine that we have—is working with an overload all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate now includes an additional engine as well as an additional boiler?

General CROZIER. Yes. The difference in cost is because I am asking for a better and larger engine. I asked for an engine before. We have there now an engine and dynamo of 250 kilowatts capacity. That is not sufficient. I want to keep that there as a reserve, and put in an engine and dynamo with an extra boiler, the capacity of the dynamo to be 350 kilowatts, which is needed. It is not good for the electric machinery to be running with this overload.

I do not know that I can add anything to what I said before as to the desirability of the reserve plant, and also with reference to the difficulty that I have of getting power anywhere else than from our own plant. As I stated last year, it would cost \$3,000 a year for the neighboring private plant to hold itself in condition to supply us in case of necessity, and then we would have to pay for everything we got besides, if we took anything; and as that is almost prohibitive I have not considered it.

In addition to what I said before comes this development, that the power plant that I have there is not only without reserve, but is insufficient. It is a large establishment, Mr. Chairman, employing from 1,200 to 1,500 men all the time. It is a small-arms ammunition factory. The manufacture of small arms is the principal work that is carried on there, but we also manufacture there a large part

of the ammunition—almost all of it—for small-sized cannon, and we manufacture sights and certain instruments that are used in fire control by the artillery. The House of Representatives in making appropriations for the support of the Army has removed the permission which has heretofore been carried in that bill to purchase any of this small-arms ammunition, and we will now have to make it all, which will increase the work at Frankford Arsenal if it remains in the legislation.

EXTENDING CURB ALONG TACONY STREET.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for extending the curb along Tacony street, etc., \$1,543.

General CROZIER. That is not a very large estimate, and possibly I should not have asked for the money at all, and should have tried to do it from my appropriation for maintenance of the arsenals; but under the law I am not allowed to expend any money on grounds that do not belong to the Government, and this is the outside walk, not belonging to the Government, forming simply a border walk to the arsenal. I have been notified by the authorities of the city of Philadelphia on a form which stated that I should put this sidewalk down there, or if not I should stand various consequences inflicted upon citizens who do not place their sidewalks in accordance with the orders of the municipality. I think the Government should do the same as other people have to do with reference to sidewalks alongside of its property.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

GENERAL CARE AND PRESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.: For general care, preservation, and improvements, \$25,000." Your estimate is the same amount of the current appropriation. That is in excess of the appropriation for 1906 to the extent of \$15,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I explained last year the reason for that increase. The \$10,000 is not sufficient for its purpose, and it had been the practice to take the remaining money that was necessary from manufacturing appropriations. That was not a good practice; it ought to have been stopped before; and I suggested that the manufacturing appropriation be reduced \$15,000 and this increased \$15,000, and that was done. It was taken off the other appropriation and added to this.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you have any deficiency in this or any other appropriation carried in the sundry civil bill that you administer?

General CROZIER. No, sir.

MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION OF POWER PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for maintenance and operation of power plant, \$12,500. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as your current appropriation for this year and that of the preceding year.

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. With reference to that, I do not know that I can add much to what I said last year. This power plant has to be maintained not only for the use of the arsenal, but also because half of the power that is generated there is used by the Moline Water Power Company, which originally owned the water power, but conveyed it to the Government in consideration of the Government's improving it and giving them the use of half the power. Otherwise I could maintain the whole of it out of the manufacturing appropriations. It would be a little more difficult then, however, to tell just what the power plant would cost.

I think I explained last year that I expected to rent some power generated by this power plant in addition to the half that was used without charge by the Moline Water Power Company. I have rented a little. In September I rented \$13.60 worth; in October, when the days were a little shorter and the people needed a little more electricity, the lights were lighted a little earlier, and I rented about \$220 worth. In November I rented about \$415 worth, and in December I rented \$540 worth. You see it climbed up slowly as the days got shorter. That is the last report I have had. Last year I turned in \$2,800 for the maintenance of the power plant, and next year I also hope to turn in something.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have contracts with the users of electricity or power?

General CROZIER. I have contracts with the people who supply it. I do not have contracts directly with the users, except in one case, where one man has use for a small amount in doing some work that is done on the island itself for the Government. He needs electricity there to operate some of his machinery and for lights late in the day. I rent some of that to him, but all the other I rent to the power company.

The CHAIRMAN. How much power have you for sale outside the amount that is given to the Moline Power Company?

General CROZIER. There is developed there now and ready for use—that is to say, the water wheels are in the dam and the dynamos are placed—about 3,000 horsepower. Pretty nearly all of that is available for rent from 5 o'clock in the afternoon until 8 o'clock next morning, because the arsenal is not then running; and during the entire twenty-four hours there is available perhaps 500 horsepower. By putting some more wheels in penstocks which are unoccupied in the dam because thus far there has been no need for them, and adding dynamos, the amount for rent could be increased.

Also, I might say on that subject that there is an appropriation under which work is now proceeding for placing a lock which will lead from the main river into the pool above the Rock Island dam. Incidentally to the building of that lock the wing dam, which runs from the site of the lock about two miles up the river along the rapids, which furnish the power, will be raised and the head of water at our dam will be increased perhaps a couple of feet. This will add to the power which we will have. That will be without expense to the appropriations for the Ordnance Department. It will be done as a part of this other plan.

QUARTERS FOR HOSPITAL STEWARD.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation last year—

For quarters for hospital steward, with necessary accommodations for dispensary, emergency hospital treatment, and surgeon's office, \$10,000.

Is that building now in course of erection?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I am sorry that I can not say whether it is entirely completed or not at the present moment.

The CHAIRMAN. You found you could build a building of sufficient size to accommodate the needs of the arsenal with that appropriation?

General CROZIER. In accordance with the plan; yes. But we can not treat any sick people there. Whenever anybody is to be put to bed he has to be taken to one of the hospitals in the town.

The CHAIRMAN. It was intended purely for emergency purposes?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. The idea of a hospital for the continuous treatment of the sick was abandoned.

QUARTERS FOR POST QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For quarters for post quartermaster-sergeant, \$4,500." That is the part of the estimate that was not allowed by the committee at the last session, is it not?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is for the same purpose. The quartermaster-sergeant is now there, and he is receiving commutation of quarters and lives in one of the neighboring towns.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the army appropriation bill, as it passed the House and will probably become a law, his commutation will be increased to the extent of one room, will it not?

General CROZIER. Did not that refer to officers alone, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. It referred to officers alone, I think; yes. It does not refer to noncommissioned officers, second and first lieutenant, and captain, and colonel.

General CROZIER. I do not think the law regulates the commutation of the noncommissioned officers. I think that is a matter to be settled by the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what it amounts to in dollars and cents?

General CROZIER. I think \$12 a month.

Mr. SMITH. Would not a \$4,500 house be a pretty extravagant house for an officer of this grade, General?

General CROZIER. The trouble is that they nearly always have families, Mr. Smith. For anything less than \$4,500 it would be difficult to put up a house that you would like to have a family housed in at a post. The smallest amount I have ever asked for officers' quarters has been \$9,500. This is not quite half that. They usually have two or three children.

Mr. SMITH. What is his compensation, outside of his commutation of quarters?

General CROZIER. His pay and rations, I suppose—I could tell by looking at the register—it is something like \$45 a month, I think.

Mr. SMITH. It is no kindness, is it, to a man on a moderate salary to furnish him with a house that he can not keep up?

General CROZIER. No; it is not. I know of instances where people are very poor in the matter of having too much house.

Mr. SMITH. If he gets only \$45 a month, can he possibly support a \$4,500 house, exclusive of site?

General CROZIER. I think they manage to. He has to furnish it, of course. He has to pay for all the furniture except the kitchen tools, the range, and what goes with it, and of course the heating arrangements. But all the ordinary furniture he has to supply himself. I do not see how they do it, but they do. I look through these houses every year—of the noncommissioned officers—and they look very neat.

TWO SETS OF OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, General, is, "For two sets of officers' quarters, \$19,000." How many buildings have you in which officers are quartered out there now?

General CROZIER. There are six, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers have you there?

General CROZIER. Six. The buildings are all occupied. I wish to say a word about this, Mr. Chairman. I am going to ask you to take that out of this place.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a new item that was not before the committee last year?

General CROZIER. It was not before you last year. I am going to ask you to take it out of this place and transfer it to another arsenal. When I made that estimate I thought it likely that the powder factory authorized last year would be placed at Rock Island. There are not enough officers at Rock Island, but I have not got enough to send there yet, and I will not jump that fence until I come to it. I shall ask for these quarters at the Dover powder depot instead. When we come to the Dover powder depot I will bring up the item again.

INCREASE OF WATER SUPPLY FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. You have this year an appropriation of \$18,692 for increasing the water supply and fire protection by enlarging the present pump house, including extra machinery, at the Rock Island Arsenal?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that work been contracted for, or are you taking it under your own management?

General CROZIER. The enlargement of the pump house, the building, we will do ourselves without contracting it out. We will only place orders for the machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation, you think, will be sufficient to make all the improvements authorized?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. It will cover the plan.

QUARTERS FOR POST QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT (AGAIN).

The pay of this sergeant is from \$34 to \$44, depending upon whether he has just entered the service or has been in for some time; from \$34 to \$44 a month. But in addition to that he gets a ration, which is worth \$12 a month, or something like it.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for Rock Island bridge, as follows: "For operating and care and preservation of Rock Island bridges and viaduct, \$12,500."

General CROZIER. There is a little change in that language. In the first place the "bridge" is changed to "bridges."

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate, however, for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation, and the appropriations since 1899 have been \$12,500?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This change in language therefore does not necessitate any increase in the appropriation for the purpose?

General CROZIER. No, sir; it does not, because the appropriation has always been used to take care of both bridges—the one running to Davenport and the other to Rock Island. But in looking over this I did not see that the law covers it fully. Hence there is a provision here to make the law correspond unmistakably to the practice.

The CHAIRMAN. The Rock Island Railroad is now taking care of and keeping in repair the sleepers and rails at its own expense?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; and the United States is taking care of the wagon bridge at its own expense. And the remaining expenses are divided equally between the two. That is in accordance with the agreement which has been in existence for some time, but I have not been able to find the sanction of law for just that agreement. When the Rock Island bridge was rebuilt some time ago it was specified that the cost should be divided between the United States and the road; and also it was specified that the sleepers and rails should be placed at the entire expense of the railroad company and the wagon road should be placed at the expense of the United States, the working expense to be divided between the two in a stated proportion. That law did not state that these two elements would thereafter be maintained in the same way. But for the same reason that it was a convenient thing to do in building the bridge, it is a convenient thing to do in maintaining it. The railroad people with their track gang are better placed for maintaining the ties than we are, and we are better placed for keeping the wagon road in order than they are. It simply sanctions unmistakably what has been the practice heretofore.

SANDY HOOK PROVING GROUND, NEW JERSEY.

REBUILDING AND REPAIRING ROADS, SHOPS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Sandy Hook proving ground. Your estimate for repairing, rebuilding roads and walks and shops and quarters is \$1,000 in excess of the appropriation for this year, namely, \$5,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. The reason for that excess is that we have got some makeshift shops there—a repair shop and a machine shop, and others—that we have had to put up and keep going while we are getting a new machine shop erected, for which you appropriated the money last year. That has entailed an additional expense for which we have had no provision. I do not know that it will be continuing.

STABLE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is also new, "For one stable, \$10,500."

General CROZIER. I asked for that before. The statement that can be made is that that is a wooden stable, not a good one, not such a stable as is suitable for a solvent establishment.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the dimensions of the stable?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think, Mr. Chairman, that was gone into fully last year in these hearings.

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I do not think I can add anything to it except that I would like you gentlemen to see the stable. It is one of those things where a better judgment can be formed by observation than by a great deal of description.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Our committee does not travel, General, I am sorry to say.

General CROZIER. I feel it would be an advantage if you could go and see how the money is expended.

INCREASING FACILITIES FOR FIRE PROTECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For increasing facilities for fire protection, \$8,550." Is that the same item we had last year? It seems a new item.

General CROZIER. I do not know whether it is or not. I can see.

Mr. TAYLOR. I think you had in mind that stable at another arsenal.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I got that mixed with the warehouse last year.

General CROZIER. No, sir; it was not in last year. I was confused, because the commanding officer last year submitted it in his estimate, and I cut it out. I cut out a good many of these estimates that are submitted to me.

STABLE (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. Now, referring again to the stable, what are the dimensions of the stable which you propose to build for \$10,500 to accommodate 10 or 12 horses? What is the floor area and how high is it to be?

General CROZIER. One story, with a haymow at the top.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose it to be of sufficient size to accommodate the hay and feed and other things necessary?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. There will be no separate storehouse for the feed, and it will accommodate some carts and wagons and one passenger vehicle.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there to be a wagon shed in connection with it?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How many horses did you say?

General CROZIER. I think there are about eight horses there now, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your note says from 10 to 12 horses.

General CROZIER. I do not think there are as many as that. They are work horses about the place. I think eight horses would be as many as we need to keep there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how old the stable is?

General CROZIER. I know that it is over 25 years old. I do not know how much older. Of course, Mr. Chairman, a wooden stable like this is a constant menace of fire. I would not for that reason, however, ask you to replace a comparatively new wooden stable with a masonry one.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I ask you how old this stable was?

General CROZIER. Yes. I said it was at least 25 years old. I have only known it for twenty-five years.

INCREASING FACILITIES FOR FIRE PROTECTION (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Increasing the fire protection." From your note, which I have read, it seems that this fire protection ought to have been increased long ago.

General CROZIER. I think it should, sir. It is barely possible that if a good system of fire protection had been in there we would have saved the machine shop which burned down and which you made an appropriation to replace. I am not sure of that, because it was a frame structure and thoroughly dry, and the fire caught in the roof and there was a high wind. We still have some frame buildings down there. The office building is a frame building and some of the smaller houses for the workmen and enlisted men are frame.

COMPLETION OF MACHINE SHOP.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the completion of one machine and smith shop, etc., \$75,000. The limit of cost to this structure is fixed at \$150,000. You have had \$75,000 appropriated for the purpose and will require an additional \$75,000 to complete them, will you?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that work being done under your supervision or is it being done by contract?

General CROZIER. The actual erection of the building will be done by contract. The plans are drawn, without the employment of an architect, by my own people. We employ an architectural draftsman as an employee of the proving ground, but we do not employ a firm of architects. We draw up plans and specifications and advertise for the erection of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it essential to omit the language limiting the cost of this to \$150,000?

General CROZIER. No, sir. That language may be retained if you think best. The cost will not exceed \$150,000.

WAREHOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for warehouse, \$22,000.

General CROZIER. That has been estimated before.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You had that last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The hearings are very full on it. Has anything new occurred since then in regard to it?

General CROZIER. No, sir. It is a very poor frame building, a ramshackle, loosely constructed shed. It has been there since about 1892, I think; about fourteen years.

Mr. SULLIVAN. We heard of that last year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; I explained it as fully as I could.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything new?

General CROZIER. No, sir; it is a very poor frame building, a ramshackle, lossely constructed shed. It has been there since 1892, I think, about fourteen years, and was only built as a very temporary structure at that time.

POWDER DEPOT, DOVER, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. For powder depot near Dover, N. J., your estimate is \$25,000 for the fiscal year 1908, as against the present appropriation of \$24,000?

General CROZIER. The only reason for the difference is the higher price for work of that kind. I do not think I have made the increase proportional to the diminished value of the money, but I think I can put those two buildings up on the plan which we are already following and which will come to an end after a while. I think I give in the notes the number of buildings that will be required.

The CHAIRMAN. Sixteen in all?

General CROZIER. Eleven have been appropriated for and this will make 13.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item your estimate is \$5,000 less than the current appropriation, being \$5,000 instead of \$10,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is because the object is nearing completion.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need all of the \$5,000?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; because we are putting down there now a powder factory in addition to the depot for putting up ammunition.

The CHAIRMAN. The powder factory which was authorized in the last fortification bill?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. There was some doubt as to whether Dover or Rock Island should be selected as the site, each place having special conditions, but a decision was finally arrived at to place it at Dover.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the limit of cost?

General CROZIER. One hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you build it for that?

General CROZIER. I said then, and I am still saying, that I am not positive that it will be sufficient. Everybody tells me that that is not sufficient, but as far as I have gone I do not see why it should not be enough. I have got part of the plant under way, and part of the orders for the machinery and the appliances have been placed, and I am not prepared to ask for any more money at present. I have no evidence to show that it can not be done.

INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for installation of electric light and power plant, \$4,000. I observe in your note that you have some funds now available for this purpose?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

General CROZIER. I think just as much as they are asking for in the appropriation here. I looked that up at the time, and that is my impression, that it is just about the same.

The CHAIRMAN. This item was not estimated for at the last session?

General CROZIER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The work has begun?

General CROZIER. I have put in a boiler. That is all, as far as the installation is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it intended that this plant shall furnish light and power for the entire plant?

General CROZIER. Not all the power, nor will it furnish all the light, but it will be used in conjunction with part of the \$165,000, which will not be sufficient to furnish the light and power for the whole plant, which now consists of the powder depot and the factory.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this to be constructed in connection with your present plant there or independent of the plant?

General CROZIER. I intend to operate them together for reasons of economy. They will be constructed and operated together.

The CHAIRMAN. The operation of this new plant will not necessarily increase the cost of operating the entire plant to any great extent, if at all?

General CROZIER. I do not think it will.

The CHAIRMAN. You will have the same engineers and firemen?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. That is largely a matter of personnel and I think the same persons can do both.

WATER POWER PLANT.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you improve your water-power plant there since last year? You had an estimate of \$11,000 for the water-power plant.

General CROZIER. The appropriation was not made and I am not estimating for that again, because the placing of the powder factory there will require more power than I had counted on before as necessary. I would have to have a steam reserve anyway, so I shall put the steam reserve in first and then make up my mind whether it is possible to have a water power reserve, and if so I will bring the subject up again. If not, I will let it go.

PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF MACHINERY AND HEATING PLANT FOR MACHINE SHOPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase and installation of machinery and heating plant for machine shops, \$5,000. Is that a new item?

General CROZIER. Not altogether. I think there was an appropriation for machinery last year and this is to add to it a little bit. I think I stated last year that I only asked for part of the machinery that was expected to be necessary. The estimate from the commanding officer of the powder depot was \$35,000, and I asked for \$20,000. Now I am asking for \$5,000 and do not expect to ask for the other \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The language here, "heating plant," does that refer to the appliances within the building that are used for the purpose of radiating the heat?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or does it refer to the furnishing of the steam or hot water?

General CROZIER. Owing to the placing of this powder factory at the depot I expect to have a system of steam pipes running pretty well over the place which will be needed in some of the operations of the manufacture of the powder and particularly for drying the powder which requires a number of months. Some of those steam pipes will be run into this building. They will have to run to it in the first place, and then about through it, not very far from the power plant where the steam will be generated. This money will be used for that piping and for the radiators, if necessary. It is applicable also to a portion of the expense of the installation of the boiler plant itself. There is not very much of it. It has to cover these other objects, but if I found that it was more than sufficient to cover the piping and the additional machinery as stated, I would be very glad to apply it to the power plant. As I say, I am nursing the \$165,000 very carefully.

FACILITIES FOR PREPARATION OF FIXED AMMUNITION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for facilities for preparation of fixed ammunition, \$35,000. What is "fixed ammunition?"

General CROZIER. Ammunition which is put up with the projectile and powder charge altogether in a case like a small-arm cartridge as distinguished from one in which the projectile is handled separately and the powder afterwards handled in a bag. We intend that to be used in assembling this ammunition, in disassembling that which may have to be overhauled, and resizing and cleaning and repairing cartridge cases which have been fired once, and for reloading and all the operations of assembling, reassembling, and disassembling fixed ammunition. The placing of the powder factory at Dover has made it possible that I may want to use the building that I expected to use for this purpose for another purpose connected with the powder factory. I also think that possibly the estimate for the machinery is higher than need be and I want to make a better plan for that, and I will ask you to leave it out this year.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation of \$9,000 for increasing the facilities for fire protection carried in the last sundry civil bill?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. That was for piping about and over the place.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that work been done?

General CROZIER. It is under way.

The CHAIRMAN. And the appropriation will be sufficient to complete it?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; I think it will.

WATER SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN. An appropriation of \$4,000 to increase the water supply was carried in the last sundry civil bill. That work is under way?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I hope that I will get enough water supply not only for the depot as it was but for the powder factory as it will be. The matter of water supply is one of the principal reasons why the powder factory was placed at Dover instead of at Rock Island. There is plenty of water at Rock Island, but it would have been necessary to put in a settling basin and a filter plant to clarify the water. There were also certain mineral salts to eliminate which could not be got out by filtration and I did not care to have any of that water used for making powder.

Now comes in this item for two sets of officers' quarters at the Rock Island Arsenal. At the powder depot there are at present no quarters for officers at all. The officer in charge lives at Dover, which is 4 miles distant, and goes back and forth every day. It is in charge of the superintendent. There are no enlisted men there. With the addition of this powder factory I will need more officers there. There should be three officers altogether. I do not think that they should live away from the place. It will be too important and they should live on the grounds. There should, therefore, be three sets of quarters. There is a building now which is used for an office, not a very large building, but it can be converted for a small sum into a set of quarters for a junior officer. There is a building which was built for a guardhouse and fire-engine house which is not used for that purpose. We have watchmen and not an enlisted guard, and we do not have a fire engine because we have a high-pressure water service, and that building can be converted into an office to accommodate the office which will go out of this building which I will convert into quarters. Then, I would like to have you appropriate for two sets of officers' quarters. That will make quarters for two officers in addition to this altered office building.

The CHAIRMAN. And the estimate is how much?

General CROZIER. The estimate at Rock Island was \$19,000. There are two reasons for which I ask you to increase that. The first reason is that at the Rock Island Arsenal I intended those two quarters for officers of the junior grade, lieutenants; and I thought \$9,500 apiece would build suitable quarters for them. At the Dover depot, on the contrary, one of the quarters will be for the commanding officer and one for the middle officer and this altered office building will be for the junior officer, so the quarters should be larger than what I asked at Rock Island Arsenal. The second reason is that at the Rock Island Arsenal I can build more cheaply than at any other place, because I have there a large detachment of enlisted men who can haul away earth and do that sort of thing. I also have an excellent carpenter shop, where I can do a great deal of the carpentry work cheaply myself. It does not have to be done by contract. I have as foreman of the carpenter shop a very skillful man. I would scarcely call him an architect, but a builder who makes the plans, and I do

not have to employ any architect for that purpose. He does it very well.

Then, I have other shops, tin shops, and other kinds of shops, where I can do work of a kind needed, so I can build very cheaply indeed. These facilities I have not at Dover, and therefore I ask an increase of appropriation for two sets of quarters to \$25,000. The commanding officer estimated \$20,000 for one set of quarters for the commanding officer, before we expected the powder depot to go there, and we then expected the one officer might go there who now lives in Dover. I hardly think it necessary for him to have a \$20,000 house, just at present at all events, but I do not think I could build two suitable quarters for less than \$25,000. I hope to be able to do it for that. I am not asking, Mr. Chairman, for any appropriation for altering the office building into a set of quarters, or the guard-house into an office building, as I will do that out of my general fund for maintenance of arsenals.

SPRINGFIELD ARSENAL.

GENERAL CARE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Springfield Arsenal, and your estimate for general care, etc., is \$10,000, the same as it has been ever since 1894, except the current year, when it was \$12,500, and \$2,500 was to be expended for macadamizing so much of the reservation as is known as Pearl street. That macadamizing is being done?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And can be done with that appropriation?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That language can be stricken out?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. None of this \$10,000, if it is allowed, which is your estimate for the next fiscal year, will be required for this purpose?

General CROZIER. No, sir.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for a system of fire protection for the carpenter and stocking shops, \$4,000?

General CROZIER. That was estimated for last year, and I have not anything to add to the presentation I made last year. I have submitted it again under the assumption that it was left out for reasons of economy. It was estimated for the entire shops by the commanding officer, but I cut it out except for the wood shops, where there are shavings.

WATER SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN. The item of \$4,000 to increase the water supply, which was carried in the current sundry civil act, is being expended for that purpose?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And will be sufficient?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Watertown Arsenal, and you have an estimate of \$13,500 for the erection of one set of officers' quarters. Was that included in your estimates for the fiscal year 1907?

General CROZIER. No, sir; not last year. There is at the Watertown Arsenal now one more officer than there are quarters, and he is living outside the arsenal, in a neighboring town, drawing commutation of quarters.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the quarters of an officer of the grade that occupy these quarters consist of?

General CROZIER. A main building with an extension in the rear, with a porch around two sides of the building. It would have a parlor, dining room, and library on the first floor, besides the rooms generally known as offices, kitchen, pantry, etc., four bedrooms on the second floor, servants' rooms, two bathrooms for the family, and one for the servants, built of brick with slate roof, and built into the building such permanent furniture like sideboards and china closets as can be built in, so as to minimize the amount of furniture which the officer will have to transport from station to station. The officer who would occupy these quarters would probably be of the rank of major, although the officer who is now without quarters at the Watertown Arsenal is a lieutenant. The reason for this is that, with the exception of the quarters for the commanding officer, which are plenty good enough, the quarters at this arsenal are very old. I think the newest set was built in 1868 and the oldest set in 1813. They are therefore smaller and less convenient than would be built for officers of the rank of major at the present time. I therefore propose to build this house as the best one at the post, with the exception of that of the commanding officer, and have the lieutenant move into one of the older houses.

The CHAIRMAN. You say he is now receiving commutation of quarters because he lives away from the arsenal?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; he is married.

The CHAIRMAN. How far does he have to go in going back and forth?

General CROZIER. I think it is about half a mile where his quarters are.

The CHAIRMAN. A major would be entitled under this new law to how many rooms?

General CROZIER. A major would be entitled to five rooms, at \$12 each.

The CHAIRMAN. A major would get \$60 a month?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; \$720 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation does he receive?

General CROZIER. If he has been in the service as much as twenty years he receives \$3,500 in pay, which is all he gets, except that he has the right to buy his fuel at a rate equivalent to \$3 a cord for wood, which is lower than the market rate.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it lower than the Government gets it for?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; lower than the Government pays for it.

I will say, Mr. Chairman, that since the Spanish war the Ordnance Department has been increased as the rest of the Army has been increased, and also about that time a number of arsenals were given up, so I am a good many sets of quarters short as compared with the officers—some twenty or thirty. I gained one or two out in Manila, which were taken over from the Spaniards, but I am still a good many sets of quarters short. I am asking for them very slowly. I think since I have been Chief of Ordnance—for the last five years—I have put up only one set of quarters, and these three that are asked for in this bill will make four.

FENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a supplemental estimate here for an iron boundary fence, \$6,750. How many feet of fence do you require?

General CROZIER. Perhaps I can tell you from this plan. It might be interesting to see where it would go, inasmuch as I have the plan here. I did not bring it for that purpose, but I can explain it. The Metropolitan Park Commission of Massachusetts has a plan for beautifying the Charles River and running driveways along here [indicating]. It is partially carried out. This [indicating] is the drive to Boston, and this [indicating] is the drive to Watertown. They have the driveway running over here [indicating]. This [indicating] is the driveway to the village of Watertown, about a mile, and they have secured from Congress the privilege of continuing it along all the arsenal here [indicating]. We have given up the ground. This is where it is proposed to go [indicating]. Along here [indicating] there is no fence because the river has been the boundary, and this fence is intended to go from this part [indicating] up to the gate here [indicating]. The Metropolitan Park Commission being interested in that project endeavored to have the Government construct that driveway as well as give the right of way, but that was not acceded to.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a case where a gift is accompanied by an expense in order to bestow the gift?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. They will have not only to construct the driveway, but they will have to remove certain buildings which we have there.

The CHAIRMAN. In acres, can you tell us approximately how much land was donated to Massachusetts?

General CROZIER. They have only a revocable license. The Government retains the right to close it up. That will leave the arsenal without a boundary fence. The fence will run from this corner [indicating] to this corner [indicating], about 3,000 feet. There is a fence around all the rest of it. This estimate is for an iron fence, which is what it should be. The fence around the rest of the arsenal is wooden, but I am not going to ask to have it replaced by an iron fence as long as it is good.

Mr. SMITH. How much is that a foot?

General CROZIER. A little over \$2. The estimate which came in for this purpose when this project was first broached was over \$9,000, but the estimate submitted now is something over \$6,000. I sent that back and I told them that I wanted to be sure that it was right, and

I think they can put up a fence for that amount. I had an estimate from the commanding officer first for a wooden fence along that boundary, and I will tell you what he asked for that—\$3,000.

Mr. SMITH. What danger would the arsenal be subject to if there were no fence?

General CROZIER. We have guards at the gates always. Of course it is not impossible to get over any ordinary fence. I would expect to put up an iron fence about 7 or 8 feet high, that is difficult to get over.

Mr. SMITH. You have a wooden fence everywhere else?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How high will this fence be?

General CROZIER. Eight feet.

Mr. SMITH. Everybody that wants to go through is admitted through the gates?

General CROZIER. Everybody whose appearance is such that would render it probable that he has any business in there. Of course, we would not admit tramps or people of that class. I remember one time a number of cattle secured admission and they tore up the grounds a good deal. The necessity for exclusion is just about the same as it would be anywhere. The projected river road is a park driveway, but of course it is a public road, and there is valuable Government property there. There are incendiaries. Of course people could not be kept out from the arsenal if they were determined, but an 8-foot fence is a deterrent. All of our arsenals are surrounded by fences. The Springfield Arsenal, which is right in the center of the city, has a large fence about 8 or 9 feet high all around it. An iron fence looks better. It is much more open than a wooden fence. You can look right through it. I would expect to maintain the grounds in proper shape.

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the erection of one double set of noncommissioned officers' quarters, \$8,000. Was this estimated for last year?

General CROZIER. It was in the estimate which was submitted to me from the Watertown Arsenal, but was not in the estimates which I submitted to the Secretary of War last year. With reference to that I would like to say a word. There was appropriated by the act of March 3, 1901, \$2,500 for moving an old brick office building at the Watertown Arsenal to a different site and converting it into two sets of noncommissioned officers' quarters. The appropriation was entirely insufficient, and I have had the money for four or five years, but have been simply unable to use it. I can not carry out its purpose completely, and of course I can not embark on the appropriation without being able to carry it out fully. So I have let it alone. It is all there.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this can be done with your estimate of \$8,000?

General CROZIER. To demolish these buildings and grade the sites and fill them up properly would cost about \$2,000, and for \$10,000 I can build those two sets of quarters and demolish all these buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$2,500 now?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; but the language would have to be changed a little. The reason why I want the two sets of quarters is to accommodate two noncommissioned officers and their families who will be moved out of this building. It is right on the main road. This is rather an ornamental driveway.

The CHAIRMAN. When will this parking that you speak of on the Charles River be completed?

General CROZIER. That is expected to be completed during this coming summer, and I think it will be.

Mr. SMITH. Did your fence run up to the Charles River before?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You were in fact closed in until this time?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How long since the fence was torn down?

General CROZIER. It was not necessary to tear the fence down, because the Charles River was the boundary.

Mr. SMITH. The fence that you had used to run down to the river bank?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And at the other end it ran down to the river?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think that they have been working in here [indicating] without tearing down the fence at either end?

General CROZIER. I do not know how that is. They had not done so last August.

Mr. SMITH. You do not know whether at the present time the grounds are inclosed or not?

General CROZIER. No, sir. They were still inclosed last August when I was up there.

REPAIRS TO FOUNDRY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for replacing, as far as practicable, all woodwork in the foundry building with iron and concrete, or other fireproof material, including the necessary drawings, etc., \$25,000. That is an item which you estimated for last year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$25,000 is for replacing the timber in the foundry with iron and concrete?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; so as to avoid the danger of fire. We have had several fires already.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is there any danger of a fire spreading to these adjacent buildings [indicating]?

General CROZIER. If a fire got much headway there would be. Of course there [indicating] is about twice as far as the length of this room, or once again.

The CHAIRMAN. You have two hydrants?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you automatic sprinklers?

General CROZIER. No, sir; we have no automatic arrangement; only the hydrant.

The CHAIRMAN. The hydrants are very close to these buildings?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; and we would have sufficient pressure to throw a stream over the building. We have the city water supply.

Mr. SMITH. The city of Watertown?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; the town of Watertown.

TRANSPORTATION OF HEAVY WEIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for extension of facilities for transportation of heavy weights and for loading and unloading material, \$10,000. That is an item which you estimated for last year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I think I explained last year that I intended to, or at least I was trying to, improve the plant up there. This note in the bill, I am sorry to say, is the same note that was in the bill last year. That is because it is for the general purpose. A part of this money is for locomotive crane and such things as that, but the locomotive crane was bought out of the appropriation last year, and it took something like \$8,000. No part of this money is for the locomotive crane, but for the other facilities, the track and turntables—things which will increase the facilities for transporting heavy weights.

RAILROAD SCALE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the purchase and installation of one railroad track scale, \$2,500. That was estimated for last year?

General CROZIER. We have a scale there now. It, however, is nowhere near the railroad, and when we get a carload of supplies we must drive a wagon to the cars and then drive it to the depot. They could be taken from the cars and loaded on the cars if we could weigh them on the cars. We ship very many heavy weights, gun carriages, etc., and they should be weighed when they go out. There is no convenient way of doing that.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the railroad company no way of weighing?

General CROZIER. No, sir; not near there.

ROOFING SPACE BETWEEN FOUNDRY AND FOUNDRY SHED.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for roofing space between foundry and foundry shed, etc., \$10,000.

General CROZIER. That item was estimated for before, and I do not know why you objected to it, except on the score of economy. I think that is an important item, roofing over that space. It is more important than the preceding item. It is larger, of course. I will say about these items that I have cut a great many items out from the estimates that were submitted to me.

MACHINE TOOLS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for purchase and installation of new machine tools, \$10,000.

General CROZIER. There was \$10,000 appropriated for the same purpose last year. The idea is to replace worn-out and used-up machines and obsolete machines. A machine becomes obsolete in type as soon as it wears out, because a so much better machine is devised, and it is not economy to keep up the old one, and that is the case to a considerable extent at the Watertown Arsenal, where the plant has been allowed to run down.

SAND-BLAST APPARATUS AND CORE ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for purchase and installation of a sand-blast apparatus and erection of core room and oven, \$10,500. Have you no core room now?

General CROZIER. They have one, but it is insufficient in size. It is for the purpose of drying the cores.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you dry them now?

General CROZIER. We have such a place, but it is insufficient and we are hampered for lack of room and can not dry them as long as they ought to be dried. I had last year an estimate for the sand-blast apparatus of \$8,200.

The CHAIRMAN. And your estimate included the erection of a core room?

General CROZIER. No, sir; that has been added to it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the present core room?

General CROZIER. I think it is about 12 by 15 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men do you work there?

General CROZIER. Something like 40, between 40 and 50.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not dry all the cores there?

General CROZIER. That is the only place we have.

The CHAIRMAN. It is only the large cores which you dry in an oven?

General CROZIER. The large ones we can not dry in the oven. For the largest cores you can not build an oven of sufficient size to dry them. The bulk of the cores we dry in the foundry building.

The CHAIRMAN. The small cores are dried in the oven?

General CROZIER. We usually dry those in the oven, but the largest ones for gun castings we dry right where they are made.

TESTING MACHINES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Testing machines, Watertown Arsenal," and your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 is \$35,000, as against \$15,000 for the current year.

General CROZIER. Of course that needs explanation. We have a plant up there, of which I sent you a description last year, but I think it arrived too late to appear in the hearings.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish us with a copy of that description?

General CROZIER. I have a copy of the old one here. The increase is intended to operate the plant I have up there in testing specimens, a large number of which are presented. We have to stop the testing machines to make up the reports, so that the machines which we have and which are described in the letter are not used to the extent that they might be.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have now the compression test?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the test for tensile strength?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. We have also an impact testing machine where weights are dropped, a dynamic test. We have two tension and compression machines, one of the capacity of 800,000 pounds and one of 100,000 pounds, and in addition we have a repeated stress machine, where something like a bar is subjected to stress

which is alternating, first one way and then the other, very rapidly, hundreds of thousands of times, so as to assimilate the kind of stress which is on a revolving car axle where the load is on it all the time and the car axle turns over so that it goes back and forth for every revolution of the car axle.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you test by fire?

General CROZIER. We test metal under the influence of heat.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you also placed beams and columns in cold storage?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; tested under the influence of cold also. We test quite a large number of full-sized columns of concrete, reinforced concrete, and built-up steel members, and most of the class of elements that enter into structural work.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you recall what new tests are contemplated or have been discussed at the arsenal?

General CROZIER. I do not think there were any new tests that involve the purchase of any expensive machines.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am not sure it meant new machines or more men. I have a vague impression it was a new kind of test which was going to be made.

General CROZIER. No, sir; I have not any idea of doing that. We have gone very extensively into all kinds of concrete, particularly reinforced concrete.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have these tests at this arsenal been extended over a longer period of years than similar tests elsewhere in this country?

General CROZIER. A very considerably longer period.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And in the world?

General CROZIER. I think when this testing machine at the Watertown Arsenal was built in 1879 it had the greatest capacity, and that there was not any machine of its capacity anywhere in the world, and I think it still remains the largest testing machine in the United States. A great many of the tests made there gave results which were not available anywhere in the world. The principal one of the early set of tests made was as to the strength of different compositions of bronze, where the copper, zinc, and tin were varied in different proportions, and the results were very valuable and very interesting. Before then the standard composition had been about 88 per cent copper, 10 per cent tin, and 2 per cent zinc, but we found that by making those proportions somewhat different we got very much higher strength, and as a result of that all sorts of special bronzes have been developed of a very much better quality than before. Similarly there were other tests of it. The results were entirely new. Here is a remark that was made by the late Professor Johnson, of Washington University, St. Louis, in his book, *The Materials of Construction*:

There are to-day a few exceptionally fertile sources of exact information on subjects pertaining to materials of construction, prominent among which may be named: 1. The annual publication of the results of tests made at the United States arsenal, Watertown, Mass., beginning in 1882.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only one mentioned in the United States by Doctor Johnson?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. He mentions five other sources, but they are all foreign.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent do the engineers or the engineer societies avail themselves of the opportunity for making scientific tests of building material at the Watertown Arsenal—that is, during the last fiscal year?

General CROZIER. During the year 1905 about 2,700 public tests were made.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many were made in 1906?

General CROZIER. I have not the reports with me. For the year 1905 such tests were made for private parties from 42 States and Territories. There were 933 of them, and they were made at a cost of about \$836, something less than 90 cents a specimen.

The CHAIRMAN. When these tests are made for any person other than the officers of the Government there is a charge made which is intended to cover the actual cost?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; unless it should happen that one of the tests was considered of sufficient public interest to justify it being made at the expense of the United States.

The description referred to by General Crozier is as follows:

INVESTIGATION OF STRUCTURAL MATERIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, May 16, 1906.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
*Chairman Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives.*

SIR: Referring to request of the committee at my recent hearings when the sundry civil bill was under consideration, I have the honor to inclose herewith a summary statement of the testing facilities at the Watertown Arsenal, Mass., and a concise description of the scope of the tests and the character of the testing work at that establishment, and of the manner in which the results of the tests are made available for general use.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM CROZIER,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Ordnance.

WATERTOWN ARSENAL,
Watertown, Mass., May 12, 1906.

THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: I have the honor, in complying with your instructions of the 2d instant, to submit the following data upon the Watertown Arsenal testing laboratory:

(1) Apparatus:

Eight hundred thousand pounds emery testing machine, for tension and compression, loads on members up to 25 feet in length.

One hundred thousand pounds emery testing machine, tension and compression loads, samples 5 feet long.

Impact testing machine, 20 feet per second striking velocity, 60,000 pounds, chabotte and base.

Repeated stress machine, 4 spindles at 500 rotations per minute, 1 high-speed spindle of 600 rotations per second.

Ball-bearing machine, thrust shafts.

Cement briquette machine.

Comparator, end standard and line standard measurements, 100-inch capacity, differential and microscopic movements.

Metallographic outfit, microscopic lenses and accessories.

Extensometers, dial, arc, and screw micrometer, with electric contact.

Micrometers for interior and exterior diameters.

Micrometer for determination of internal strains in steels.

Astronomical level and micrometer beam.

Pyrometers, thermoelectric and mercurial thermometers.

Electric and gas furnaces.

Air compressor.

Electric traveling crane, for handling full-size test pieces.

Machine shop, equipped for micrometer work and preparation of test samples.

Mixing beds and tanks for cement and concrete investigations.

Fixtures for long-continued and endurance tests of concretes, plain and reenforced.

Chemical laboratory, fully equipped.

(2) Scope of tests and character of work done.

Grouping the tests into three classes, they consist of—

(a) Departmental, for acceptance of material and objects of special inquiry.

(b) Investigative, on the physical properties and constants pertaining to industrial material for general engineering and constructive purposes.

(c) Tests for private parties, in accordance with the law, for all citizens of the United States, at cost of same. Tests for private parties have been made for citizens of 42 States and Territories. They embrace practically all kinds of constructive materials. During the last fiscal year 933 tests were made for the citizens of 16 States, at a cost of \$836, the cost of testing averaging 90 cents per specimen.

(a) and (b) Investigative tests and those of special inquiry for departmental purposes have embraced a wide range of industrial constructive materials for civil, military, mechanical, and architectural engineering. To enumerate the kinds would be to mention at length the various constructive materials in common use throughout the country, practically all being represented. Referring specifically to certain series of tests which have been carried on at considerable length, they are as follows:

American woods: All native woods furnishing sticks 3 feet long, also full-size columns of the principal timbers of the Northern and Southern Atlantic States, the Middle States, and the States of the Pacific slope.

Bridge columns—latticed, box, web plates, and angles.

Steels at different temperatures, zero to 1,600° F.

Cordage—hemp, manilla, sisal, cotton, and steel wire.

Building stones, bricks, and clay products; brick piers.

Steel, heat and mechanical treatment of, ingots and forgings.

Cements, mortars, and concretes, plain and reenforced.

Respecting the industrial tests now under investigation—ingot steel and forgings therefrom, cements and concretes—special mention will be made of the latter group.

Comprehensive cement and concrete tests have been in progress during the past six years. The importance of cement construction to the industrial resources of the country was recognized, and this important series of investigative tests inaugurated in consequence thereof. Original lines of inquiry have been pursued on fundamental questions pertaining to the physics of cements. At the present time the tests have reached the subject of concrete columns, plain and reenforced. All types of modern concrete column construction are included, much of the special reenforcing material having been furnished by the engineering firms engaged as specialists in this work, who are cooperating with this laboratory in advancing the work.

During the last fiscal year 2,702 public tests, routine and investigative, were made, at the cost of testing of \$1.93 per specimen. The annual appropriation was \$15,000, out of which \$14,266.50 was expended to defray the cost of the public tests, the purchase of material and its preparation for testing, apparatus, and testing fixtures.

(3) The results of the Watertown Arsenal tests are recorded in *Tests of Metals*, 25 volumes, comprising 18,460 printed pages.

These results are made use of by manufacturers and practicing engineers, and the data copiously used in the text-books of technical schools and special treatises on the strength of materials. The late Professor Johnson, when professor of civil engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., wrote in his book, "The Materials of Construction," as follows: "There are to-day a few exceptionally fertile sources of exact information on subjects pertaining to materials of construction, prominent among which may be named: 1. The annual publication of the Results of Tests, made at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., beginning in 1882." Five other sources were mentioned, all of which were abroad.

(4) The ultimate resources of the testing laboratory have not been reached in respect to the volume of work capable of being done upon the present testing machines. Economical ends are now being attained with respect to the annual expenditures and the number of tests made. However, at the additional cost of materials required for test purposes and the personnel needed for the simultaneous and continuous operation of the several machines the output of testing work could easily be increased several fold.

Respectfully,

F. E. HOBBS,

Major, Ordnance Department, United States Army, Commanding.

WATERVLIET ARSENAL.

FEED-WATER PURIFIER.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item under Watervliet Arsenal is for feed-water purifier, \$2,000. Is that a new item?

General CROZIER. The same estimate was submitted last year, \$2,000. It is for the purpose of purifying the water for the boilers and getting rid of the lime.

STOCK ROOM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for a stock room, \$4,000.

General CROZIER. That is a new item.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no stock room there at present?

General CROZIER. No, sir. Perhaps I had better explain that this is part of an effort to keep more exact account of our expenditures and of the cost of objects. I think that we have improved in the Ordnance Department the method of keeping account of money very much, so that we follow every dollar very closely.

The CHAIRMAN. It tends to a better administration?

General CROZIER. Decidedly better administration.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the room?

General CROZIER. It is a small building that is built in between two other buildings. I suspect it will be about 75 feet long and perhaps 40 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at your conclusion that \$4,000 is necessary?

General CROZIER. I have taken the estimate of the commanding officer. He has sent on an outline plan of this building and location and approximate size. It will have brick walls with a slate roof. The estimate did not seem to me to be inordinate. Of course if it is questioned I can get a detailed estimate.

MOTOR-DRIVEN PUMP AND FILTER.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for a motor-driven pump and filter, \$3,000. Is that an old estimate?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; an old item. It is needed for the purpose which the note explains quite fully.

NEW INTAKE PIPE FROM RIVER TO PUMPING STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for new intake pipe from river to pumping station, \$5,000. Is this to replace an old intake?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; which is not of sufficient capacity and

will not give a sufficient supply of water in case of fire. We have fires there once in a while. We take every precaution we can, but they do occur.

RELAYING AND REPACKING STEAM HEATING PIPES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for relaying and repacking steam heating pipes between boilers and buildings, \$5,000. Is that an old item?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. It was in different language before, "repairs to steam heating system," and it was estimated for at \$6,000. I have cut that down \$1,000. We have the steam heating system there now, but it requires an excessive amount for repairs. It is old and inadequate. It ought to be replaced.

REPAIRS TO STONE WALLS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for repairs to stone walls, \$1,500.

General CROZIER. That is the wall surrounding the arsenal.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that a new item?

General CROZIER. It was submitted some years ago, but not last year. That wall was built when the ground was acquired by the people from whom it was acquired by the Government. I forget whether it was built by the city or private people, but at all events not built by the Government and not bonded. It is a wall about 30 inches thick, and the inside every once in a while crumbles away from the rest of it and it has to be repaired, and as we repair it we build it properly, so that after we have been over it all we will be through with that class of items.

OIL TANK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for one oil tank, \$2,000.

General CROZIER. Last year I submitted an estimate for an oil house. I think the estimate was \$1,500, and there was appropriated \$600. I could not build an oil house for \$600, and so I have held that up. The oil house is for the purpose of storing different kinds of oil—all the different kinds of oil used about the machinery. This tank is for the purpose of storing oil to be used in the shrinking operations of the guns. The present tank is smaller than the ordinary tank car, and the tank cars are getting larger all the time, and to find one that is not of greater capacity than this tank is practically impossible now. So that increases the cost of the oil. I can not get a carload at a time in this tank. I regard it now as of more importance than the oil house.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the capacity of this tank; about 7,000 gallons?

General CROZIER. About 7,000 or 7,500 gallons.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the character of the tank?

General CROZIER. A steel tank. The amount which was appropriated for the oil house, \$600, I can not use. It might be repealed or added in this by changing the wording.

ORDNANCE DEPOT, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

MAGAZINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Ordnance depot, Manila, P. I.: For one magazine, \$20,000." You want to omit the word "powder?"

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. I have a powder magazine. It was appropriated for last year. That was for the storage of loose powder in bulk that is issued for saluting and other purposes, and which is stored for the purpose of loading it into ammunition. A storage place for the ammunition itself is what is asked for now. The commanding officer submitted an estimate of \$20,000 for this powder magazine—for one large or two small magazines.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$20,000 for this one magazine?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir; that is the estimate. But I will be willing to cut that in two. The recommendation of the commanding officer was for one large or two small magazines. I would be willing to have the appropriation made for one of the two smaller magazines, and then we will not get the other until we need it.

Mr. SMITH. Is this intended for the reserve ammunition that you buy under the fortifications bill?

General CROZIER. It is intended for only a part of it. There are field batteries out there which use ammunition which we have to prepare and we have no place to keep it in the Manila ordnance depot which is right in the built-up portion of the town. We have room where we can store it, but it is not the right kind of place. We propose to build this magazine out on the Fort William McKinley Reservation, a few miles from Manila, where troops are stationed, so it can be guarded all right. The object is to store this ammunition which we have there now and which we put up for the Field Artillery and later will put up for the Seacoast Artillery.

REPAIRS OF ARSENALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is repairs of arsenals, and the estimate is \$250,000, the same as the current appropriation.

General CROZIER. You made a change in it last year from what it had been before, increasing it from \$125,000 to \$250,000, allowing \$125,000 to be used for machinery. That was to compensate for the taking out of the army bill language permitting the use of the appropriations of that bill for machinery. I have allotted thus far out of the \$125,000 about \$81,000. I allot less liberally in the early part than in the latter part of the year. I have demands for all of it, but I am keeping my hand on it until the end of the fiscal year in order to meet the greater emergencies as they arise.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you use all of it?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need to continue the purchase of machinery for 1908—that is, at the same rate you are purchasing it the present year?

General CROZIER. Yes, sir. It is a very small percentage of the value of the machinery and it is a very small percentage of the value of the material which is produced by the machinery. And I will

say this in addition: The language was changed in three appropriations of the Army bill which had permitted the purchase of machinery. The appropriations were decreased correspondingly, and the addition to this appropriation was made to compensate. I think there was not over half put back and given in this appropriation that was taken away from the others, and it was not put back in the others, either. In addition to that, out of this \$125,000 I am keeping up the small-arms plants, which were formerly kept up out of the item for the small arms themselves, which was not included in the three items mentioned. So I am doing more with this \$125,000 than was contemplated.

THURSDAY, *January 31, 1907.*

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN AND AROUND WASHINGTON.

STATEMENT OF COL. CHARLES S. BROMWELL, SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Bromwell, we have here, beginning on page 249 of the bill before you, a number of items under your jurisdiction. I observe that as to most of the items there is no change in your estimate for the next fiscal year from the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year.

CARE AND IMPROVEMENT OF MONUMENT GROUNDS—BOATHOUSE, ETC.

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir. There is one item, on page 250, Mr. Tawney, that I would like, if possible, to add a proviso to, "For care and improvement of Monument grounds and annex (Potomac Park) to Monument grounds." To that estimate I want to add:

Provided, That sites may be granted for the erection of boathouses along the banks of the tidal reservoir and on the Potomac River fronting Potomac Park, under regulations to be prescribed by the Chief of Engineers, and that all such rights granted under this authority shall be revocable at pleasure by the Secretary of War and by Congress.

I have in mind as available any place in this tidal reservoir or along the river front in its vicinity. There is quite a demand from the boat clubs, which are reputable organizations, for a site there for a boathouse, and there is also a demand by the public for a public boathouse or some place where they can keep or rent boats. And my idea would be to prescribe certain conditions which would have to be fulfilled before the permission would be granted.

The CHAIRMAN. There is one man or club now—

Colonel BROMWELL. There is a boathouse there which was leased by the Commissioners for five years, some years ago, when that land was under the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, and that lease will expire this coming June.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this lead to a demand for dredging the waters there?

Colonel BROMWELL. There is an item in the river and harbor bill, submitted by the other engineer officer, providing for dredging the tidal basin to a depth of 8 feet.

Mr. SMITH. Is it contemplated to gratuitously give these licenses?

Colonel BROMWELL. That would be something to be determined later on. My own idea is that they should pay a fair rent; either that or that they should be required to put up a house the design of which to be approved by our office and to be of a certain value, say \$2,000 or \$3,000, so that it would not be a detriment to the work or to the landscape. But those regulations would be settled by the Chief of Engineers before any license would issue. It seems a shame that, having a suitable body of water, it should not be made available for boating purposes. In almost every other city such a body of water as that would be very much in demand for boating purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 254 is the next change that I see here.

IMPROVEMENT AND CARE OF RESERVATION NO. 17.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How about the language on page 251? Will that go out?

Colonel BROMWELL. I see no reason for inserting that language in brackets—

Provided, That no part thereof shall be expended upon other than property belonging to the United States.

There is no intention of spending it on any other property.

The CHAIRMAN. Not on your part, but you might die and your successor might not interpret the law as you do. As long as you do not intend to do it, it will do no harm.

IMPROVEMENT, CARE, AND PRESERVATION OF VARIOUS RESERVATIONS— CHILDREN'S PLAYGROUNDS.

Colonel BROMWELL. On page 252 there is also a proviso that I would like the committee to consider on the general appropriation for improvement, care, and maintenance of various reservations, etc. It is this:

Provided, That the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds is authorized to erect, or permit to be erected, temporary structures upon reservation used as children's playgrounds, under such regulations as he may impose.

There is a demand on the part of all these people connected with the playgrounds for such a provision as that.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you had that authority now?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; not to erect structures. I have authority to use the reservations for playgrounds, but as to putting up tents or shelters or shower baths in connection with those playgrounds I have always decided that I did not have authority, and have refused to grant permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Who proposes to bear the expense of this construction?

Colonel BROMWELL. The playgrounds committee, I believe, propose to bear the expense if the authority is granted. It applies only to playgrounds set apart as children's playgrounds.

Mr. SMITH. If you put this language in in connection with one of these appropriations, it will authorize you to use that money to erect them, would it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, unless you put in the words "without expense" or something to that effect. Is it your purpose simply to grant a permit for these structures?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they will have to be constructed as you indicate?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They can not put up an unsightly structure?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir. They would be temporary in their nature. They would be something like sheds for shower baths, or for shelters, etc.

Mr. SMITH. Why would it not be all-sufficient to strike out the words you suggest and have it simply read, "to be erected under the direction of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds?"

Colonel BROMWELL. I am in hopes that some time Congress will make an appropriation to give me funds to do something for these playgrounds myself. I have asked for three years for the small sum of \$3,000, and if at any time Congress should change its mind on the subject this language would be sufficient to accomplish that purpose.

Mr. SMITH. Personally I do not object to the \$3,000 as much as I do to the policy. I would hate to be committed to the policy.

Colonel BROMWELL. It is a movement, of course, that you know is being very much agitated, and there are some of these small playgrounds that can be advantageously used for the smaller children.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is a movement that tends in the direction of mental laziness on the part of the children, as well as of physical laziness.

Colonel BROMWELL. I have not studied that phase of it.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a change here, on page 254 of the bill, under the head of "Broken-stone road covering for parks, \$3,500," as against your current appropriation of \$2,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. The amount of roadways has been increased in the last few years, and I find it is necessary to have more stone for the repair and maintenance of the roads.

RESURFACING ASPHALT ROADWAYS IN SMITHSONIAN GROUNDS.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Going back to page 253, I see \$5,000 is asked for resurfacing asphalt roadways in the Smithsonian grounds.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; \$5,000 has been used in repairing the roadways from Seventh to Twelfth streets, but there are other roadways as much in need of repair as those that were done last year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You asked for \$10,000 last year and got \$5,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes. This is for the \$5,000 that was not granted last year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Will that finish this work?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF POTOMAC PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. On the bottom of page 254 you estimate—

For the care and maintenance of that part of Potomac Park between the causeway of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, the Potomac River, and the tidal reservoir, \$4,000.

That estimate is an increase of \$1,000 over the current appropriation for that purpose.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. I think I can use that to advantage. Three thousand dollars is hardly enough. There are some 50 acres there, and \$3,000 is not enough money to keep it in good shape. That will be opened up to the public now more than heretofore, because the approaches to it will be finished, and I think it ought to be kept in a little better shape than I have been able to keep it heretofore.

ESTABLISHING, FITTING UP, AND MAINTAINING CHILDREN'S PLAY-
GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for establishing, fitting up, and maintaining children's playgrounds, \$3,000. That has been considered before?

Colonel BROMWELL. That has been submitted for several years.

MACADAM ROADWAY, TIDAL RESERVOIR, POTOMAC PARK.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you expended the \$60,000 appropriated last year for the construction of the macadam roadway?

Colonel BROMWELL. That has been practically expended, and that item goes out.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you expended the \$60,000, and is the work completed?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; practically.

COMPLETING IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS, MOUNT VERNON SQUARE.

The CHAIRMAN. "For completing the improvement of the grounds of Mount Vernon Square around the new public library building, \$13,000." Do you estimate it would require that amount of money to improve that ground?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. That includes the coping around the reservation, and other things. That has been estimated for a number of years, but I do not consider it so extremely urgent.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is that the Carnegie Library?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF SHERMAN PLAZA.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the care and maintenance of Sherman Plaza, \$600, is the same as last year?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think that was not granted last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is the same.

Colonel BROMWELL. It requires probably two men to take care of that. If I do not get this item, it simply comes out of the item of \$25,000 for all the reservations.

The CHAIRMAN. You had better take it out of the other if this is allowed. The plaza is not much larger than a large front dooryard.

Colonel BROMWELL. With the planting of flower beds at various seasons of the year you can profitably expend \$600 there.

The CHAIRMAN. You can spend it all right.

Colonel BROMWELL. It is a prominent place, and of course it should be well kept up.

CARE AND MAINTENANCE OF POTOMAC PARK TIDAL RESERVOIR.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for care and maintenance of that part of Potomac Park along the north and west sides of the tidal reservoir, \$4,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. That is a new item, and that has reference to the work that was completed this year.

MACADAM ROADWAY ALONG WEST SIDE OF SECTION 2, POTOMAC PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for constructing a macadam roadway on the west side of section 2 of Potomac Park, to extend from the inlet of the tidal reservoir to the foot of Twenty-sixth street NW., etc., \$80,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. To that I want to add "of which amount the sum of \$15,000 is to be immediately available."

The trouble is that in starting work on the 1st of July it is impossible to complete it until about the middle of December, and then it is too late to be sure that you can successfully or to advantage sow grass or do the necessary planting and sodding. If I had \$15,000 immediately available I could start the work on the 1st of May and insure getting everything finished up by the 1st of December.

The CHAIRMAN. There having been no previous appropriation made for this purpose, this \$15,000 could not be claimed to represent a deficiency.

Colonel BROMWELL. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a new item. Will you explain to the committee the area to be improved?

Colonel BROMWELL. This [indicating on map] is Seventeenth street, and this year I constructed a road from here [indicating], around the shores of the basin, to this point here [indicating]. Now, it is my idea to construct a road along the river from this point [indicating] up to about the foot of Twenty-sixth street, and to improve the ground between the road and the river with walks, paths, plants and trees, and so forth, and for a certain distance, say 60 or 70 feet, inside of the road. In that connection it would be necessary to put a temporary bridge over this sewer canal. My idea is to put a cheap, strong bridge there, simply to carry the roadway over that until that canal can be filled up.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will that road be?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think about a mile and a quarter.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate it will cost per mile?

Colonel BROMWELL. It will cost about \$8 a running foot, I think, for the road itself. I intend to make that road a little wider than the other road because it will be a more important road. The road I have already built is 40 feet wide. I shall make this about 45 feet wide.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this contemplate the parking ground on the reservation—the remainder of that ground on the reservation?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; because this part in here [indicating] is still below grade. Along the edge of the river it is up to the grade. Inside it will have to be filled up by dredging. I think probably this part in here [indicating] is up to the grade, but all this space in here [indicating] is still below grade except along the edge of the river where they carried their dikes which confined the material which was pumped in there before. That is high enough to build the roadway on.

COMPLETING IMPROVEMENT OF POTOMAC PARK, VIRGINIA CHANNEL, AND TIDAL RESERVOIR.

The CHAIRMAN. For completing the improvement of that part of Potomac Park between the causeway of the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, the Virginia channel of the Potomac River, and the tidal reservoir, etc., \$8,000. That is for the completion of the work authorized year before last?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. They have made a good many changes in building that new highway road and putting car tracks over there, and it was necessary to leave a part of it unimproved; and what I had in mind is simply the part between the railroad embankment and the highway; this strip along there [indicating]; to fix up this part of the park after the tracks had been shifted.

RIVER DRIVE, MONUMENT PARK ANNEX.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for changing about 800 linear feet of the river drive in Monument Park Annex (Potomac Park) from Fourteenth street to the Fifteenth street roadway, etc., \$5,000.

Colonel BROMWELL. That is this portion [indicating] of the road right here. They are building a bridge now, as you know, across the Washington channel, and that is so located that the entrance to the bridge on grade will be down here, about opposite Water street. I want to shift that portion of the road to this point [indicating], so that it will intersect this road on grade. As it is, this is some 8 feet lower than here [indicating], and it is impracticable to get from here to here [indicating] except going around this way.

Another advantage about that is that the Commissioners are opening a portion of Water street that has never been opened up before. That will enable me to drive right down through Water street to the War College buildings. In other words, it places the intersection at Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue as it should have been in the first place, if the plans of the project had not been modified.

PAVING ROADWAY AROUND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for paving with asphalt the roadway around the Washington Monument, \$7,500.

Colonel BROMWELL. I do not consider that as urgent, though it is very desirable. It was submitted at the request of the Washington Monument Association, who wanted it submitted to the committee.

Mr. TAYLOR. Has the River and Harbor bill provided for that crossing here [indicating on map]?

Colonel BROMWELL. Oh, yes. They have provided for an inlet gate across that entrance.

Mr. TAYLOR. Don't you think it would be wise to have a bridge there at the present time?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think I can wait a year before I ask for that. I will say that the River and Harbor Committee in their bill have an item authorizing the construction of an inlet gate there, and Captain Cosby, the engineer officer, states that if \$25,000 additional is furnished under other appropriations than the river and harbor bill, the foundations, and so forth, for these inlet gates can be made sufficiently wide to carry the roadway over it.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can he so arrange it that, whether it is carried in this bill or not, it will be all right to wait another year?

Colonel BROMWELL. I understand it can wait for a year. In case of an emergency I can ask for an appropriation in one of the emergency appropriations at the early part of next Congress.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

CARE, REPAIRS, AND REFURNISHING.

The CHAIRMAN. Now go to page 260. There is no change in your estimate under the head of "Executive Mansion?"

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir; that is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty-five thousand dollars is estimated for the next fiscal year. That is the same as your current appropriation?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend all this appropriation during the present fiscal year for this purpose?

Colonel BROMWELL. For all the repairs?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes sir. It is generally used up.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any part of it was unexpended for the year 1906, when the amount was the same as the current appropriation?

Colonel BROMWELL. I think it was all used up. There are no balances to the amount.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. Were these extraordinary repairs made to the Executive Mansion authorized in the last sundry civil bill, for which we appropriated \$35,000?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; they have all been made and completed. The roof of the east terrace was not satisfactory, and I have not paid

the contractor; he is going to tear it off and put it on again next summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Did it require the whole amount to complete the work, do you know?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir; that has all been expended.

REPAIRS TO CONSERVATORY AND GREENHOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. At the bottom of page 261 I notice you insert the words "conservatory and" before greenhouses. Heretofore the language has been "for repairs to greenhouses." You ask to have it changed in order to read "For repairs to conservatory and greenhouses, White House." I do not know that I make a point of that. I think it is the same language that somebody put into this bill a year ago, and it went out.

Mr. SMITH. I noticed that. Only one thing can be said in justification of the wording of that and the previous item, which reads "For care and maintenance." This is for repair. They use the same language, probably so that it can be recognized as being identical.

Colonel BROMWELL. They are all greenhouses. I do not know that any of them are conservatories. The greenhouses which were attached to the White House building were called the White House conservatories, but when those were torn down we simply erected greenhouses in another locality. There is no reason why the word "conservatory" should appear there on either of those items.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that there is another defect there, following the same language under both maintenance and repairs. One always reads "For care and maintenance of greenhouses." The other reads "For repairs to greenhouses, Executive Mansion." There is no distinction between the greenhouses in the two items at all, is there?

Mr. SULLIVAN. In other words, could you not consolidate them?

Mr. SMITH. No. At the time the conservatory was in here it was a part of the White House.

Colonel BROMWELL. I suppose that has simply been followed from year to year.

Mr. SMITH. There are no greenhouses at the Executive Mansion now?

Colonel BROMWELL. No. I keep the greenhouses down at the gardens, separately.

Mr. SMITH. The "care and maintenance" here means the White House greenhouse, does it not?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes. That supplies the pay of gardeners and things of that kind. It is for care and maintenance in raising the flowers. The repairs, of course, are for material repairs.

LIGHTING THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND PUBLIC GROUNDS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 264, Colonel, your estimate for lighting the Executive Mansion and public grounds is \$500 in excess of the current appropriation, being \$20,000, as against \$19,500 in the current appropriation. Can you explain the necessity of that increase of \$500 there?

Colonel BROMWELL. We have always had \$20,000, as you will see from the appropriations of 1904, 1905, and 1906. Last year, when the reduction in the price for flat burner was made, I think our estimate was cut \$500 simply because that was the pro rata reduction for that reduction in price. That does not affect us very much, because we use the high-power burner—not the flat burner, but the Welsbach burner—so that I think you made the reduction without considering that.

Mr. COURTS. The District has been paying about \$25, and under the last letting they got it for \$20.85.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you use the incandescent light?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You are paying how much?

Colonel BROMWELL. We have 240 high-candlepower lamps, for which we are now paying \$21.50, on the basis of a one-year contract. This is not as low as the District now pays, for they have a three-year contract at \$20.85. Their lowest bid for a one-year contract was \$21.50, the same as I am now paying. I think that in our bill the limit of price should not be as low as that of the District, for we have no authority to make a contract for more than one year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will there be a deficiency this year?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir.

LIGHTING ARC ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN PUBLIC GROUNDS SOUTH OF WHITE HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 265 your estimate is \$6,800, as against the current appropriation of \$4,505, for lighting arc electric lights in public grounds south of the White House, etc.

Colonel BROMWELL. There were 27 electric lights authorized to be placed in Potomac Park last year.

The CHAIRMAN. The increase is due to that?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And we are paying the same rate as before?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes; you simply transfer from page 266, where the item is cut out.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a slight increase here, on page 267, in the item for care and maintenance of the Washington Monument, due evidently to the increases of salary recommended in the item.

Colonel BROMWELL. The assistant engineer is recommended for an increase of \$10 and the firemen both \$55 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. An increase of \$5?

Colonel BROMWELL. Five dollars in one case and \$10 in the other. The firemen perform exactly the same work. They should have the same pay as the firemen in the other Departments.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do they have the same designation?

Colonel BROMWELL. One is called assistant fireman.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they work at the same time?

Colonel BROMWELL. They must, because they work only eight hours a day.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you work the Monument?

Colonel BROMWELL. Eight hours. It is shut down by half past four.

The CHAIRMAN. Then they work the same.

WHARF AT WAKEFIELD, VA.

On page 268 is the next change, repairs to wharf at Wakefield, Va., \$7,000. Where is this place?

Colonel BROMWELL. That is the birthplace of Washington, near the mouth of the river.

The CHAIRMAN. Does anybody ever go down there?

Colonel BROMWELL. I have been in sight of it. It is down near the mouth of the river. We have a monument there to mark the birthplace of Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this wharf used by the people of that locality, or is it used by the public in visiting the birthplace of Washington?

Colonel BROMWELL. I believe it is supposed to be used by the public in visiting the birthplace of Washington, but I doubt very much if there is much travel down that way. I think the wharf has been made practically useless for six or seven years.

REPAIRS TO FENCES AROUND MONUMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the fences need repairing around the monument?

Colonel BROMWELL. Yes, sir. They need repairing and painting.

SEA WALL, POTOMAC RIVER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, sea wall, Potomac River, Washington, D. C.: For building 242 feet of the sea wall along the east side of the Washington channel of the Potomac River in front of the reservation occupied by the Naval Battalion, National Guard, etc., \$7,500. What have you to say as to the necessity of that?

Colonel BROMWELL. That was submitted two years ago by direction of the Secretary of War. I am inclined to think there is no urgent necessity for it now, because the District, I understand, is considering the general subject of the improvement of the wharf front there, and whatever plan is arranged for the part that the District controls ought to be followed out in the same way in the part controlled by the United States.

WHARF AT WAKEFIELD, VA. (AGAIN).

Mr. SMITH. In about how ruinous a condition is that wharf at Wakefield?

Colonel BROMWELL. The ice has broken off most of the iron piles in the center part of the wharf so that there is practically nothing left there now and the wharf is nearly useless.

Mr. SMITH. Is it impossible for persons to land there, or can they land there without a wharf?

Colonel BROMWELL. I imagine it is impossible for the larger boats to land. In a small boat you could probably run up to the shore end of the wharf that is left.

Mr. SMITH. Do you expect to rebuild it with an iron wharf?

Colonel BROMWELL. No, sir. It is timber decking with iron piles and would be rebuilt on the original plan.

SATURDAY, *February 2, 1907.*

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK UNDER CONTRACT.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. HARRY F. HODGES, ASSISTANT TO CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a statement giving in detail the information regarding the estimates which have been submitted for this work?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; in the usual sheets that we prepare and bring to the committee each year, estimates revised after the estimates that are found in the book.

The CHAIRMAN. Finally revised estimates?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. They are less by about a million dollars than those in the book.

The CHAIRMAN. You now estimate that you can expend all of the money for the various objects mentioned in your estimates during the next fiscal year?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not estimated in any instance, so far as you know now, beyond the amount that you can expend during the next fiscal year?

Major HODGES. We have been careful not to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of your estimates exceed the limit of cost?

Major HODGES. None of them. They are all within the limit authorized by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. And there is no new authorization suggested or proposed?

Major HODGES. No, sir. They are all projects already adopted and authorized.

The CHAIRMAN. And all within the present authorization and limit of cost?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you come to reduce your estimates on final revision?

Major HODGES. The estimates that are in the book were made at the beginning of the fiscal year, at the time the annual report was made. We have six months more to go on and these estimates are made up to the 1st of January.

The CHAIRMAN. This revision, which has resulted in a reduction, has been made in the light of more accurate information—

Major HODGES (interrupting). Yes, sir; six months' additional experience.

The CHAIRMAN (continuing). Than you had when the original estimates were made, and with that information and experience you have been able to reduce the amounts?

Major HODGES. We have reduced them in the aggregate. A few items have been increased, but the aggregate is a reduction.

IMPROVING KENTUCKY RIVER, KENTUCKY.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$1,349,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,175,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	174,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	121,565.31
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Completion of Lock and Dam No. 11.....	\$28,915.31
Land for Lock and Dam No. 12.....	3,000.00
	31,915.31
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	89,650.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Construction of Lock and Dam No. 12.....	\$150,000
Contingencies	14,650
	164,650.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.....	75,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Estimate based on probable progress under contract to be made for Lock No. 12.	

IMPROVING NEWTOWN CREEK, NEW YORK.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....	\$420,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	183,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	237,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908.....	15,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.....	15,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Fifteen thousand dollars required to cover the expense of removing certain bowlders at the mouth of the creek, the existence of which was not known at the time this project was reported as completed.	

IMPROVING HARBOR AT PORTLAND, ME.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by acts of June 3, 1896, and March 3, 1905.....	\$810,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	751,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	59,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	96,723.37
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging	\$75,000.00
Contingencies	7,500.00
	82,500.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	14,223.37

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Dredging	\$67,000.00	
Contingencies	6,223.37	
		<u>\$73,223.37</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.... 59,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work under contract to be completed by January 7, 1908.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....

\$2,900,000.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....

2,707,085.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....

192,915.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....

457,051.56

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Breakwater construction	\$150,000.00	
Engineering, office expenses, etc.....	4,000.00	
Payment of retained percentage.....	7,000.00	
		<u>161,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907.....

296,051.56

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Breakwater construction.....	\$335,286.13	
Engineering office, expenses, etc.....	8,000.00	
Payment of retained percentage.....	45,680.43	
		<u>388,966.56</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..... 92,915.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for completion of breakwater. Present rate does not indicate that entire authorized sum will be needed until after July 1, 1908.

IMPROVING WINYAH BAY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of June 3, 1896.....

\$1,996,250.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....

1,923,500.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....

72,750.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....

61,467.89

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Dredging	\$40,000.00	
Jetty work	21,467.89	
		<u>61,467.89</u>

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908—dredging

72,750.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.....

72,750.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Estimate less than usual annual expenditure.

IMPROVING CHANNEL IN GOWANUS BAY, NEW YORK (BAY RIDGE AND RED HOOK CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1899.....

\$2,400,000.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....

1,399,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....

1,001,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907-----	\$270, 054. 77
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging under contract-----	\$150, 000. 00
Contingencies, superintendence, examinations, etc-----	15, 000. 00
	<u>165, 000. 00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1907-----	105, 054. 77
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging under contract-----	\$277, 000. 00
Contingencies-----	28, 054. 77
	<u>305, 054. 77</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..	200, 000. 00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Estimate based on existing contract.	

IMPROVING HARBOR AT GULFPORT, MISS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1899-----	\$200, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date-----	160, 000. 00
	<u>40, 000. 00</u>
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907-----	10, 000. 00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907, for maintenance, dredg- ing-----	10, 000. 00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, for main- tenance, dredging-----	10, 000. 00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908-----	10, 000. 00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Channel and basin accepted as completed June 14, 1906. Contract provides for the payment of \$10,000 per year for five years after completion, for maintenance of channel and basin.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by acts of March 3, 1899, and June 13, 1902-----	\$295, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date-----	230, 073. 90
	<u>64, 926. 10</u>
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging-----	\$58, 434. 00
Contingencies-----	6, 492. 10
	<u>64, 926. 10</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908-----	64, 926. 10

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

For Quinnipiac River hitherto left unfinished on account of local difficulties with owners of oyster beds.

IMPROVING NEW YORK HARBOR, NEW YORK (AMBROSE CHANNEL).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1899-----	\$3, 000, 000. 00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date-----	2, 043, 510. 00
	<u>956, 490. 00</u>
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907-----	458, 429. 98

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging under contract (estimated)-----	\$80,000.00
Dredging, United States plant-----	150,000.00
Contingencies, surveys, supervision, etc-----	20,000.00
	<u>\$250,000.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1907-----	208,429.98
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging under contract-----	\$350,000.00
Dredging, United States plant-----	280,000.00
Contingencies -----	48,429.98
	<u>678,429.98</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--	470,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The original continuing contract was annulled December 3, 1906, and a close estimate of probable expenditures can not be made.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 13 AND 18).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1899-----	
Amount appropriated under this authority to date-----	\$1,600,000.00
	<u>1,267,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated-----	333,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907-----	382,031.76
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907, construction work--	<u>115,000.00</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1907-----	267,031.76
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, construction work -----	545,031.76
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--	278,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

This amount is required to complete existing contracts.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BOSTON, MASS. (35-FOOT CHANNELS).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 13, 1902-----	
Amount appropriated under this authority to date-----	\$3,000,000.00
	<u>2,070,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated-----	930,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907-----	770,369.60
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging -----	\$300,369.60
Ledge removal -----	250,000.00
	<u>550,369.60</u>
Probable balance June 30, 1907-----	220,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging and contingencies-----	\$700,000.00
Ledge removal-----	450,000.00
	<u>1,150,000.00</u>
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--	930,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The progress with dredging to date indicates completion by December 31, 1907. The date of completion of the rock excavation can not be predicted.

IMPROVING ARTHUR KILL, NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$590,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	270,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....	320,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	146,968.41
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Dredging	\$60,000.00	
Contingencies	6,968.41	
		66,968.41

Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	80,000.00
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Dredging	\$150,000.00	
Contingencies	15,000.00	
		165,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.....	85,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for completion of the dredging.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT CLEVELAND, OHIO (NEW HARBOR ENTRANCE AND BREAK-WATER EXTENSION).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$2,300,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	1,487,500.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....	812,500.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	554,000.00
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Main entrance, three months at \$20,000.....	\$60,000.00	
Extension, three months at \$50,000.....	150,000.00	
Office expenses and contingencies	14,000.00	
		224,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1907	330,000.00
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Main entrance.....	\$140,000.00	
Extension	370,000.00	
Office expenses and contingencies.....	20,000.00	
		530,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..	200,000.00
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The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Estimate based on existing contracts.

IMPROVING KENNEBEC RIVER, MAINE (BETWEEN GARDINER AND AUGUSTA).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$41,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	15,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated.....	26,000.00
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Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	37,523.39
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Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Dredging	\$10,000.00	
Contingencies	1,000.00	
		11,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1907	26,523.39
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Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Dredging	\$50,000.00	
Contingencies	2,523.39	
		<u>\$52,523.39</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.... 28,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work under contract to be completed by May 15, 1908.

IMPROVING GREAT PEDEE RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA (UPPER PORTION).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized

by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$108,300.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>65,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 41,300.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	25,085.46
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907—dredging.....	<u>15,085.46</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	10,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908—dredging..	<u>40,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.... 30,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work will be done with Government plant. Estimate based on probable progress. Dredge has recently been put on work and rate is now better known than when former estimates were submitted.

IMPROVING MIDDLE AND WEST NEEBISH CHANNELS, ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized

by act of June 13, 1902.....	\$4,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	<u>3,000,000.00</u>

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 1,000,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	467,586.14
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	

Dredging	\$245,000.00	
Rock excavation.....	455,000.00	
Retaining walls	30,000.00	
Cribs	5,000.00	
Contingencies	25,000.00	
		<u>760,000.00</u>

Probable minus balance June 30, 1907.....	292,413.86
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	

Dredging	\$147,000.00	
Rock excavation	405,000.00	
Retaining walls.....	10,000.00	
Cribs	13,000.00	
Right of way	15,000.00	
Contingencies	117,586.14	
		<u>707,586.14</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.. 1,000,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

All work under contract for full completion by June, 1908. If present rate of progress is maintained the work will be completed by December, 1907.

IMPROVING OHIO RIVER BELOW PITTSBURG, PA. (LOCK AND DAM NO. 37).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized
by act of June 13, 1902----- \$950,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date----- 450,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated----- 500,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907----- 237,377.54

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:—

Concrete and excavating for lock-----	\$20,367.54	
Full payment on ironwork for lower gates-----	12,510.00	
Partial payment on ironwork-----	7,500.00	
Cement for lock walls-----	3,000.00	
Engineering and office contingencies-----	4,000.00	
		47,377.54

Probable balance June 30, 1907----- 190,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:—

Completing lock walls, gates, etc-----	\$216,000.00	
Constructing portion of navigable pass-----	157,333.00	
Completing paving and fill on bank-----	57,400.00	
Completing sewers and roads-----	8,600.00	
Partial payment on ironwork for bear traps-----	12,000.00	
Engineering and office contingencies-----	8,667.00	
		460,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--- 270,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract. Estimate based on probable progress.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT BURLINGTON, VT.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized
by act of March 3, 1905----- \$51,855.00
Balance remaining unappropriated----- 51,855.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907----- 7,605.49

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907: Repairing breakwater--- 2,605.49

Probable balance June 30, 1907----- 5,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908: Repairing
breakwater----- 40,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--- 35,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract for partial completion. Date of probable completion is uncertain and dependent upon the durability of the present superstructure. Increase over amount stated in Book of Estimates due to progress made and information obtained since estimates were submitted.

IMPROVING BLACK ROCK HARBOR, NEW YORK.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized
by act of March 3, 1905----- \$600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date----- 233,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated----- 367,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907----- 328,718.15

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907—excavation----- 183,750.00

Probable balance June 30, 1907----- 144,968.15

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908—excava-
tion----- 511,968.15

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908--- 367,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The estimate of probable expenditures is based on the contractor's statement of probable earnings.

IMPROVING BLACK WARRIOR, WARRIOR, AND TOMBIGBEE RIVERS, ALABAMA.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1905	\$781,466.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	543,466.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	238,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907	400,283.91
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Lock and dam construction	\$200,000.00
Gates and special irons	15,000.00
Lock houses	3,000.00
Construction of dredge	17,642.68
Contingencies	23,600.00
	259,242.68
Probable balance June 30, 1907	141,041.23
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Lock and dam construction	\$305,456.91
Gates and special irons	15,000.00
Lock houses	24,126.32
Contingencies	34,458.00
	379,041.23
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908	238,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work now in progress at rate of about \$40,000 per month.

IMPROVING CAPE FEAR RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA (AT AND BELOW WILMINGTON).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905	\$300,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	200,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated	100,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907	187,528.05
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging with existing plant	\$40,000.00
Dredging with proposed additional plant	10,000.00
Repairing existing plant	14,000.00
Constructing and purchasing additional plant	70,000.00
Repairs to swash defense and new inlet dams	35,000.00
Superintendence and contingencies	15,000.00
	184,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907	3,528.05
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, dredging with United States plant, repairing new inlet and swash-defense dams, and superintendence and contingencies	103,528.05
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908	100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is being done by Government plant and hired labor.

IMPROVING CUMBERLAND RIVER ABOVE NASHVILLE, TENN. (LOCK AND DAM NO. 21).

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	120,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	80,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	201,080.48
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Masonry of lock and abutment with excavation, grading, and riprap.....	\$40,000.00
Lock gates (65 per cent of cost).....	7,605.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	2,000.00
	49,605.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	151,485.48
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Completing masonry of lock, abutment, and dam, excavation, back filling, riprap, and paving.....	\$169,028.89
Lock gates, filling valves, etc. (final payment)....	4,715.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	7,741.59
	181,485.48
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908....	30,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Under contract to be completed by December 1, 1907.	

CALUMET RIVER, ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$176,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	156,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	20,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	204,632.70
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Rock excavation (old contract).....	\$127,069.45
Dredging (new contracts).....	45,000.00
Superintendence, contingencies, and maintenance..	10,000.00
	182,069.45
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	22,563.25
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, dredging, etc.....	42,563.25
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908....	20,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Estimate based on anticipated progress under contracts existing and to be made.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT DULUTH, MINN., AND SUPERIOR, WIS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$300,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	100,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	200,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	250,000.00

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Concrete pier work.....	\$120,000.00	
Contingencies and engineering expenses.....	30,000.00	
		<u>\$150,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 100,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Concrete pier work.....	\$240,000.00	
Contingencies and engineering expenses.....	60,000.00	
		<u>300,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 200,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The project will probably be altered in the pending river and harbor bill, and the estimate is based on the fact that work on the new project will be carried on as fast as practicable.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT HURON, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....

\$200,000.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 150,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 50,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907..... 147,000.00

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Concrete superstructure.....	\$36,000.00	
Rubble mound jetty.....	24,000.00	
Office expenses and contingencies.....	5,000.00	
		<u>65,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 82,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Rubble mound jetty.....	\$70,000.00	
Dredging.....	40,000.00	
Old jetty removed.....	9,000.00	
Office expenses and contingencies.....	10,000.00	
		<u>129,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 47,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging by United States plant. Remaining work under contract to be finished November, 1907.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT HOLLAND, BLACK LAKE, MICHIGAN.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....

\$110,000.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 70,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 40,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907..... 80,371.17

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Pier extension.....	\$40,000.00	
Dredging.....	3,500.00	
Contingencies.....	3,590.95	
		<u>47,090.95</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 33,280.22

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, pier extension and contingencies.....

73,280.22

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.... 40,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is in progress by hire of labor. Estimate based on anticipated progress.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—
AT MOLINE, ILL.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized
by act of March 3, 1905..... \$286,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 150,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 136,000.00

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907..... 88,802.74
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907..... 88,802.74
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908..... 136,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..... 136,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work under contract to be finished April 8, 1908.

IMPROVING MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM MOUTH OF OHIO RIVER TO MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—
LOCKS AND DAMS NOS. 1 AND 2, BETWEEN ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized
by act of March 3, 1905..... \$299,543.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 30,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 269,543.00

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907..... 287,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Plant	\$4,000.00
Foundation work, crushing rock, etc.....	16,000.00
Excavation, etc.....	10,000.00
Concrete, 6,000 cubic yards, at \$6.....	36,000.00
Pumping	5,000.00
Repairs to sluice gates and contingencies.....	36,000.00
	<u>107,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 180,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Pumping	15,000.00
Concrete, 16,000 cubic yards, at \$6.....	96,000.00
Filling valves, gates, and other machinery.....	50,000.00
Drafting, superintendence, office expenses, and con- tingencies	49,000.00
	<u>210,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 30,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The work is being done by day labor. Dates of completion: Lock and Dam No. 2, April 1, 1907; Lock and Dam No. 1, November 15, 1908.

IMPROVING OUACHITA AND BLACK RIVERS, ARKANSAS AND LOUISIANA. (LOCKS
NOS. 4 AND 6.)

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized
by act of March 3, 1905..... \$40,312.00
Balance remaining unappropriated..... 40,312.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Money available will cover expenditures to June 30, 1908.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT OAKLAND, CAL.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$250,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	81,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	169,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	102,648.97
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging.....	\$113,112.50
Contingencies.....	12,536.47
	125,648.97
Probable minus balance June 30, 1907.....	23,000.00
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1898.....	23,000.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Under contract. Will probably be completed by June 30, 1907.	

IMPROVING PROVIDENCE RIVER AND HARBOR, RHODE ISLAND.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$407,778.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	305,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	102,778.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907.....	121,990.54
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907, mud dredging under existing contract:	
Dredging.....	\$76,000.00
Contingencies.....	4,000.00
	80,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	41,990.54
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
For completing the mud dredging under existing continuing contract.....	\$37,791.50
For contingencies.....	4,199.04
For removal of hard material in southeast part of harbor under a new contract.....	92,500.00
For contingencies.....	10,278.00
	144,768.54
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908...	102,778.00
The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.	
Estimate based on progress under contract.	

IMPROVING PATAPSCO RIVER, MARYLAND.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$1,000,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	500,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	500,000.00
Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907.....	181,986.27
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907: Dredging.....	385,000.00
Probable minus balance June 30, 1907.....	203,013.73
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging.....	296,986.27
Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908...	500,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work with the funds authorized will be completed about June 30, 1908.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SAVANNAH, GA.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$210,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	150,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	60,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	123,115.86
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging.....	\$89,000.00
Contingencies.....	15,000.00
	104,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	19,115.86
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Dredging.....	\$65,000.00
Contingencies.....	14,115.86
	79,115.86

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..... 60,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging is being carried on by hired labor with use of Government seagoing dredges. The approximate date of completion is December 31, 1907.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT SANDUSKY, OHIO.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$480,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	175,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	305,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	99,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	
Dredging and retained percentage.....	\$70,000.00
Rock excavation.....	2,000.00
Office expenses and supervision.....	4,000.00
	76,000.00
Probable balance June 30, 1907.....	23,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	
Completing east jetty.....	\$27,500.00
Construction of west jetty.....	160,500.00
Office expenses and supervision.....	10,000.00
	198,000.00

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908..... 175,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

The dredging work is under contract and covers practically all funds in hand. The jetty work will be placed under contract as soon as funds have been appropriated.

IMPROVING ST. MARYS RIVER, MICHIGAN, AT THE FALLS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....	\$600,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date.....	100,000.00
Balance remaining unappropriated.....	500,000.00
Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907.....	663,047.76

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Earth excavation.....	\$15,000.00
Rock removal.....	35,000.00
Canal walls and piers.....	8,000.00
Movable dam.....	75,000.00
Contingencies.....	30,047.76
	<u>\$163,047.76</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 500,000.00

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Earth excavation.....	\$40,000.00
Rock removal.....	303,000.00
Canal walls and piers.....	100,000.00
Movable dam.....	216,000.00
Right of way.....	15,000.00
Contingencies.....	76,000.00
	<u>750,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 250,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Work will begin as soon as title to certain land can be obtained.

IMPROVING TRINITY RIVER, TEXAS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....

\$161,287.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 86,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated 75,287.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907..... 308,377.82

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907, for the construction of locks and dams..... 98,000.00

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 210,377.82

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, for the construction of locks and dams..... 285,644.82

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 75,287.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Two dams under contract; one not yet contracted for. Estimate based on anticipated progress.

IMPROVING TENNESSEE RIVER BELOW CHATTANOOGA, TENN., ALABAMA AND KENTUCKY—COLBERT AND BEE TREE SHOALS.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905.....

\$200,000.00

Amount appropriated under this authority to date..... 100,000.00

Balance remaining unappropriated..... 100,000.00

Present unexpended balance January 1, 1907..... 350,172.96

Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:

Earth excavation.....	\$54,047.00
Rock excavation.....	8,110.71
Concrete.....	24,000.00
Engineering and contingencies.....	3,000.00
	<u>89,157.71</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907..... 261,015.25

Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:

Earth excavation	\$120,000.00	
Rock excavation	744.00	
Concrete	195,318.16	
Retained percentages	36,041.32	
Engineering and contingencies	8,911.77	
		<u>\$361,015.25</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908.... 100,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Under contract to be completed by December 31, 1907.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT TACOMA, WASH. (PUYALLUP WATERWAY.)

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905	\$200,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	<u>160,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>40,000.00</u>

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907	200,000.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907, for dredging	^a Uncertain.

Probable balance June 30, 1907	200,000.00
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908, for dredging	<u>200,000.00</u>

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

IMPROVING HARBOR AT WILMINGTON, CAL.

Limit of expenditure in addition to cash appropriation, authorized by act of March 3, 1905	\$150,000.00
Amount appropriated under this authority to date	<u>100,000.00</u>
Balance remaining unappropriated	<u>50,000.00</u>

Present unexpended balance, January 1, 1907	51,279.00
Probable expenditures before June 30, 1907:	

Dredging	\$32,000.00
Engineering, office expenses, etc	5,000.00
	<u>37,000.00</u>

Probable balance June 30, 1907	14,279.65
Probable expenditures during year ending June 30, 1908:	

Dredging	\$55,000.00
Engineering, office expenses, etc	10,000.00
	<u>65,000.00</u>

Amount to be appropriated for year ending June 30, 1908... 50,000.00

The work to be carried on under the appropriation asked for is a part of the existing approved project.

Dredging is being done by Government dredge *San Pedro*.

ENLARGEMENT OF GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 309 there is the item "Enlargement of Governors Island, New York: For continuing plan of improvement for the enlargement of Governors Island, New York Harbor, by

^a The requirements of the act of March 3, 1905, have not been complied with. It is expected that agreements, etc., relative to bulkheads and maintenance will be furnished in time to begin work by July 1, 1907.

wharf work, dredging, bulkhead, and filling, \$100,000." You have no appropriation this year?

Major HODGES. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the amount heretofore appropriated for that purpose been exhausted?

Major HODGES. No, sir; not the authorization. The amount appropriated has been very nearly expended, but not the authorization.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was the authorization?

Major HODGES. It was authorized in 1901, and I do not remember the exact amount. It was somewhere in the neighborhood of a million dollars.

Mr. SMITH. You are getting up near to \$1,000,000 now?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; there is only about \$175,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate is within the limit of cost?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. During the coming fiscal year do you think that you can expend \$100,000?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. We hope to finish the work with that, leaving \$75,000 undrawn, but we can not speak with confidence on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there any limit of cost fixed by law?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; a fixed project with an estimate of cost was authorized, and of course that practically fixed the limit within the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. The limit is within your estimate?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

HARBOR-DEFENSE MAPS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Maps, War Department: For the publication of engineer maps for use of the War Department, inclusive of wall maps," and your estimate for the fiscal year 1908 is \$5,000, as against your present appropriation of \$3,000?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir. That is an increase of \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Kindly explain the necessity for that increase.

Major HODGES. Simply because that work is very costly. It is preparing maps for the harbor defenses for the laying of guns, so that the range-finding apparatus can be made to work properly. The maps are very expensive to prepare. It is desired now to get the maps for San Francisco prepared. The money that is asked for now is for the completion of the maps for Puget Sound, which were begun with last year's appropriation, and the issuing of maps for San Francisco. Of course cutting down the amount asked for would simply result in not getting so many maps; that is all.

Mr. SMITH. The fortifications of the United States have been largely constructed in prior years, and less work is being done upon them every year?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How does it come that while you never have had \$5,000 since 1903, and nothing at all in 1904, that your expenses for maps is increasing as the work is decreasing?

Major HODGES. That is a case just like the interior fittings of a house. This is one of the interior fittings.

Mr. SMITH. I supposed that the maps were to enable you to properly locate the different fortifications.

Major HODGES. No, sir. To locate the vessels as they come in, to fire at them properly. They are used in connection with a system of signaling from battery to battery to enable the men to lay their guns on the vessel.

Mr. SMITH. You do not need to make maps until the fortifications are completed?

Major HODGES. Until the fortifications were located we could not make them. For instance, the fire commander of each group of batteries that is to work must have a separately made chart of the harbor—that is, one chart of the harbor will not answer. Each fire commander's station has to have a chart made in which it occupies the central position.

Mr. SMITH. To what extent will the earthquake result in a reconstruction of the emplacements at San Francisco?

Major HODGES. I do not think they were injured very materially, sir. The fortification part of our office is not really my work, and I have only the general information that an army engineer would have.

Mr. SMITH. Of course the emplacements are under the engineers?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

MONDAY, February 4, 1907.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. JAMES S. PARKER, OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, U. S. ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is on page 286. "For national cemeteries: For maintaining and improving national cemeteries, including fuel for superintendents of national cemeteries, pay of laborers and other employees, purchase of tools and materials, \$120,000." Your estimate is the same as the current appropriation, and the appropriation for 1906 was the same. Was the appropriation for 1906 all expended, or is there a balance unexpended left over?

Captain PARKER. The appropriation for 1906 was all expended; there is no balance available.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for the current year will be sufficient for the service, will it?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you apportion it by quarters at the beginning of this fiscal year, or by a monthly apportionment, in accordance with the act passed at the last session of Congress?

Captain PARKER. I am not prepared to say; but I think it was. I was not in the office at that time.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. "For superintendents of national cemeteries: For pay of 75 superintendents of national cemeteries, \$62,060." That is the same as your current appropriation.

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I see that you have added at the bottom here the following language: "Also for continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of civilians interred in post cemeteries under the acts of April 28, 1904, and June 30, 1906." Why is that language necessary now?

Captain PARKER. The appropriation of \$2,000 was inadequate for marking the graves of civilian employees of the Government who have died at the posts and have been buried at those posts. Their remains are now in the post cemeteries, and it will take an appropriation of about \$2,000 to complete the marking of such civilian graves who may die at army posts during the fiscal year.

HEADSTONES FOR GRAVES OF SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for the current year is \$49,538.25, and you ask for an appropriation here for 1908 of \$60,000. Is all of this increase necessary on account of continuing the work of furnishing headstones for unmarked graves of civilians?

Captain PARKER. This appropriation of \$60,000 is asked both for marking the graves of civilians and graves of soldiers; that is the total of the two.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you say was on account of civilians?

Captain PARKER. About \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And about \$9,000 on account of increased number of graves to be marked where soldiers were buried?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

REPAIRING ROADWAYS TO NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. "Repairing roadways to national cemeteries." Your estimate for 1908 is \$25,000, or \$13,000 in excess of your current appropriation.

Captain PARKER. There are about 27 miles of road, and to keep these in proper repair it costs about \$900 a mile every year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any of this money to be expended on roads that the Government has not heretofore done any work upon?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for roads already established.

Captain PARKER. Yes; roads that have been built by the Government and outside of the corporate limits of a town, city, or village. These are all roads leading to national cemeteries.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the reason for increasing the estimate from \$12,000 to \$25,000?

Captain PARKER. It was thought that \$12,000 was not sufficient to keep the roads in proper repair.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you mean that hereafter it will take \$25,000 a year to keep them in repair?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Are these macadam roads?

Captain PARKER. Both macadam and gravel roads.

Mr. SMITH. Did you ever hear of any place where it cost \$9,000 a mile to keep a macadam or gravel road in repair?

Captain PARKER. A great many of these are washed out by floods, some of them along the Mississippi River where, at high water, the whole road is washed out, making it necessary to almost build a new road.

BURIAL OF INDIGENT SOLDIERS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Burial of indigent soldiers." You estimate \$4,000 for this purpose for 1908. Your present appropriation is \$3,000. Is that increase based upon the new language that you have inserted in this paragraph, to wit: "Ex-sailors or ex-marines of the United States service, either regular or volunteer, who have been honorably discharged or retired and?"

Captain PARKER. No, sir; it was found to be insufficient on account of the apparent increasing number of deaths of this character.

The CHAIRMAN. How many were buried at the expense of the Government here in the District of Columbia? This applies only to the District of Columbia, does it not?

Mr. SMITH. And immediate vicinity.

Mr. TAYLOR. Under this language as corrected on the next to the last line from the bottom of the page, where the word "and are buried" are taken out and the word "or" supplied, so that it reads, "who die in the District of Columbia or in the immediate vicinity thereof"—under that rearrangement it would apply anywhere in the country. Those words ought to be left as they are now, in order to confine it to the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many were buried during the fiscal year 1906?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many have been buried during any fiscal year?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Last year, during the examination upon this item, request was made upon your bureau to make an estimate as to what it would probably cost to extend the provisions of this to the United States. Do you know whether any suggestion has ever been made along that line?

Captain PARKER. I am not aware of any.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give any more definite idea than you have already as to what is construed to be the meaning of the words "who die in the District of Columbia and are buried in the immediate vicinity thereof?"

Captain PARKER. If a soldier dies in Alexandria, Va., that would be construed as being in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia.

Mr. SMITH. Is that as far in that direction as you would go?

Captain PARKER. That is as far as I have ever known a case to go.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would you extend it to Baltimore on the north?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is it extended beyond the original limits of the District of Columbia?

Captain PARKER. I have never known it to be extended beyond the original limits; that is, of the part of Virginia that used to be included in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SMITH. So that, as far as you know, in its practical application it simply means to cover the territory originally within the District of Columbia, and which has now been taken out of it?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; I think that if a soldier died in Bladensburg, Md., he could be buried at a national cemetery.

Mr. SMITH. How about Rockville?

Captain PARKER. Well, I think Rockville would not be considered to come under this provision.

Mr. SMITH. Rockville is nearer the District of Columbia than Alexandria is, is it not?

Captain PARKER. I don't know, sir. I understand Rockville is about 18 miles from the District, if I am not mistaken. If I had the case, I would investigate it first and see, but I think 10 miles would be considered "in the immediate vicinity."

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD AND BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ABROAD.

The CHAIRMAN. "Antietam battlefield." For this item your estimate is the same as the current appropriation, which also applies to the next item for bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad, \$22,000. Will that appropriation of \$22,000 that you have for the current year be sufficient to meet the expenses incident to bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die abroad?

Captain PARKER. As to that appropriation, the available balance, after all deductions, is \$3,123.24. Yes; I think it will be sufficient for this year.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask if any reason exists at all for this language:

Who die at military camps or who are killed in action, or who die in the field or hospitals in Alaska, and at places outside of the limits of the United States.

Is the effect of that language any different from what it would be to provide for bringing home the remains of officers and soldiers who die while in the military service of the United States? Can anybody die in the military service who would not be covered in some one of these classes?

Captain PARKER. Yes; if a man die in the United States his remains can not be sent to his home at Government expense; that is the law; there is no appropriation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Under this item you send back the remains of soldiers who die in the Philippine Islands, as I understand?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How do you refuse to send back the remains of a soldier who dies at a military camp in the United States and whose home is in the United States?

Captain PARKER. He is sent home if he die at a military camp, but if he die at a place in the United States not a military camp, then there is no appropriation with which to send his remains to his home.

BRINGING HOME REMAINS OF CIVIL EMPLOYEES OF ARMY WHO DIE ABROAD
AND SOLDIERS WHO DIE ON TRANSPORTS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Bringing home the remains of civil employees of the Army who die abroad and soldiers who die on transports." estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation for this purpose, \$2,500.

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no change either in the next two items, "Confederate Mound, Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, and Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia."

ROSTRUM, BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The next item, "Rostrum, Battleground National Cemetery, District of Columbia: For the erection of a rostrum in the Battleground National Cemetery, District of Columbia, \$2,000." Where is this located?

Captain PARKER. It is located in the District of Columbia, near Terra Cotta. It is a small cemetery.

The CHAIRMAN. How many graves?

Captain PARKER. Forty-three graves, and 1 acre in extent.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you been using heretofore on Decoration Day at this cemetery for the public speakers, a temporary platform?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; they have been speaking in the open.

Mr. SMITH. Do they speak at all at a cemetery of that size?

Captain PARKER. I understand that on every Decoration Day they have exercises.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they build a temporary rostrum?

Captain PARKER. I think not, although I have never been to one of the exercises.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us where it is? How do you get to it?

Captain PARKER. I think they go on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Terra Cotta, get off at that point, and walk to the cemetery. I have never been out there, and I do not know exactly.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is new, "Lincoln's Gettysburg address: For placing iron tablets 3 feet 2 inches by 4 feet 8 inches containing the address of President Lincoln, delivered in Gettysburg, in 76 national cemeteries, \$3,000." Where does this recommendation emanate from—your office, or from the superintendents of these national cemeteries? Has there been any popular demand for this?

Captain PARKER. I think it first started with the Grand Army of the Republic.

ROSTRUM, NATIONAL CEMETERY, PRESIDIO, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Rostrum, national cemetery, Presidio of San Francisco: For the erection of a permanent rostrum in the national cemetery at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., \$5,000."

Captain PARKER. This is the only national cemetery on the Pacific coast, and it will become more important in the course of time on account of the increased number of burials of remains of soldiers who are returned from the Philippines.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Is there no rostrum there now?
 Captain PARKER. No, sir.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For national cemetery, Vicksburg, Miss.: For repairs to the Government roadway to the Vicksburg, Miss., National Cemetery, \$10,000."

Mr. SMITH. I see that you advertised for bids in connection with this appropriation. How did you come to do this if the money was not available?

Captain PARKER. We had some money, but did not have enough.

Mr. SMITH. How much money did they have and how did they get it; do you know?

Captain PARKER. From the appropriation for roadways to national cemeteries.

Mr. SMITH. You were trying to do it out of that appropriation?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is this road on Government ground?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You do not mean to say that the Government owns the whole road clear down to Vicksburg?

Captain PARKER. If the Government owns 7,200 feet, it is as much as we would repair. We do not repair anything in the corporate limits of Vicksburg.

Mr. SMITH. But I want to know whether this is a regular country road or whether it is a Government road. Does the Government own this road clear down to Vicksburg?

Captain PARKER. It must have owned this road or they would not have asked for money for it.

Mr. SMITH. That is about all you know. You don't have any personal knowledge as to whether the Government owns the road or not?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; I haven't looked it up.

(Inserted later: The records show that the Government owns the entire roadway from the northeast end of the bridge Glass Bayou at the northern limits of the city to the southern entrance of the national cemetery, an approximate distance of 7,200 feet, no portion of which is within the corporate limits of the city of Vicksburg.)

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that a street railway has been built along this road. In sending in the estimates here did the Department have any knowledge of the action of Congress authorizing or giving this street railway company a franchise to operate its street railway on this road?

Captain PARKER. Not when the estimates were made up, but since then I have personally seen the bill authorizing the street railway to build.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the bill requiring the street railway company to pave between its tracks and 2 feet on either side, do you think it will require as much money to construct the road as your estimate carries?

Captain PARKER. I think not, sir; but would have to make another estimate before I could state definitely what it would cost.

The CHAIRMAN. You might send in a letter, after figuring it out, showing the cost.

Captain PARKER. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. Why can not this money be paid out of the general fund for repairs of roadways?

Captain PARKER. It would take too much of the general fund. This road is in very bad condition.

The CHAIRMAN. If the amount was added to the general fund could you do it then? Is there any technical or legal objection?

Captain PARKER. If any part of the road is within the corporate limits of a city, village, or town, then we could not use any of that money if appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Is any part of this road within the limits of a city, village, or town?

Captain PARKER. I can not answer that, but in the letter that I write I will state.

(Inserted later: The records show that the lowest bid received for placing this roadway in thorough condition was \$9,715. The road is in bad condition from the cemetery to the city limits, and the work will entail opening up a ditch on east side of road, replacing tile, building retaining wall, repairing drop box and supplying iron grating therefor, replacing retaining wall where washed out, filling in all space back of retaining wall, and filling with gravel all washouts along the road. It will thus be seen that only a very small portion of the money would be expended on the roadbed proper, and it is not thought that the fact that the railway company will in future keep in proper condition that portion of the roadway between their tracks and 2 feet on either side thereof would materially reduce the estimate of \$10,000.)

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PENSACOLA, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the road to the national cemetery, Pensacola, Fla. For completing the construction of the Government roadway to Barrancas, Fla., National Cemetery, near Pensacola, \$32,000.

Mr. SMITH. Does the Government own that 5 miles of road?

Captain PARKER. The amount that we want to repair is about 1½ miles in length, and they own that part of the road. It joins the road running to Pensacola, which has been built by the county. The road is about a mile and a half long, but there is a bridge to be built across the Bayou Grande.

Mr. TAYLOR. The bridge is 1,270 feet in length.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this road has been constructed that this money is for the completion of?

Captain PARKER. There was an appropriation of \$10,000 in 1898. From this appropriation about \$8,000 was used in building this bridge across Bayou Grande. The remainder of the appropriation was used in clearing the ground of trees, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. So the bridge is constructed?

Captain PARKER. The bridge was constructed, but it was almost entirely swept away in September by the storm at Pensacola. Just a few of the piles were left there.

The CHAIRMAN. It cost how much?

Captain PARKER. The bridge cost about \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So \$24,000 of this appropriation would then be for building a mile and a half of road?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; 1½ miles.

There was an appropriation of \$10,000 in 1898, which was used in building a bridge across Bayou Grande and also in clearing away the trees from this land over which the road was to run. The appropriation would be used for grading and surfacing, \$11,150; for building the new pile bridge, \$19,390.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the new bridge that you propose to put in in place of the one that was washed out will cost about \$10,000 more than the other one.

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cause of the increased cost?

Captain PARKER. Well, for one thing, material and labor are higher, and another thing, we wanted to build a better bridge, one that will not be washed away.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got the several items that go to make up this item of expenditure?

Captain PARKER. The first item is grading and surfacing and restoring, \$11,150. The second item is the pile bridge, \$19,390. That makes a total of \$30,540, and the difference would be for contingencies which may arise.

Mr. SMITH. All but about \$2,000 worth of work that has been done has been lost through this flood?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, PORT HUDSON, LA.

Mr. SMITH. Road to the national cemetery, Port Hudson, La. For repairing the bridge, culvert, and roadway from Port Hickey, La., to the Port Hudson, La., National Cemetery, \$10,000. Is this roadway on Government land?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In all these items where you are estimating for rebuilding roads you are asking for separate appropriations for the Mississippi River places, which was the same ground upon which you asked for an increased general appropriation.

Captain PARKER. Well, I only spoke of that generally.

Mr. SMITH. If you get these separate appropriations, then, the reason you gave would not be a good one, would it?

Captain PARKER. I only happened to think of these places. I did not think of them in connection with the specific appropriation being asked for these places. But Pensacola is not on the Mississippi River.

Mr. SMITH. The record shows that there is something over 80 miles of Government road at Chickamauga, and that they have never received over \$30,000 in recent years. You are asking this year for \$35,000 to keep in repair eighty-odd miles of road.

Captain PARKER. Yes; but those roads in the Chickamauga park are not used as much as these roads that approach national cemeteries. These roads are used by heavy teams, and by the public in a great deal of heavy hauling, whereas at Chickamauga there is none.

Mr. SMITH. Where, on your national cemetery roads, is there any

heavy traffic? There is none, of course, to the cemetery directly, or from it directly.

Captain PARKER. No, sir; but these roads that approach the cemetery are also connected with county roads—public highways.

Mr. SMITH. It is chiefly farm wagons that you refer to as heavy traffic?

Captain PARKER. Yes; hauling grain, and so forth.

Mr. SMITH. Have you anything to say in support of this appropriation for Port Hudson, except what is shown in the note?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, KEOKUK, IOWA.

Mr. SMITH. Road to national cemetery, Keokuk, Iowa. Does the Government own the site of this road?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; they do not own it, but before the appropriation is available, if the bill is passed, the city of Keokuk, Iowa, will deed this to the Government.

Mr. SMITH. Is this road from the cemetery right in the city?

Captain PARKER. Practically; yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is it practically a street in the city?

Captain PARKER. I can show you on the blueprint [exhibiting].

Mr. SMITH. Is there any ground laid off in lots along the road?

Captain PARKER. I have never been there, but I imagine not.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any idea how long this road is?

Captain PARKER. I should say about a quarter of a mile.

Mr. SMITH. Have you anything further to add to what is in the note?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In your Department do you have anybody who goes out and looks over all of these roads?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; here is a report on this road from an engineer sent out by the Department.

Mr. SMITH. Is he the person in Washington who inspects these roads?

Captain PARKER. They are inspected by the Inspector-General's Department.

Mr. SMITH. And by different inspectors?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; but they may be by the same inspector and they may be by different ones. This is reported to the Quartermaster-General, and an estimate prepared for the repair of these roads.

Mr. SMITH. Is the estimate prepared by somebody other than the man who inspects it?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How can a man who has not seen it tell what it is going to cost to repair it?

Captain PARKER. An officer of the Quartermaster's Department reports that the road is in poor condition.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think that any reasonably accurate estimate can be made as to what the repairs will cost by anybody who has not seen the road?

Captain PARKER. Oh, there is a report on these roads by a civil engineer of the Quartermaster's Department. He is sent out there to prepare the estimates.

Mr. SMITH. That is what I was trying to get at, as to whether the man who prepared the estimates actually saw the road.

Captain PARKER. Oh, yes.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, FORT SCOTT, KANS.

Mr. SMITH. "Road to national cemetery, Fort Scott, Kans., \$35,000." How long ago was this road built?

Captain PARKER. The road to Fort Scott, Kans., National Cemetery is over an 80-foot right of way, 8,250 feet long. Thirty feet in the center of the right of way was macadamized in 1882 and 1883 at a cost of about \$20,000, and in 1888 and 1889 repairs were made at a cost of nearly \$5,000. Since then no expenditures have been made for maintenance, and the road, excepting about 100 yards at its east end, is in very bad condition, owing to the natural wear, to the action of the elements, and to the fact that previous appropriations were not sufficient to include curbing and guttering to take care of drainage; so that now permanent improvements can be made only by completely rebuilding the road, using the old bed as a foundation for the macadam and by resurfacing the entire roadway, constructing curbing, gutters, and necessary drainage.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any standard width for improving these roadways to national cemeteries?

Captain PARKER. I think not, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give us any idea of what the limits are within which you work?

Captain PARKER. Not at present, sir. I can inform you when I get back and look up the records. I do not remember them now.

Mr. SMITH. I suppose you realize that the amount to be given for a road depends upon whether it is to be 60 feet wide or 40 feet wide?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Is this a 40-foot proposition?

Mr. SMITH. I do not know.

Mr. BROWNLOW. The item says it is.

Mr. SMITH. The macadam is 20 feet now, is it not?

Captain PARKER. It is over an 80-foot right of way, and 30 feet was macadamized.

Mr. SMITH. I misunderstood. I thought you said 20 feet.

Representative SCOTT, of Kansas. Gentlemen, I should like to present to the committee two or three documents bearing on this item. The first is a copy of a letter addressed to myself by Secretary Taft on January 26, 1906, referring to the fact that the title to the national military road at Fort Scott, Kans., is in the Government, and promising to send an engineer to examine the condition of the road. The second is a report of this engineer, Mr. S. G. Brosius, in which he gives a history of the acquisition of the road by the Government, describes its present condition, and recommends that an appropriation of \$35,000 be made for the purpose of rebuilding it. The third is a letter to myself from Gen. C. F. Humphrey, Quartermaster-General, sending me a copy of Mr. Brosius's report, and stating that he would ask the Secretary of War to include in the estimates for this year the amount recommended for the construction of this road. Here they are:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, January 26, 1906.

MY DEAR SIR: Referring to the matter of repairing the national road leading from the city of Fort Scott, Kans., concerning which you have several times

conferred with me, I find by the letter of the Judge-Advocate-General, which you have placed in my hands, that the fee of this road is vested in the United States. That being true, this Department has the same jurisdiction over it that it has over walks and roads within the grounds of the national cemeteries, and it is therefore within my discretion to expend such portion of the sum appropriated by Congress for the care and maintenance of national cemeteries in repairing this particular road as may seem to be necessary. I fear that the work already undertaken will exhaust the appropriation for the current year. I wish to say, however, in view of the representation you have made, that when the appropriation for the coming year becomes available I will direct that an examination of the road be made and will order such repairs to be made as may be deemed necessary to put it in good condition.

Very respectfully,

WM. H. TAFT, *Secretary of War.*

HON. CHAS. F. SCOTT,
House of Representatives.

[First inclosure, report of September 24, 1906. Fort Scott, Kans., National Cemetery—Building.]

NATIONAL ROAD.

The road to the Fort Scott, Kans., National Cemetery is over an 80-foot right of way 8,250 feet long. Thirty feet in the center of the right of way was macadamized in 1882-83 at a cost of about \$20,000, and in 1888-89 repairs were made at a cost of nearly \$5,000. Since then no expenditures have been made for maintenance, and the road, excepting about 190 yards at its east end, is in very bad condition owing to the natural wear, the action of the elements, and the fact that previous appropriations were not sufficient to include curbing and guttering to take care of the drainage; so that now permanent improvements can be made only by practically rebuilding the road, using the old bed as a foundation for the macadam, and to resurface the entire roadway, constructing curbing, gutters, and necessary drainage.

The road when built in 1882-83 lay without the city limits of Fort Scott. It runs south from a point at about 150 feet south of the south line of Seventh street for a distance of 4,620 feet, thence east 3,630 feet, a total of 8,250 feet, to the cemetery west gates. But since that time the corporate limits of the city have been extended south and east to the cemetery, and include the road.

From a copy herewith of a letter from the honorable Secretary of War to Congressman Charles F. Scott it appears that the Government still owns the road. This being the fact, it would seem that the Government should maintain the road, and, should there be funds available, the road should be repaired at an early date. But it is not thought that repairs could be made from the general appropriations for repairs to roadways to national cemeteries, as the act provides that such funds shall not be used on roads within the corporate limits of cities or towns, and if there should be no other appropriations from which to do this work Congressman Scott and the citizens' committee of Fort Scott desire your office to incorporate in its next estimates the sum of \$35,000 for the purpose of grading, macadamizing, guttering, curbing, culverts, and drainage for permanent repairs to the road in accordance with the following estimates, and the same is respectfully recommended.

Estimates (length of road, 8,250; width of bed, including gutters, 40 feet):	
Grading and leveling old macadam for base.....	\$2,500
Eight-inch macadam in place.....	16,500
Culvert and drainage.....	2,500
Gutters, brick or flagstone.....	6,900
Curbing.....	6,600
Total.....	35,000

When funds are available the necessary survey, plans, and specifications can be made.

Respectfully submitted.

S. G. BROSIUS,
Civil Engineer, Quartermaster's Department.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

Washington, October 23, 1906.

HON. CHARLES F. SCOTT, M. C.,
Toila, Kans.

SIR: Replying to your letter of the 17th instant, I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of the report submitted by Civil Engineer S. G. Brosius, Quartermaster's Department, covering his recent inspection of the Government roadway to the Fort Scott, Kans., National Cemetery.

There are no funds under the control of this department from which the expense of rebuilding this roadway, which will require an expenditure of approximately \$35,000, can be paid. An estimate for \$35,000 for the work was, however, forwarded to the Secretary of War on the 8th instant, to be incorporated in the annual estimate to be submitted to the next Congress. When a special appropriation is made for this work this office will take up the matter of rebuilding the roadway.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER AT ARLINGTON, VA.

The next item is "Memorial amphitheater at Arlington, Va." Is there anything to be added as to that to the showing already made in previous years before the committee?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why should there be any different amphitheater there from what there is there now?

Captain PARKER. I suppose the idea is to make the amphitheater at Arlington the most beautiful in the country, as that is the most important national cemetery in the country; and they want to build an amphitheater that is in keeping with the rest of the grounds.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, the amphitheater that is there is beautifully covered with vines in the summer season, is it not—in May?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; I think it is, although I am just speaking from my recollection of the case. But they need a larger amphitheater there.

Mr. SMITH. Have you ever been there on Decoration Day?

Captain PARKER. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You do not know, then, whether the amphitheater is at present adequate in size and sufficient to hold the crowds that want to hear the ceremonies?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; I do not from personal knowledge.

Mr. SMITH. Five thousand dollars would not build a very ornate amphitheater, unless it was an open one like the present, would it?

Captain PARKER. I would like to call your attention, sir, to the fact that this is not to build the amphitheater, but to enable the Secretary of War to procure by competition plans and specifications for its construction.

Mr. SMITH. You are correct.

REPAIRING MONUMENT, NATIONAL CEMETERY, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The next is "Repairing monument, national cemetery, San Francisco, Cal., \$300." What character of monument is this?

Captain PARKER. I do not know, sir. I have never seen it. This was an estimate prepared by the depot quartermaster at San Francisco for the repair of this monument.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, GREENVILLE, TENN.

Mr. SMITH. The next is "National Cemetery, Greenville, Tenn.: For the construction of a superintendent's lodge, roadways, walks, etc., within the tract of land known as 'Monument Hill,' near Greenville, Tenn., and inclosing walls and approaches thereto, \$32,000." Colonel Brownlow, what about that?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Have you got the plans there for that?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; I have not. I can give you the estimates, though, of the different items.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Go ahead.

Captain PARKER. For the lodge, \$6,000; walls and gates, \$20,000; roads in cemetery, \$2,000; road, approach to cemetery, \$2,000; walks and steps in the cemetery, \$1,000; drainage, \$1,000; total, \$32,000.

Mr. SMITH. What is there at this place?

Captain PARKER. The remains of the late President Andrew Johnson are buried there.

Mr. SMITH. Anything else?

Captain PARKER. Fifteen acres have been deeded to the Government by one of the heirs of the late President Johnson with a view to making this a national cemetery.

Mr. SMITH. Congress never accepted it as a national cemetery, but simply took charge of this burial place of President Johnson?

Captain PARKER. No, sir. The act passed last year accepted this land.

Mr. SMITH. Was there anything in that act declaring it a national cemetery?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; a fourth-class national cemetery.

Mr. SMITH. What is a fourth-class national cemetery?

Captain PARKER. That is the smallest class. National cemeteries are divided into classes—first, second, third, and fourth, according to their size, importance, and rate of pay of the superintendents.

Mr. SMITH. It is not contemplated to bury anybody there at present except to leave President Johnson there?

Captain PARKER. If it be made a national cemetery, as is contemplated, that would carry with it, under the law, authority for the burial therein of soldiers, sailors, and marines. (See sec. 4878, R. S.) There is ample ground for this purpose outside the Andrew Johnson plot.

Mr. SMITH. That would have to be some one who died in the vicinity and did not want to be buried in a private cemetery. There is no post there?

Captain PARKER. No, sir. Nearly every post has a post cemetery connected with it where soldiers who die thereat are buried.

Mr. SMITH. You have not been down to this place at all?

Captain PARKER. No, sir; I have never been there.

Mr. SMITH. You could not give us any idea of what it would cost to put this in such a shape that it would be properly cared for without this elaborate plan of improvement that you have suggested here?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; I could give you an estimate. I do not see what else could be done.

Mr. SMITH. Let me illustrate: How much have you got for the wall and gates there?

Captain PARKER. Twenty thousand dollars.

Mr. SMITH. To fence in 15 acres?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Soldiers' Homes for the living are being fenced at an expense of 65 cents a foot. Is there any necessity for a massive wall around this 15 acres?

Captain PARKER. The remains of an ex-President are interred there, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In what way would it protect the sacred dust of anybody to have a wall around there in place of a fence?

Captain PARKER. In no way, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think there is only one place in the United States where we have a person so distinguished, where we have such an expensive wall?

Captain PARKER. This does not mean necessarily a very high wall.

Mr. SMITH. It would be a pretty good wall around 15 acres?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir. I think there should be a very good wall there and a handsome gate to the cemetery.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Captain Parker, is there any other national cemetery in the United States that is fenced with a simple fence and not with a wall?

Captain PARKER. Nearly all the cemeteries are inclosed in either brick or stone walls. I do not mean massive, high walls, but I mean perhaps the same thing by wall as you do by fence. I mean inclosed.

Mr. BROWNLOW. All these walls are about 3 feet above the surface of the ground?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir. That is what I think they are. I have been to very few national cemeteries, but that is my impression.

Mr. BROWNLOW. How many soldiers can be buried in 1 acre of ground?

Captain PARKER. About 1,500.

Mr. BROWNLOW. So that this 15-acre plat would make a burying ground for how many soldiers?

Captain PARKER. Well, about 15,000.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And making it a national cemetery of the fourth class, accepted by the Government, makes it a burying ground for the soldiers of all wars and for any person who has been connected with the military service of the United States?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; and the naval service also.

Mr. SMITH. Does this have in contemplation also, Captain, the establishment of a superintendent there? Do you have superintendents at fourth-class cemeteries?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; at a salary of \$60 a month.

Mr. SMITH. And quarters?

Captain PARKER. Yes; quarters and fuel.

Mr. SMITH. Have we done this for any other President of the United States?

Captain PARKER. I do not know, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You have in charge the national cemeteries. Do you know whether we have done this for any other President?

Captain PARKER. I have only been in my present position two months. Something of that kind may have occurred before.

MR. BROWNLOW. Is there anything further on this matter that you would like to know?

MR. SMITH. No; I suppose we will let you do as you please about it when the time comes.

MR. BROWNLOW. I want to say that this national cemetery is located in the center of a Congressional district that furnished more soldiers to the Federal service during the civil war than any other Congressional district in the United States.

MR. SMITH. I wish you would give the numbers.

MR. BROWNLOW. And that this is not exclusively for the purpose of taking care of the grave of Ex-President Johnson and his two sons, who were buried there, one of whom was a major and the other a colonel of a Tennessee regiment, but it is intended also as a burial place of all those people in that locality who were connected with the military service and who want to be buried there?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir.

MR. BROWNLOW. And the nearest burying ground to these people is Knoxville, Tenn., a distance of 75 miles on the one side, and on the east Culpeper, Va., is the next nearest?

Captain PARKER. Yes, sir; there is a cemetery at Culpeper.

MR. BROWNLOW. And at Lynchburg?

Captain PARKER. Not at Lynchburg, but at Culpeper there is one.

IMPROVING ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

MR. SMITH. The next item is for laying sidewalks along the roadway leading to the national cemetery, Knoxville, Tenn., \$1,500. Are these sidewalks to be laid on Government grounds, Captain?

Captain PARKER. I guess that item was put in after the Book of Estimates was made up.

MR. SMITH. The explanation accompanying this document is [reads]:

This roadway extends along three sides of the national cemetery, and, being within the limits of the city of Knoxville, the appropriation for "Repairing roads to national cemeteries" is not applicable thereto. A recent ordinance of the city requires that all sidewalks shall be of concrete or vitrified brick, which enhances somewhat the cost of the work, and, in view of the condition of this roadway, which is very much used by pedestrians and reported full of mud-holes, and the requirements of the city ordinance referred to, the paving of the sidewalk is considered imperatively necessary for the public service.

Do you not understand from this that it is in the street outside of the cemetery?

Captain PARKER. Yes; it is outside the walls of the cemetery.

MR. SMITH. And in the public street belonging to the city of Knoxville?

Captain PARKER. I am under the impression that these sidewalks are a part of the national cemetery, but I would have to look up the records when I go back in the War Department to find out.

[Inserted later: Sidewalks and roadway belong to the city of Knoxville.]

MR. SMITH. You can insert the information desired in the notes when you get them.

SATURDAY, *February 2, 1907.*

REVENUE-CUTTER OFFICERS—DETAIL OF.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. WORTH G. ROSS, CHIEF REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE, ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. F. C. BILLARD, OF THAT SERVICE.

DETAIL OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain Ross, I have a letter here from the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows. (Reads:)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Washington, February 1, 1907.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
*Chairman Appropriations Committee,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to request that the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, under the subheading "Revenue-Cutter Service" be amended as follows:

"*Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, authorized to detail such commissioned officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty in the division of Revenue-Cutter Service as, in his opinion, may be necessary to assist the chief of that division in the technical work of that office."

The assignment of certain officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service to the division of Revenue-Cutter Service is required in connection with technical matters pertaining to that Service, the same as the services of army and navy officers are required in various military bureaus in Washington, and the office can not be conducted efficiently without them.

There is a question whether, under the present law (section 6 of the act of Congress of June 22, 1906, 34 Stat. L. 449), officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service can be assigned to this Department. I am not sure, however, that this law can properly be held to apply to them. In order to clear away any doubt, I deem it advisable to have a specific provision of law on the subject. There will be no additional expense occasioned by this provision, as it will simply give the force of law to the present practice of the Department.

There is in the division of Revenue-Cutter Service the office of the engineer in chief of that Service, where plans and specifications are prepared for the construction of the machinery of vessels, etc., and officers with technical experience and education are required for duty in that office. There are other technical matters in the division, which are and should be under the supervision of a commissioned officer. By these means outside help for this class of work is rendered unnecessary.

Very truly, yours,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary.*

Will you please state to the committee the necessity for this provision, what the present practice is, and why that practice can not be continued, if it can not?

Captain Ross. We detail officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service to perform certain technical work in Washington; we have them here now. A law was passed by the last Congress (approved June 22, 1906), which I will read:

Hereafter it shall be unlawful to detail civil officers, clerks, or other subordinate employees who are authorized or employed under or paid from appropriations made for the military or naval establishments, or other branch of the public service outside of the District of Columbia, except those officers and

employees whose details are now specially provided for by law, for duty in any bureau, office, or other division of any executive department in the District of Columbia, except temporary details for duty connected with their respective offices.

The act of August 5, 1882, contains a similar provision.

While I personally do not think that that law is intended to apply to those holding Presidential commissions, still I am told by the Comptroller and the Auditor of the Treasury Department that there is serious doubt in regard to it. We have in our division the office of the engineer in chief, who supervises the plans and specifications for the construction and repair of machinery. We have no draftsmen or experts outside of the Service to do work of that kind. Our officers do the drafting and get up the plans and specifications for the machinery of all our vessels. They are regularly assigned to this duty. We have also officers in the office of the division who supervise the necessary supplies for our ships, and who review the proceedings of courts, inspect drill reports, and have to do with ordnance and various other technical matters.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these officers that are detailed from the Service to offices in Washington all detailed for technical work?

Captain Ross. All technical details; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a fact that the officers in your Service are classed as civil officers?

Captain Ross. That is a question that has never been fully passed upon. I do not see how they can be properly classed as civil officers, as the legislation of Congress is entirely against such an interpretation; but we are under the Treasury Department. If we were not classed as civil officers, the law would not apply to us at all. In the Army and Navy as many officers can be ordered to the District of Columbia as may be wanted in connection with the various bureaus of their respective Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not answer your purpose if there was a legislative declaration to the effect that for the purposes of technical work in the offices here in Washington the officers of the Revenue-Cutter Service shall not be construed or taken to be civil officers?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; without any question. But we can not possibly get along without these men being detailed.

The CHAIRMAN. This is just as essential to your Service as it is to that of the Navy?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; the Army or the Navy. We were afraid that there might be some construction that would operate against our detailing these officers, and then Congress would have adjourned, and we would have no recourse until the next session.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any officers now in your division who are not detailed specifically by an act of Congress for service in the division?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; the chief of the Service, I think, is the only one specifically detailed by act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How many officers have you working on technical work here in Washington?

Captain Ross. The chief of the Service, the engineer in chief, and five other officers, three of whom are in the office of the engineer in chief and two in my office. There are also two officers detailed by

authority of law in the office of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of adopting this proviso, will you submit to us a paragraph specifically authorizing the detail of the men and the number of officers from your Service that are required for service here in the Department?

Captain Ross. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of using a general proviso, limit it to those that are required for the Service here, and then we will authorize specifically the detail of that number.

Captain Ross. Could there be a clause added making it not exceeding seven for the division, exclusive of the chief of the Service?

The CHAIRMAN. If that is the number, we can probably do that.

Captain Ross. Seven officers as assistants to the chief of the office are the least that we can get along with.

Mr. Billard, who is one of the officers detailed in Washington, is here, and he could tell you what the specific duties of his office are and show you the necessity of these details.

Mr. BILLARD. In order to show the necessity for these officers for technical work, I can give you a brief idea of what my duties in the Department are. I have another officer to assist me, and the two of us inspect all the requisitions for supplies for the entire Service. There must be officers to do that work who know the Service and know what the ships require. In addition to that we review the procedure of all courts, inspect the drill reports that come in, and prepare all technical orders that go out to the Service for the management of the personnel or the vessels. We have charge of the details of officers and enlisted men, which is also a duty that requires technical knowledge of the Service. We have charge of all records of officers and enlisted men; we pass on all recommendations of commanding officers for the appointment of warrant officers and other appointments; all of which duties require technical knowledge, and absolutely can not be performed without technical knowledge of the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What courts do you review the proceedings of?

Mr. BILLARD. We have what are known as "Revenue-Cutter Service courts," which under the law are modeled after the procedure of naval courts. They are in effect courts-martial, except that their power is not as extensive as that of a naval court-martial; but they are by law modeled after the naval courts.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are they for the discipline of the Revenue-Cutter Service?

Mr. BILLARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain Ross, don't you think that this detail ought to be limited to a period of years—not exceeding a certain number of years?

Captain Ross. No, sir; we have three-year details under our regulations; sometimes a man will run over that time, but more frequently he is on duty at a certain place under that time. The law which I quoted speaks about temporary details, but no one has ever been able to say exactly what a temporary detail is.

The CHAIRMAN. The Navy, under their authority, can detail for only three years.

Captain Ross. Limited details only apply to the heads of bureaus—they are for four years. We would not like to be limited in a matter of that kind by law. We could, I suppose, redetail a man if necessary. Considerable harm might result in a restriction of that kind because we might want to keep an officer a little longer on some particular duty if it was necessary, and a legal restriction would operate in such a case against the best interests of the service.

The CHAIRMAN. If the period was limited to two years, would that meet the requirements of your service reasonably?

Mr. BILLARD. Would that prevent redetail?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Captain Ross. I do not think that there ought to be any limit. We have regulations to cover that.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought not to be made to affect the head of the service here in the Department. I understand that he is provided for by special act.

Captain Ross. Yes, sir; the head of the service is provided for by special act. No officer in our service has any limit attached to his detail by law except the engineer in chief; he has a limited appointment of four years. I think the Secretary should be allowed to detail officers as he sees fit in accordance with our regulations, which specifically cover the matter of details.

MONDAY, *February 4, 1907.*

IMMIGRANT STATION, ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK.
(AGAIN.)

STATEMENT OF MR. ROBERT WATCHORN, COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, PORT OF NEW YORK.

CONTAGIOUS-DISEASE HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. We received from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor a note giving the committee the facts concerning a supplementary estimate contained in House Document No. 141, for remodeling main building at Ellis Island, New York, and making additions and improvements to the station and appurtenances to better adapt the same to the enforcement of immigration laws, \$400,000. Please explain in detail the necessity for this appropriation.

Mr. WATCHORN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we are very fortunate in having at least one gentleman of your committee who has been at Ellis Island and has seen for himself the great necessity for these changes. I was of the impression, from what I gathered from the Commissioner-General, that there was not to be much question about the appropriation of \$400,000 for the alteration of the main building that is so obviously needed. He rather thought that that would go through without much question, but there seems to be a

question as to the advisability of granting the appropriation for the contagious-disease hospital. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars was provided at the last session of Congress, but it has not been used for the reason that the island on which it is to be built has not been completed. Now, to undertake to build one for \$250,000, it would be worse than a makeshift, but if the additional \$250,000 asked could be granted at this session the contract for the whole thing could be let at once, and then one of the most intolerable situations could be brought to an end.

I have been in charge of Ellis Island since February 11, 1905, and during that short time more than 300 children have died of measles and scarlet fever. I do not think I am drawing it very wide of the mark when I say that half of those children could have been saved if we could have treated them at Ellis Island, but the fact is we have no hospital for them. We have to make the best arrangements possible with the States, counties, and municipalities around about Ellis Island. We send all children suffering from measles to the Kingston Avenue Hospital. As you are aware, the docks at which the ships arrive are widely separated from each other, some in Hoboken, some in Jersey City, some in New York, and some in Brooklyn, but no matter where they are you have to get the ambulance, such as it is, and take the children off to the Kingston Avenue Hospital, a distance of some 8 or 10 miles at least, even when they dock in Brooklyn.

I do not say that the treatment at the Kingston Avenue Hospital is any worse than we would give them, but the exposure to which they are subjected in transferring them over such a long distance is, in my judgment, the cause of this very high rate of mortality. It is impossible to find accommodations in these hospitals for the mothers. No doctor in the Marine-Hospital Service will give a diagnosis of the child's condition, apart from the measles and scarlet fever, while those conditions prevail. Suppose the child is suffering from trachoma, or it may be afflicted mentally, weak-minded, or an imbecile, or an idiot, which necessitates its deportation. None of those things can be made known to us until the condition of measles or scarlet fever has subsided.

Now, the law requires that when a person helpless from infancy or infirmity must be deported, if any other person is traveling with him at the time of arrival that person must be deported also as an attending alien. In order to insure the carrying out of this feature of the law we must detain the mother at Ellis Island and such other children as may be accompanying her at the time of her arrival, because I do not know who will have to be deported when the child comes back to me. The least length of time taken at this hospital to bring the child back to us is from seven to nine weeks, and I have to find accommodations for the mother and the rest of the children at Ellis Island during all of the time, and their cries and entreaties for their children are something beyond belief. They do not understand our language. They do not understand our customs. They only know that the child has been taken away and they wish to be given occult demonstration of it to know that it is really being properly cared for. To do this I have to send matrons every day in the

week with a batch of these mothers over to the Kingston Avenue Hospital just to allow them to pay a visit, whereas if the hospital was right at hand we could place them in our own institution and the mother could be with the child all the time and possibly its recovery would be expedited immeasurably.

The island has been completed and is approximately 5 acres in extent. The plans have been devised, and no better hospital exists anywhere in the world than this will be if the \$500,000 required to build it is appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars additional?

Mr. WATCHORN. Yes, sir; \$250,000 additional, and when you consider the agony through which these people pass I think that alone would be sufficient to put aside all captious opposition to the building of this hospital. I have looked into the question of mortality from causes other than infant diseases, and I do not find any hospital in of this hospital. I have looked into the question of mortality from of which argues that if this is given to us we shall have the same complimentary conditions in the children's diseases as we have in the general diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the material with which it is proposed to construct this hospital?

Mr. WATCHORN. Steel, stone, and brick.

The CHAIRMAN. It is to be made fireproof?

Mr. WATCHORN. Yes, sir. It is to be a series of hospitals within a hospital—that is to say, you may take a smallpox case, a diphtheria case, a case of measles, a case of scarlet fever and have them as absolutely separate as if they were in different parts of the continent and yet be in the same building. The spread of disease has been almost entirely, if not entirely, eliminated by this up-to-date method of treatment.

REMODELING OF MAIN BUILDING.

If I am not correct about the probability of this \$400,000 appropriation going through I would like to explain to you why it is necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that has been gone over very fully with Mr. Sargent. The necessity for the other \$250,000 was not made as clear to the committee, I think, as the improvement of the hospital.

Mr. WATCHORN. I do not know of any appropriation that could possibly be expended to a better purpose than this.

The CHAIRMAN. You may state briefly what the conditions are in regard to the necessity for the improvement of the general building.

Mr. WATCHORN. The present buildings cost \$1,500,000 and were designed to accommodate a maximum business of 500,000 a year. We have outgrown that until our arrivals exceed 1,200,000. If you were to draw your figures from the report of the Commissioner-General you would not get quite an adequate idea of the number that pass through there, because we are only allowed to count in the official returns those on whom the head tax is due and those who have not been over here before. There are two classes—immigrant aliens and non-

immigrant aliens. An alien who comes for the first time is called an immigrant alien. If he has been here before he is called a non-immigrant alien, but it takes just as much trouble and just as much time and just as much worry on our part to deal with a man who has been here before as it does where he comes for the first time. We received eleven hundred and some eighty-odd thousand persons last year. It is like trying to run a hotel that was built to accommodate a hundred guests so as to take 500 guests in, because every additional one you put into this crowded place has the effect of more than doubling up your capacity and is a strain on your capacity.

Now, these people have to walk up a stairway of 40 steps and carry their bags and bundles, then go by the doctors' stand and walk through the examining line and pass the inspector, and walk down 40 steps more. The original proposition here was to build dormitories on the outside of the building, so as to furnish sleeping accommodations for them. We have some 1,480 beds and are frequently called upon to sleep 3,000, and you must know that more than 1,500 people have to sleep on the floor, and the foreign consuls, all represented in New York City, are over there, listening to the complaints of their different constituents, and they very naturally find grievous fault with the conditions. Instead of putting the dormitories, as was proposed, on the outside we propose to put a baggage room outside and give us the inside for an examining room on the ground floor and the dormitories. Then we will have it all confined to the main building. If the original plan had gone through, it would have cost a great deal more than \$400,000, and it would not have given half as satisfactory results. This \$400,000 will have the effect of naturally doubling the capacity of the building. I do not know of any more economical alteration that could possibly be made of a great structure and at the same time put an end to the tortuous ordeal of women and children having to climb this great stairway with their bundles, and allow them to take their examination on the level with the boat from which they land.

I wish it would be possible for your committee to come over to Ellis Island, as your Member, Mr. Brownlow, has already done, and have an ocular demonstration of the situation. I think you would agree with me, as the engineers have already done, that this plan is infinitely better than the plan they originally proposed.

Mr. TAYLOR. How long have you been there?

Mr. WATCHORN. Two years as commissioner, but twelve years at the station.

Mr. TAYLOR. What position did you occupy before becoming commissioner?

Mr. WATCHORN. Inspector. I was the supervising inspector there for a number of years.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you anything further to suggest?

Mr. WATCHORN. Nothing more, sir. I hope we will get the appropriation. That is all I have to say.

MONDAY, *February 4, 1907.*

JAMES D. RICHARDSON—PAYMENT TO.

REIMBURSEMENT OF COMPILER AND INDEXER OF MESSAGES AND PAPERS
OF PRESIDENTS.

STATEMENT OF HON. JAMES D. RICHARDSON, OF MURFREES- BORO, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here an estimate that has been submitted in the following language:

The Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to pay to the compiler and indexer of Messages and Papers of the Presidents (the same being House Miscellaneous Document No. 210, second session, Fifty-third Congress) the sum of \$5,000 for cash paid out by him in making said compilation, and for making the index to the compilation will settle with and pay him at the same rate per page that is now paid by law to the indexer of the Congressional Record.

What have you to say, Mr. Richardson, in regard to this?

Mr. RICHARDSON. That provides for \$5,000 reimbursement of cash paid out by me in making that compilation. I was nearly four years in making it and paid out that much. The man who assisted me was my son, but I brought him here, paid his board and some little compensation, and it amounted to about \$5,000 actual expense money.

The CHAIRMAN. You have never received any compensation for your services?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Not a dollar, excepting that they did give me 40 cents a page—700 pages amounted to about \$2,800—and I considered that that would pay me for any work in compilation; but this was money actually paid out.

The CHAIRMAN. When Congress gave you the plates, was it in terms to cover compensation for services and expenses?

Mr. RICHARDSON. There was nothing said about that; they said that I could take a duplicate set of plates. You will find that in the law. When it came to an index, that was a separate matter not contemplated at all when the resolution was passed in the Fifty-third Congress authorizing this compilation; and when it was assigned to me by the Joint Committee on Printing, and approved by Congress, there was no contemplation that there would be an index; we never thought there would be. But in 1898, when the work was about half done, the Senate, by an amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, put in a provision requiring me to make an index. That index occupied four years of my time, and the time of my son, and the provision for payment is that which is provided for the indexer of the Congressional Record. But he indexes simply in a general way, if I may say so; he does not make an analysis, and does not make an index of the subject-matter in the documents or speeches that he indexes. For instance, if a speech is made of 10, 20, or 30 pages, it is referred to in his index as one speech; but in my case I take messages of Presidents from the very beginning—every President's small message from the beginning of the Government down to the McKinley Administration—and every subject in every message is indexed. For instance, you may take a message of a President containing 40 pages, and in that message he will discuss

probably 50 different subjects. In my case it requires from two to three or four entries for each subject-matter, so that in the case of a 40-page speech in the Congressional Record Index there would be but one entry, while in my book there would be, on an average, of from 100 to 120 entries in the index for each message of say 40 pages.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many entries would there be for each message in an index? You said that you would make an average of three references to a page. How much space would that take up in your index? In other words, how much would a page of the index cover?

Mr. RICHARDSON. A page of the index might have 500 to 1,000 references. It would have the three references that I mentioned for each subject-matter, and that would be covered in one line of indexing; then you would have the subject-matter, the page, and the volume, and the page in each volume entered opposite.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would hardly reach 500, and certainly never 1,000, because there are not that many lines on any page that I have ever seen in print.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But there might be 10 entries in a line. It takes nearly one whole volume to make the index.

Mr. TAYLOR. For how many volumes?

Mr. RICHARDSON. For ten volumes; nine volumes besides that one volume. It takes one volume for the indexing.

Mr. TAYLOR. That answers that question, then, sufficiently.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It takes about one volume of indexing for nine and one-half volumes of subject-matter indexed. It is a very simple matter to index the Congressional Record, because there you index as I have indicated, but when you come to index the messages and papers of a President you have to index every subject discussed by him. It would be indexed under his name, under the subject-matter, so that you would have a cross reference, at least two references to every subject referred to by the President. And this, as I say, refers to the messages of Presidents from the beginning of the Government down to date.

Now, as I said, that was not contemplated or provided for by Congress, but Senator Hale and Senator Gorman asked me if I would undertake it, and I said I would. We went over it and came to some conclusion as to the amount of labor that it would require, and they said to me, "If you are willing to undertake it, we would like to have you do it," but they also said that it would be more valuable if I could make a good subject-matter index, analytical and alphabetical; so I undertook that. I think there is no better index in this country, and it has never been criticised, so far as I know, for inefficiency. The advantage of the index is quite apparent.

I have talked with two Presidents on the subject of the index, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. McKinley, and each of them told me that he didn't see how the Presidents could ever get through with any satisfaction to themselves without some means of getting at what their predecessors had said on different subjects. There is not much use in making a search unless you know exactly where to find it. If you wanted to find out whether Mr. Pierce vetoed a river and harbor bill, you would have to hunt up the House Journal and then hunt up that message, but Mr. Pierce's message would appear under but one entry, so that the subject that you wanted to examine would not be shown, and you would have to turn page after page of those old Journals and hunt it out. With this index that I have compiled you

can find that not only under the name of the President, but the subjects discussed by every President from the beginning of the Government down.

I thought that compensation at the rate paid the indexer of the Congressional Record would be a fair compensation.

Mr. SMITH. What is that?

Mr. RICHARDSON. One dollar and twenty cents a page.

Mr. SMITH. When was this resolution giving you the plates adopted? Was that before or after the index was ordered?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was before, I think; I am speaking from recollection. The plates cost 40 cents a page, or about \$2,800.

Senator Gorman was largely responsible for my undertaking it. He was chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing when the work was assigned to me by that committee. Of course, I did it cheerfully and willingly, and he always said that in due time he would see that a resolution was passed. He died, as you know, last session, and it was not done. While I was in Congress I did not bring this up before that body at all.

Mr. SMITH. Was this book copyrighted?

Mr. RICHARDSON. It was; yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. In whose name?

Mr. RICHARDSON. In my name. There was some question as to the right of copyright. I don't think there was any trouble about it, because while it was a Government publication, I put a good deal into it, this index for instance. It was full of editorial notes all the way through, and as I was not an authority on copyrights, I asked the advice of attorneys upon the question. They thought that any addition made by me in an editorial way would give me the right of copyright. Of course, you can not copyright a public document; that would be nonsense.

This compilation not only contains every message, but every proclamation, every Executive order, made by the President from Washington down to McKinley. The labor put upon me you would hardly realize from looking at a message. There may be many hundreds of entries. A message is sent down something like this: "To the Congress of the United States: I hereby transmit, in response to resolution of the House, or Senate—" as the case may be—" the documents called for in the resolution passed at such a date." Now that message is unintelligible so far as subject-matter is concerned, so in every case like that, without exception, I will put either a star or a dagger there to indicate a footnote at the bottom of the page. I would go through the files here of the executive office in the Senate, get that message of two or three lines, and find probably one, two, or maybe three hundred pages of matter transmitted. Then I would indicate through this footnote the subject or subjects considered in the document, so that when you read the message of the President and see the footnote you will ascertain what the President was discussing. But only can it be done in that way. Otherwise the message as published would be wholly unintelligible.

Those are the facts. I thought at this session I would ask for compensation, and if any member of this committee thinks that I ought not to have it, it need not be appropriated; and I will not say one word further about it.

I am very much obliged to you.

FRIDAY, February 1, 1907.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, WAR DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANIED BY BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY; BRIG. GEN. CLARENCE R. EDWARDS, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF INSULAR AFFAIRS; LIEUT. COL. GEORGE RUHLEN, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL; MAJ. JOHN T. FRENCH, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL; DR. M. W. IRELAND, SURGEON; REPRESENTATIVE GREGG, OF TEXAS; AND REPRESENTATIVE KINKAID, OF NEBRASKA.

MILITARY POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Ruhlen, please turn to page 296. The first item, under Miscellaneous Objects, War Department, is Military Posts: For the construction and enlargement of buildings at such military posts, and so forth. Your estimate is \$2,641,625, as against your current appropriation of \$825,000. Will you please explain to the committee the necessity for this very unusual increase?

Colonel RUHLEN. The increase is largely due to two items which I find in the Book of Estimates for 1908, on page 285, one reading: For new construction at coast artillery posts as per estimate of the chief artillery, \$635,500, and the other for construction of buildings at brigade posts enumerated below (four posts), \$1,214,250. If you take those two items away from the others you will find that the amount left is far less than last year's estimate. I have here an explanation and analysis of the items mentioned, which I think will give the information that you require, item by item.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please state to the committee the details of these two estimates?

MILITARY PRISON, ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL.

Colonel RUHLEN. The military prison for the Pacific Coast posts and including long-term military prisoners from the Philippine Islands is now at Alcatraz Island, Cal. The average number of men confined there varies between 300 and 400.

The present prison establishment is on Alcatraz Island, but the accommodations there are wholly inadequate in regard to space, and of such a character that they are a constant menace to the safety of the men confined. They consist practically of temporary wooden structures of the nature of a stockade, and if the prison is continued it would have to be rebuilt, even if left at Alcatraz. Angel Island has been selected as a place better adapted in every respect for such an establishment.

Building stone is on hand there in inexhaustible quantities, and there is a good prospect that an adequate water supply can also be found there. At Alcatraz all the water used has to be brought to the island on boats. It is proposed to utilize as far as practicable the labor of the prisoners themselves in quarrying stone, breaking same for use in concrete, and in the heavy labor incident to construction.

The present establishment at Alcatraz would, when the prisoners are taken away from there, be converted into a detention camp for recruits and casualties returning from and en route to the Philippine Islands.

That is the argument for the estimate for the prison at Angel Island.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is this located?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is now on Alcatraz Island, a small island in San Francisco Harbor. It is proposed to move it to Angel Island where we now have a cantonment used as a detention camp for recruits and casualties en route to and returning from the Philippine Islands.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first time you have submitted an estimate for this improvement?

Colonel RUHLEN. I think so; yes, sir. My recollection is that the matter was first discussed early last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been using the buildings that are now on Alcatraz Island?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a very old post, and I think it dates back to the early settlement of California.

The CHAIRMAN. When were the present buildings constructed?

Colonel RUHLEN. They have been constructed and reconstructed all along; I think as far back as the 50's. We are now rebuilding the barracks for the infantry troops, and using this same prison labor that we have in view in constructing the prison, only there is no material there, and the broken stone to be used with the concrete is brought over from Alcatraz. The prisoners are helping to make the concrete blocks with the assistance of some skilled men who are building barracks there. The result in that respect was so favorable that it was thought that we could utilize to a large extent the prison labor to put up a model establishment on Angel Island.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount you estimate?

Colonel RUHLEN. \$250,000. That would be for the material and the skilled laborers doing work which the prisoners could not do. A large part of it, of course, is ironwork, and that is costly.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that \$250.00 complete the structure?

Colonel RUHLEN. We estimate that it will complete it for housing about 300 men, but if they want to put more there they would have to enlarge it beyond that.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men do the buildings on the other island accommodate?

Colonel RUHLEN. They are very much crowded. I think they have about 300 men there now, off and on. They have barracks there for two companies of troops that they are rebuilding now, and quarters for seven or eight officers.

Mr. SMITH. You at one time abandoned the idea of central prisons and established a system of post prisons?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; as I understand it, not exactly central prisons, but a central prison for different sections of the country, and this was the one for the Pacific coast.

Mr. SMITH. Before you established the post-prison systems, was this prison in existence at Alcatraz Island?

Colonel RUHLEN. It has been there for many years, I can not recall just how many, but it has been a prison post for many years, and also a garrison for from two to four companies.

Mr. SMITH. You say for many years. Do you mean it was a prison long before you established the post-prison system?

Colonel RUHLEN. We have not a post-prison system, excepting our regular guardhouses.

Mr. SMITH. At the time you turned the military prison at Fort Leavenworth over to the civil authorities you then had in mind the abolition of all these central prisons and the establishment of a system of post prisons, did you not?

Colonel RUHLEN. That was not my understanding. At Fort Leavenworth was one of the central prisons.

Mr. SMITH. The reason you turned it over was that at that time your plan was to distribute these prisoners in place of concentrating them.

Colonel RUHLEN. That was when the Federal prisons were broken up.

Mr. SMITH. The Federal prison, as distinguished from the Federal military prison, never was broken up.

Colonel RUHLEN. I mean the military prison.

Mr. SMITH. At that time it was your purpose to scatter these prisoners over the United States in post prisons?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. You have subsequently abandoned that idea, have you not?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. And have resumed control of the Fort Leavenworth prison?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many large military prisons are there in the United States?

Colonel RUHLEN. The one at Fort Leavenworth and this one at Alcatraz are the only two large ones.

Mr. SMITH. Now again answer, if you can, whether the Alcatraz prison was intended as a post prison up to the time that you abandoned the Fort Leavenworth prison?

Colonel RUHLEN. I can not answer that question definitely without looking back to the record.

Mr. SMITH. I would be glad if you would look back and see if it is not a fact that the Fort Leavenworth prison was the only prison up to that time outside of the post prisons.

Colonel RUHLEN. Do you mean when it was broken up?

Mr. SMITH. Yes; so that if it should turn out that that was true, it would then appear that this is practically, now, a project to establish another large central military prison.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why is it not as feasible to use Fort Leavenworth for soldiers from California as it is for soldiers from Maine?

Colonel RUHLEN. Excepting for the longer transportation—the longer route.

Mr. SMITH. There is substantially no difference, is there, between the distance from Maine to Fort Leavenworth and the distance from California to Fort Leavenworth?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not a great deal; no. San Francisco is about 500 miles farther from Fort Leavenworth than Portland, Me.

Mr. SMITH. Now, if you do not have any use for a central prison

east of Fort Leavenworth, what use have you for one west of Fort Leavenworth?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is an administrative question for the authorities of the War Department to answer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the other item making up this large increase?

NEW CONSTRUCTION AT COAST ARTILLERY POSTS.

Colonel RUHLEN. It is entered here as an item: For new construction at coast artillery posts, as per estimate of the Chief of Artillery, \$635,500.

General MURRAY. I think perhaps I can give you some information upon that estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. If you are the original source of this estimate we will hear you as to the necessity for this expenditure; and I would ask you to please state your position and your relation to the service for which this appropriation is asked.

General MURRAY. As Chief of Artillery, I recommend to the Quartermaster-General the barracks and quarters needed for coast artillery troops.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate which Colonel Ruhlen spoke of a moment ago is altogether for seacoast artillery barracks, is it?

General MURRAY. Barracks for seacoast artillery. But in order to explain this I shall ask to connect that item with another item which is to be found on page 183 of the Book of Estimates, an item reading: For new construction at coast artillery posts as per estimate of the Chief of Artillery, \$1,372,227. It is connected with that estimate, and therefore in explaining it I can explain the two together.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this not all explained in the note on page 297 of the bill before you?

General MURRAY. The two are together, and I can not explain one without explaining the other.

In order that you may fully understand both items, I would say, first, that the item on page 183 of the book of estimates for \$1,372,227 was reported favorably by the Military Committee of the House and was ruled out on a point of order made by the chairman of this committee, upon the ground that appropriations for seacoast artillery barracks pertained to this committee, and not to the Committee on Military Affairs. This item of \$1,372,227, which was ruled out, should be taken in connection with this item of \$635,500 given on page 285 of the book of estimates, and which relates to two important propositions of the War Department, one relating to concentration of coast artillery troops in main posts in each artillery district for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the artillery and decreasing the cost to the Government. The other proposition relates to the concentration of the two service schools of the artillery, one now located at Fort Totten, N. Y., and the other at Fort Monroe, Va., at one place, namely, Fort Monroe, Va.

I have prepared a statement showing in detail with regard to these two propositions, and I will state it generally, or will read my statement.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give the statement to the reporter and give us the substance of it.

Following is the statement referred to:

Remarks of the Chief of Artillery on estimates submitted by the War Department for barracks and quarters for the Coast Artillery.

It is understood that in the discussion on the floor of the House it was contended by the chairman of this committee that appropriations for seacoast artillery buildings should be reported upon by the Committee on Appropriations under the heading of "Military posts" in the sundry civil bill.

In connection with the item for seacoast barracks and quarters ruled out, I would invite the attention of the committee, in the first place, to certain facts bearing on the proposition to concentrate the Coast Artillery troops in each artillery district; and, later, would invite attention to the proposition to concentrate the two artillery service schools at Fort Monroe, Va.

With regard to the concentration scheme, it is well known that, in accordance with the recommendation of the Endicott Board, large seacoast guns have been mounted and mine defenses provided in forts in all important harbors along our coast. The forts in the different fortified harbors have been grouped for drill and administrative purposes into what are called artillery districts; and until recently it has been the policy of the War Department to man each fort with as nearly as practicable the same percentage of one complete manning detail for its armament. In so doing, it was contemplated that Congress would eventually authorize sufficient coast artillery personnel to furnish at least one complete manning detail for all gun and mine defenses provided by it.

As only about 38 per cent of one manning detail for the guns already mounted had been authorized and no men had been provided for the mine defense prior to the recent passage of the artillery bill, and as before this bill was passed no prospect could be seen of getting in the near future any additional coast artillerymen other than are needed for the mine defense, it seemed perfectly evident to me that the policy heretofore followed of distributing the Coast Artillery personnel authorized among all the forts with only 38 per cent of one manning detail at each fort was not to the best interests of the service, and that greater efficiency of the Coast Artillery could be obtained at less cost to the Government by concentrating the companies in each artillery district in one or more main posts for drill and administrative purposes, and placing small detachments only at the other posts in the districts merely to care for their armament.

This proposition, which is approved by the Secretary of War, contemplates concentrating the 126 gun companies authorized before the recent passage of the artillery bill in 32 administrative posts instead of distributing them among 64 administrative posts as contemplated under the former policy. If this proposed concentration be made, from 55 to 100 per cent of one complete manning detail can be provided at every main post, so that every fire-control station at these posts can be manned, and far better training given the artillery personnel than has been or would be possible under the former policy; and at the same time the armament of the nonadministrative posts, or subposts, can be properly cared for without difficulty by the small detachments stationed at them. There can be no doubt, whatever, in the mind of anyone that the efficiency of the personnel at the main posts will be increased by thus increasing the percentage of their manning details; otherwise all arguments as to the necessity of increasing the Coast Artillery personnel are fallacious.

With a view to comparing the cost of administration of the Coast Artillery under the distribution policy heretofore followed, with that under the proposed concentration policy, data regarding the cost of administration of Coast Artillery posts of different sizes in various localities was obtained from the supply departments, and from this data the average annual cost of administration of Coast Artillery posts of different sizes was calculated. From this calculation it was found that the cost of administration of a one-company artillery post is \$26,000; of a two-company post, \$39,000; of a three, \$48,000; of a four, \$54,000; of a five, \$60,500; of a six, \$65,500; of a seven, \$70,000.

It thus appears that the average annual cost of administration of a one-company post is about one-third of that of a seven-company post; that the difference in the annual cost of administration between a one and a two company post is \$13,500; between a two and a three company post, \$8,500; a three and a four, \$6,500; a four and a five, \$6,000; a five and a six, \$5,000; a six and a seven, \$4,500.

If, therefore, following the concentration policy, a company garrisoning a one-company post is transferred to a five-company post, there will be an annual saving of \$21,000, this being the difference between the cost of administration of a one-company post (\$26,000) and the difference in cost of administration of a five and a six-company post (\$5,000). In a like manner, it can be shown that if the garrison of a two-company post is concentrated at a five-company post, and the two-company post garrisoned by a small detachment only, there will be an annual saving of \$30,000 in cost of administration.

The average cost of administration of Coast Artillery posts of different sizes having been calculated as stated, a calculation was made as to the total cost of administration of the 126 Coast Artillery companies at 64 posts under the distribution policy, and of that of the same companies under the scheme of concentrating them in 32 posts, as proposed. The difference in the two totals thus found shows that if the companies are concentrated in 32 administrative posts, instead of distributed among 64, there will be an annual saving in cost of administration of \$711,000.

In regard to the difference in cost to the Government under the two policies, it may be stated, further, that to complete the distribution of the 126 gun companies among 64 administrative posts, as heretofore contemplated, it would be necessary to build 13 more administrative posts; and that the total estimated cost of building these 13 administrative posts, including purchase of sites, a levee, a sea wall, and grading and filling, and of building barracks and quarters at main posts for companies contemplated for six nongarrisoned forts (Getty, Phil. Kearny, Carroll, Wood, Sumter, and McRee) is \$3,626,100. On the other hand, that the entire cost for constructing the buildings required for the proposed concentration scheme, from Portland, Me., to Puget Sound, is \$2,443,275; or \$1,102,825, or one-third less than would be required for completing the distribution scheme, as heretofore contemplated. More than this, when the difference in the annual cost of administration under the two policies is considered in this connection, it will be seen that if the necessary appropriations for carrying out the concentration scheme are made, the cost of the buildings required for completing this scheme, \$2,443,275, will be saved in about three and one-half years from the difference in annual cost, \$711,000, under the two policies; and that there will thereafter be a clear saving of \$711,000, as against what would be the yearly cost of administration of the Coast Artillery if the former distribution policy were carried out.

The estimated cost of the buildings required by the concentration scheme from Portland, Me., to Baltimore, Md., as made by the Quartermaster-General, is \$1,358,775, so that if this amount is appropriated there will remain the difference between it and \$2,443,275 (the total cost of the concentration scheme), that is, \$1,084,500, to be appropriated for in future. And as the carrying out of the proposed concentration scheme would, as has been seen, not only greatly promote the efficiency of the artillery, but also greatly decrease the annual cost of administration of this branch of the service, as well as the first cost of construction of coast artillery posts, it is earnestly hoped that the Committee on Appropriations may provide the means for carrying out this concentration scheme as soon as practicable.

With regard to the proposition to consolidate the two coast artillery-service schools at Fort Monroe, which proposition is also approved by the Secretary of War, it should be stated that the school buildings asked for are urgently needed at Fort Monroe and would have been estimated for even if the consolidation of the two schools had not been and was not proposed. Also that the quarters heretofore built at the School of Submarine Defense, at Fort Totten, for instructors and student officers will be needed for officers and men of the companies transferred to Fort Totten in carrying out the proposed concentration scheme, and therefore the building of quarters for instructors and student officers at Fort Monroe might very properly be charged against the concentration scheme. As a matter of fact, therefore, the proposed consolidation of the two schools can be made at this time with very little extra cost to the Government, and as this consolidation will unquestionably greatly promote the efficiency of both schools, it is urgently recommended that the amounts estimated by the Quartermaster-General for school buildings, \$270,000, and for barracks and quarters for instructors and student officers, \$258,427, the total for both being \$528,427, be appropriated.

The Quartermaster-General and I in our hearings before the Military Committee of the House explained that this total amount, \$528,427, was erroneously

placed under the heading "Barracks and Quarters," on page 285 of the Book of Estimates for 1908, and that only the estimated cost of quarters, \$258,427, should have been there included; while the estimated cost of the school buildings, \$270,000, should have been included in the estimate for buildings for sea-coast artillery under the heading "Military Posts," on page 285 of the Book of Estimates.

In view of what has herein been stated in regard to increase in artillery efficiency and decrease in cost to the Government, it is therefore most earnestly requested that the amount, \$635,500, estimated for coast artillery buildings, and given on page 285 of the Book of Estimates, be increased by this committee by the item \$1,300,000, above referred to as having been favorably reported on by the Committee on Military Affairs and ruled out by the Speaker on the point of order made by the chairman of this committee. This item, it will be noted, includes not only the estimated cost of all the buildings costing less than \$20,000 each required to complete the concentration scheme in all fortified harbors from Portland, Me., to Baltimore, Md., but also includes the estimated cost of all buildings whatsoever required to carry out the proposed consolidation of the School of Submarine Defense now located at Fort Totten, N. Y., with the Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va.

ARTHUR MURRAY.

Brig. Gen., Chief of Artillery.

General MURRAY. With regard to the first item, I will say that until recently it was the policy of the War Department to station the coast artillery troops at all fortified posts in our different harbors where guns or mortars had been mounted. Under this policy the coast artillery is now stationed in 47 different posts, and it was intended to increase the number of posts where coast artillery troops would be stationed to 64. As we have only 38 per cent of the men necessary to give one man any detail for all of the guns and mortars mounted, and until the recent passage of the artillery bill I can see no prospect of getting any more (and even that bill does not provide for more men for the gun defenses, but simply for the submarine mine defenses), it appeared to me that it would be better, and in the interest certainly of the efficiency of the service, to concentrate these troops into one or more main posts in each harbor or artillery district, as we call them, so as to get from 75 to 100 per cent of men at those posts, and simply caring for the guns and armament of the others at what we call subposts. In this way we could man enough at the the main posts and train them as they should be, and at the same time it would diminish the cost of administration.

To show how that may be done I would say, from the best data I could get from the supply department, it was found that the annual cost of administration for one-company post is \$26,000; two-company post, \$39,000; three-company post, \$48,000; four-company post, \$54,000; five-company post, \$60,500; six-company post, 65,500; and seven-company post, \$70,000.

The decrease from 64 posts to the 32 posts would of course then reduce your cost of administration required for 64 posts to that required for 34 posts. In making the calculation for all posts in the country, as contemplated under the distribution policy, and that under what I proposed to the War Department, I found there would be an annual saving in cost of administration of \$711,000. To complete the remainder of posts required under the former policy—that is, to take it and complete it for each of the 64 fortified places—would require \$3,626,100. To concentrate the 126 gun companies that we had in the 32 posts as proposed would cost \$2,443,275, or \$1,182,825 (or about

one-third), less than would be required for completing the distribution scheme as heretofore contemplated. In other words, to have gone on and completed the other would not only have cost one-third more, but if we go back and put in 32 posts as I propose, we not only will increase the efficiency, but at the same time with the saving that could be made in the difference between the cost of administration under the two systems, I could actually pay for the buildings wanted for concentration in about three and one-half years.

The CHAIRMAN. How far had the plan involving 64 posts progressed at the time this change was made, and how much money had been expended under it?

General MURRAY. The change has not yet been made. It is now proposed, and this is the first time the proposition has been made.

The CHAIRMAN. How far have you gone toward the completion of the original plan, and how much money has been expended under it up to this time?

General MURRAY. The Quartermaster-General could answer that question better than I could, but I will do the best I can.

We have barracks and quarters now at 51 posts, to the best of my recollection. As to the exact amount that has been spent on the posts other than the 32 I propose to occupy—in other words, the 18 extra posts, I can not give you that. I might say, however, that the 32 posts which I propose to occupy are the larger posts in every harbor, and comparatively little has been spent on the 18 posts, which I now propose to care for like the remaining 13, simply by placing a care-taking detachment at them.

But to go back from the present status. The 32 posts, as I propose, would unquestionably give you an annual saving of about \$500,000 every year.

The CHAIRMAN. In administration?

General MURRAY. In administration alone; yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. Is it not a fact that the adoption of the plan at this time would involve comparatively little abandonment of any existing barracks?

General MURRAY. Comparatively little. As I say, they were the smaller posts and we have some work to be done—

Secretary TAFT. Can you not, General, get an exact statement from the Quartermaster-General?

General MURRAY. He may be able to give it. I would have to get it from him direct. I can not give it myself.

Secretary TAFT. Can not you make a statement in relation to it to the committee?

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Ruhlen, can you not give us a statement in regard to this?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I can not. If I had a list of the posts I could give it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you not get that information and submit it to the committee?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I would suggest that you put it in the revision of your notes.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; insert that information in connection with your revision.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, February 4, 1907.

SIR: Pursuant to request of your committee at the hearing on the 2d instant, I have the honor to send herewith inclosed a memorandum showing the coast artillery posts now garrisoned by one or more companies which would become subposts under the proposed scheme for concentration of the coast artillery garrison at larger main posts, advocated by the chief of artillery.

The memorandum shows also the amounts expended during the past five years at these posts for new buildings and improvements.

Respectfully,

C. F. HUMPHREY,
Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

The CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

[Memorandum for the Chairman, Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, relative to coast-artillery posts in the United States now garrisoned, which would become subposts for detachments of caretakers under the scheme for concentration of the coast artillery at one or more posts in each district.]

There is added in each case a statement of approximate amount that has been expended for new buildings and improvements at each of these posts during the past five years.

District of Portland, Me.:

To become subposts—	Expended.
Levett, Me., present garrison, one company-----	\$229,534
Preble, Me., present garrison, two companies-----	318,000

District of Boston, Mass.:

To become subpost—Revere, Mass., now garrisoned by one company-----	196,662
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District of New London, Conn.:

To become subposts—	
Mansfield, N. Y., now garrisoned by one company-----	282,505
Michle, N. Y., now garrisoned by one company-----	219,040

District of Eastern New York:

To become subposts—	
Schuyler, N. Y.-----	
Slocum, N. Y.-----	

No expenditures for new construction pertaining to the Coast Artillery has been made at either of these posts during the past five years.

Fort Slocum has been practically vacated as a coast-artillery post and turned into a recruiting station.

District of Southern New York:

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., now garrisoned by four companies. No expenditures for extensive new construction have been made at this post in the last five years.

District of Baltimore, Md.:

To become subpost—Fort McHenry, Md., now occupied by one company. Nothing for new construction during past five years.

District of Delaware:

To become subposts—	
Mott, N. J.-----	\$362,677
Delaware, Del-----	Nothing.

District of Potomac:

To become subposts—	
Hunt, Va., now garrisoned by one company-----	\$176,232

District of Savannah:

To become subposts—
Fort Fremont, S. C., now garrisoned by one company. Nothing for new construction during past five years

District of Key West:

To become subposts—	
De Soto, Fla.-----	215,034

District of San Francisco:

To become subposts—

Miley, Cal., now garrisoned by two companies..... 267, 406

Barry, Cal., not yet completed, built for two companies..... 229, 982

The buildings at this post for a garrison of two companies are completed. Plans for a water supply and sewerage system are now under consideration.

District of the Columbia:

To become subposts—

Fort Columbia, now garrisoned by one company..... 178, 781

District of Puget Sound:

To become subposts—

Flagler, Wash., now garrisoned by three companies..... 402, 362

Q. M. G. O.,

February 4, 1907.

CONCENTRATION OF SERVICE SCHOOLS.

General MURRAY. Now, so much for one of the two items that I spoke of. The other item is the concentration of the two service schools at Fort Monroe; and for the same reasons, one to increase the efficiency of the two schools, and of course that would eventually decrease also the cost of administration.

With regard to the movement of the school from Fort Totten to Fort Monroe, I might say that this will necessitate the building of barracks and quarters for the student officers and instructors that are now at Fort Totten, but the quarters that have heretofore been built at Fort Totten for the student officers will be needed in this concentration scheme which I now propose; in other words, if the money for the concentration scheme is reported favorably by this committee, I would then expend a certain amount at Fort Totten to build these barracks and quarters that would be needed under that scheme.

The CHAIRMAN. Your purpose is to consolidate the schools at one place, and that place will be Fort Monroe?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That consolidation involves the construction of new quarters at Fort Monroe for the instructors?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir, and student officers. This item includes the building of the new school buildings at Fort Monroe.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount do you estimate will be necessary for the school and quarters buildings at Fort Monroe under your plans?

General MURRAY. Five hundred and twenty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty-seven dollars.

Mr. SMITH. How much of that for school buildings and how much for quarters?

General MURRAY. \$270,000 for school buildings and \$258,000 for quarters. With regard to those school buildings, it has been contemplated for a number of years to build new school buildings at Fort Monroe. They are badly needed down there. So that the construction of those buildings should not be properly charged to the consolidation of the schools, other than what you might say would be the difference in the size of the buildings as wanted for two schools as compared with those wanted for one.

Mr. SMITH. Is it your purpose to make one school there? You will not maintain them separately at the same location?

General MURRAY. At the same location it amounts to one school with all the departments we now have at the two schools; that is, one class would be that for our artillery proper, and the other would be for the artillery officers and the ordnance officers that would have to do with the gun companies. The other branch is related to the artillery engineers which have charge of all our power plants, electric lights, and all that is connected therewith, all matters pertaining to submarine mine work.

Mr. SMITH. How many army schools are there in all branches of the service, exclusive of course of West Point?

Secretary TAFT. I think I can answer that. The Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, the infantry and cavalry school there; then the school of equitation at Fort Riley; then there is the farriers' school at Fort Riley; the baking school at Fort Riley; and then two schools, one at Fort Totten and one at Fort Monroe, the artillery schools. Then the engineer school at Washington Barracks, and the medical school in the National Museum building. Then there is a signal-service school at Fort Omaha. And then, if you call it a school—it is a graduate institute for actual work—the War College.

Mr. SMITH. Where you mention, Mr. Secretary, more than one school at the same place, are they in fact separate schools under separate management?

Secretary TAFT. It is all under the man who is in charge. The farrier's school and the baking school are all of course for enlisted men at Fort Riley. The school for equitation is for the practice of the cavalry, both officers and men, and naturally they would not be united as long as they have the other under the same head.

General MURRAY. It amounts to about the same thing as the different schools, you will find at any university.

Secretary TAFT. But taking the infantry and cavalry school, and the Staff College, the one is the succession of the other; I mean, a man must go through the first school before going through the second.

Mr. SMITH. So far as those are officers' schools, a man goes through the Academy at West Point, and then the infantry school, and then he goes through what?

Secretary TAFT. The Staff College.

Mr. SMITH. What relation has the War College to the Staff College?

Secretary TAFT. This, that men who go through the Staff College are called to the War College. They do go to the school in the sense that they listen to lectures, but they take actual part in the work of the general staff with reference to mapping out camps and that sort of thing; they study problems of war.

Mr. SMITH. So that might be said to be four successive schools, commencing with the Military Academy.

Secretary TAFT. Excepting that it is hardly fair to call the infantry and cavalry school a succession from West Point. It is a school better adapted to training men who have not had the training at West Point. The Staff College is, however, an advanced school of West Point, but I don't mean to say that it is the same.

Mr. SMITH. The War College, so far as it may be considered a school at all, is in advance of that?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. General Murray, is this the only item that you are interested in in this paragraph?

General MURRAY. This in connection with the other. But I have not said all that I wish to say.

Secretary TAFT. Just a moment. There is another system of schools that ought to be mentioned, and that is the system of garrison schools. At every garrison the commanding officer has to conduct a system of garrison schools for the younger officers, and report what their excellence is in that matter; and if they would go to the school at Fort Leavenworth, they have to be selected by reason of excellence in the studies at the garrison school. So the truth is that the life of an army officer is by no means a loafing life under the present system.

Mr. SMITH. In that connection, is there any provision made for any general education of privates at the garrisons?

Secretary TAFT. I think General Edwards, who is present, can answer that better than I.

General EDWARDS. There is a post school for the study of electricity, if he is ambitious to study that; and then there are a great many technical courses that each has to take, a noncommissioned officers' school conducted in connection with each company and battery, and a regimental school.

Secretary TAFT. You train your noncommissioned officers in the artillery, do you not, General?

General MURRAY. At each post we have a noncommissioned officers' school; and then in addition to that at this school of submarine mine defense we have what is called a department for electricians sergeants where men each year—about thirty men selected by competitive examination from all branches of the service, are sent to be trained with a view to taking care of the power plant, searchlights, and all other electrical appliances we have. There is also another school for enlisted men at Fort Monroe, called the School for Master Gunners, where men are trained as draftsmen, and to do that class of work.

Secretary TAFT. There is a very great stimulus to enlisted men for study and for taking advantage of these opportunities for education in the fact that they are entitled, after the cadets at West Point have been provided for, to be appointed to commissions in the Army upon competitive examinations. We have a preliminary examination to select those who are fitted to take a further examination, and they go in each year, or as the vacancies occur. In the last examination I think we had perhaps 30 enlisted men.

Mr. SMITH. The stimulus was what I was trying to get at in connection with the opportunity; whether you furnished facilities for enlisted men to obtain a more liberal general education.

Secretary TAFT. That is my understanding of it, but I haven't the knowledge of that matter such as General Bell has.

Mr. SMITH. While this is simply a side matter, it is still a matter of interest to all of us.

NEW CONSTRUCTION AT COAST ARTILLERY POSTS (AGAIN).

General MURRAY. I wish to say further in regard to this item of \$635,500, as given on page 285 of the Book of Estimates, that that is a part of the estimate made by the Quartermaster-General for carrying out this concentration scheme that I have explained, from Portland, Me., to and including the forts in Baltimore Harbor. That part relates to all buildings included in that scheme which cost more than \$20,000 each. The remainder for the other buildings, under the heading of "Barracks and quarters" is included in the item of \$1,372,227, given on page 183 of the Book of Estimates. Of that item \$833,800 pertains to the barracks and quarters, or to the buildings needed for this concentration scheme costing less than \$20,000. In other words the two together for the scheme for buildings costing more than \$20,000, and those costing \$20,000 or less, is \$1,406,300, which would be for the concentration scheme from Portland, Me., to and including Baltimore.

Now, in this item of \$1,372,227 is also included—and it was done erroneously I might say through a clerical error in the Quartermaster-General's Department, as explained by both the Quartermaster-General and myself in our hearings before the Committee on Military Affairs—there is included the total cost for buildings needed for the consolidation of the two schools. In other words, not only the buildings that cost \$20,000 or less, which have heretofore been carried under the heading of "Barracks and quarters," but they included there also the school buildings, each of which cost \$20,000 more than should properly have been included under this heading of military posts on page 285. In other words, if, as had heretofore been done, the amount for the building needed at Fort Monroe had been divided, it would have given on page 285, instead of \$635,500, \$905,500. That is, that included all buildings costing more than \$20,000 that were included in this concentration scheme, or part of the concentration scheme, as I have set forth, from Portland, Maine, to and including Baltimore; and also all of the school buildings costing more than \$20,000 for the three buildings at Fort Monroe. So that what remains of the \$635,500 is only that part of the concentration scheme as proposed by me which pertains to buildings costing more than \$20,000. The throwing out on the point of order which was made by the chairman of this committee, of \$1,300,000 which was reported favorably by the House Committee on Military Affairs, not only then throws out all of the buildings costing less than \$20,000 which was intended to be expended under this scheme, but it also throws out all buildings that were intended for the consolidation of the two schools. And as regards the \$1,300,000, which was reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs, I hope this committee will be equally liberal.

The CHAIRMAN. General, we have just received an estimate here, a supplemental estimate, Doc. 625, for \$1,878,840, as the result of the passage of an act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the artillery of the United States Army. Is that in connection in any way with the item you have just been explaining, or is it in addition to that?

General MURRAY. In addition to that. It is in no way whatsoever connected with those items. Those items given to you were made

before the artillery bill passed and before, of course, we could have made any calculation as to what would be needed in the case at all posts.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate of \$1,878,840 is in addition to all items which you have just enumerated and explained?

General MURRAY. Entirely so.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain the necessity for this appropriation?

General MURRAY. Never having seen that estimate that you have—

The CHAIRMAN. I thought this came from you; it comes from the Quartermaster-General's Department. Did you furnish him the details upon which this estimate is based?

General MURRAY. I stated to him the increase in the Coast Artillery as made by the bill just passed; and I also stated to him where I desired to station those officers and men. The Quartermaster-General then, after I have named the posts at which they shall be stationed, considers the quarters he has now at those posts and what would be needed to house or care for those additional men at those posts, and his estimate which you have is based upon what is then found. That estimate is made up by Colonel Ruhlen himself.

The CHAIRMAN. This estimate is for the construction and enlargement of buildings at such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary, for the erection of barracks and quarters for the artillery in connection with adopted projects for seacoast defenses, and for the purchase of suitable building sites for said barracks and quarters, but no part of the money appropriated for military posts shall be used for the purchase of any land except as herein specially provided, \$1,878,840.

General MURRAY. I think the probability is that the Quartermaster-General, knowing that this \$1,300,000, of which I have been speaking, has been thrown out on a point of order, he has added to the \$635,500 item now under Military Posts, the total amount thrown out.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I wanted to get at. I want to know if this is not a duplication of estimates.

General MURRAY. It is no duplication. It seems to me that the Quartermaster-General, recognizing the fact that this \$1,300,000 item had been ruled out, knowing that it should be included somewhere by some committee, has now presented to this committee an item which includes the item of \$633,500 under "Military Posts;" and the \$1,372,227 which was heretofore under "Barracks and Quarters," and ruled out as properly belonging under "Military Posts," or exactly the item as you have read it—

The CHAIRMAN. But I want to get at the exact facts. I want to get the other two items, including the one that was not mentioned or included in the army bill in any way whatever. Give the aggregate of that item first.

General MURRAY. \$2,700,727, which is the sum of two items given on pages 183 and 285 of the book of estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one item.

General MURRAY. That item has been ruled out on a point of order. Another item which you have in connection with that, as I have explained to you, is given on page 285 of the book of estimates. It reads, "For new construction at coast artillery posts, as per estimate

of the chief or artillery." That is the part of the concentration scheme, and for buildings costing more than \$20,000, as proposed by me. The other part of the concentration scheme for buildings costing \$20,000 or less was included in that estimate as given on page 183. And they also included the whole of Fort Monroe. Under what they have done themselves, they ought to have divided at least the estimates of the buildings for Fort Monroe.

Mr. SMITH. Did they cut that estimate in the Army bill?

General MURRAY. They cut it to \$1,300,000. They cut that \$1,372,227 to \$1,300,000; or reported favorably a special item of \$1,300,000 for seacoast artillery barracks, and right there is where they made a mistake. I have no idea what the statement is before you. What I have stated is only in regard to the two items that I do know about.

The CHAIRMAN. Those two items were estimated for before the enactment of this law?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir; and approved by the Secretary on identically the same statements as those I have made to you with regard to the two items; and the \$1,300,000 was reported favorably from the Military Committee on an explanation such as I have given you here, that if the concentration scheme were carried out it would not only insure a very great increase in the efficiency of our coast artillery, but would be at the same time a great saving to the Government in the cost of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Is \$2,700,727 a sufficient amount to carry out the concentration plans you have mentioned?

General MURRAY. As I stated previously, already it carries it out from Portland, Me., down to and including Baltimore. To carry it out completely, as I have already stated, will take \$2,443,275.

The CHAIRMAN. You have estimates here, however, now for \$3,886,567.

General MURRAY. No; excuse me.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the supplemental estimates that have just come in here. I did not say you have, but the Department has, estimates here for the purpose of carrying out this concentration plan aggregating \$3,886,567.

General MURRAY. No, sir. That is not correct.

Secretary TAFT. May I interrupt the General there and say that I have sent for the statement which has gone to the Military Committee, containing all the items of the appropriations that are necessary to provide for the additional 6,000 men who have been authorized to be included, men and officers, in the artillery? This appropriation here of military posts is, so to speak, a complement of the appropriation under that general estimate, and it has nothing to do with General Murray's proposal here. It is what is needed to make the quarters for the—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Additional men?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; for the additional men, and Mr. Courts has sent to the Military Committee to get that. The system is awkward by which the Military Committee has some estimates which go into quarters and the Committee on Appropriations has others. This is simply a complement to what has been asked for the new troops provided for the general artillery. General Murray has been speaking of what is needed for the existing force and the quarters of that

existing force. Whether you approve of that concentration plan or not, this last appropriation is necessary—whether it be under the one plan or the other—for the existing men. Is not that correct, General?

General MURRAY. Yes; that is correct, Mr. Secretary. I simply wanted the committee to understand that there were two distinct things; one, the concentration scheme as explained, and the other, this supplementary estimate relating to what is provided for in the increase of the artillery in the field just passed. The two have absolutely no relation to each other.

Secretary TAFT. Except that if you adopt the concentration plan, you work this appropriation into that concentration plan for the additional quarters needed?

General MURRAY. Yes; at the main posts.

Colonel RUHLEN. I think that the item that the chairman has read covers that part of the buildings for the additional troops which will cost over \$20,000—

Secretary TAFT. And also for the purchase of sites.

General MURRAY. If you will let me put in a word, Mr. Secretary, there have already been ruled out in the House, on a point of order made by the chairman of this committee, matters relating to barracks and quarters of seacoast artillery. We will also find it in the case of this new estimate for barracks and quarters for the increase of the artillery. We will find that item also over in the Military Affairs Committee, and if they state that it is intended for artillery, you will probably have that additional item in here.

The CHAIRMAN. We have got it here now.

General MURRAY. No, sir; you have not got it in full. What you have there is what is intended, according to my understanding, for military posts. Colonel Ruhlen, in addition to that, can tell you better than I can about it.

Colonel RUHLEN. The other part of it, under the rule, comes to the Military Committee—barracks and quarters and supplies. This, as I understand, is the military posts' part of that estimate.

General MURRAY. There is another part that has heretofore been included under the head of barracks and quarters for all buildings costing less than \$20,000, which was ruled out in the consideration of the concentration scheme in the House.

Secretary TAFT. Do not mix that up, General. That is with reference to the existing force. This \$1,148,840 is with reference to the new force.

General MURRAY. Yes; and we will have an addition, which is over there in the Military Affairs Committee, and I do not want it ruled out over there.

Secretary TAFT. Under this fearful and wonderful method of making up appropriations and estimates and keeping accounts, in order to house a regiment of infantry or artillery or cavalry, you have four appropriations that you have to look to. You have to look to the appropriations for military posts, to buy land, and to build buildings that cost more than \$20,000. You have to look to the appropriation for barracks and quarters for buildings that cost less than \$20,000 to a building. You have to look to the transportation appropriation for plumbing and drainage, and you have to look to regular supplies for lighting fixtures—

Colonel RUHLEN. And for heating.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it necessary to look to the appropriation for transportation for the purpose of getting money with which to pay for plumbing and drainage and sewerage, on your theory?

Secretary TAFT. It is because under the head of transportation you include what is "hoisted"—plumbing and drainage and the obtaining of water for posts. It is specifically in there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a better reason that was given here by one of the officers of the War Department at the last session of Congress, when I made the same inquiry. He said it was carried in that appropriation, or paid out of that appropriation, because in former days they used mule teams to carry away the—

Secretary TAFT. That is the way the two were united. The absurdity of it is this—not absurd in the way of easy execution, but absurd from the standpoint of calculating what you will need for the next year. It is absurd from the standpoint of trying to economize and cut down with a view to saving next year that you include under one general lump sum the pay for transports, the transportation of troops by rail, the drainage of posts, the plumbing of posts, and four or five other different purposes as remote as possible from transportation, and yet it is altogether mixed up in one lump sum, so that if you are a little short on your transportation of troops you can cut down the plumbing, and if you are a little ahead on the transportation of troops you can put in more plumbing. There was never anything so absurd.

The CHAIRMAN. And it also enables you to increase the limit of cost on every building by the amount that the plumbing or water connections aggregate.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; and the lightning; because that comes under the regular supplies; so that while you have a limitation of not erecting a building for more than \$20,000 out of barracks and quarters, your building, as it is ordinarily constructed, with plumbing and lights and everything else, would perhaps cost from \$30,000 to \$35,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the Army appropriation bill, which is now pending in the Senate, I understand you will be required to segregate your estimates hereafter and estimate specifically for these different objects that are mentioned in that lump sum.

Secretary TAFT. If they made any such ruling I do not know it. I did not know that they had, did you, Colonel Ruhlen?

Colonel RUHLEN. There may not be a ruling, but in our estimates we always indicate how much is needed for plumbing and lighting and heating.

ENLISTED STRENGTH OF SEACOAST ARTILLERY.

Mr. SMITH. General Murray, the seacoast artillery is recruited now to about 75 per cent of its old authorized strength?

General MURRAY. About that.

Mr. SMITH. What will be the whole authorized strength under this new bill?

General MURRAY. Nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-one men.

Mr. SMITH. So that if you have no better success in getting your companies full under the new law than you had under the old you will have between 14,000 and 15,000 men?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir; but I hope for better success.

Mr. SMITH. The pay has not been raised for the privates, has it?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

General MURRAY. For about 10 men per company—the experts in the company. If a private happens to be an expert he gets the pay.

Mr. SMITH. I am not asking that. Does the ordinary private get any increase in this new bill?

General MURRAY. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You told me, I believe, in the fortifications hearing that you thought you would be able, if authorized to create new companies, to get the new companies about as full as the old, because of the increased number of higher places; but you have no reason to suppose that with the private pay exactly the same as it was you will be able to get these new companies recruited much larger than the old companies.

General MURRAY. With that increased pay at the head of the company, I believe that we can.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So much will the private soldier be pleased to serve under a higher paid officer? [Laughter.]

BARRACK ACCOMMODATION AT SEACOAST POSTS.

Mr. SMITH. For how many men, General, have you got barracks for now at the seacoast defenses?

General MURRAY. For 126 companies. It is not a question of how many men, but of the barracks as required for a given number of organizations.

Mr. SMITH. Do I understand you that by some rule of your Department if you had two companies, each half full, that you could not possibly assign them to one barrack?

General MURRAY. Of course I could assign them to one barrack, and at the present time we have quite a number of barracks into which we are forced to put two companies; but for the best interests of administration of a company each company should have its own barrack.

Mr. SMITH. I grant that. How much barrack room have you got for the men at all the seacoast posts?

General MURRAY. Colonel Ruhlen has lately considered this subject and can answer your question more exactly than I can. I would prefer he should give you the figures.

Colonel RUHLEN. We have accommodations for 121 companies of coast artillery at coast artillery posts.

Mr. SMITH. Full companies?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. How many men constitute a full company of coast artillery?

Colonel RUHLEN. 109 men.

Mr. SMITH. I am simply seeking to find out how much of this is of urgent necessity, and how much of it is simply in the interest of this consolidation. You have now got barracks for more than 13,000 men?

General MURRAY. Yes; provided the men are divided up just as you would put ordinary men in a hotel, and put them in, but not for organization.

Mr. SMITH. But you have got that many men you could accommodate. Your companies are about equally full, are they not?

General MURRAY. We try to keep them as nearly so as possible.

Mr. SMITH. You try to distribute the new recruits so as to keep them of about the same strength, and that is about 75 per cent of the authorized strength?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Unless you are successful in recruiting these companies to a greater number of men per company than you have heretofore been successful in securing, you have almost enough room now, under this administration, which you call bad administration, for two companies in a barrack?

General MURRAY. They range from 75 to 80 men, and as the troops come in they will run up to 85 and 90 men in a company.

Mr. SMITH. How many men to each barrack?

General MURRAY. One hundred and nine men.

Colonel RUILEN. That is for a single organization; mess room, kitchen, office, and storeroom for a single organization.

Secretary TAFT. How many posts do you have where you have only one company?

General MURRAY. Under the concentration scheme as proposed by myself, and including 44 companies increase. I will have no one-company posts.

Secretary TAFT. I mean as it is now——

General MURRAY. As it now stands——

Secretary TAFT. Because Mr. Smith's question assumes that you have but 13,000 men together, so that you can put them altogether?

Mr. SMITH. I am not assuming that, Mr. Secretary; but I am assuming that with some inconvenience in a measure they could get along in that way for a year.

Secretary TAFT. If you had two companies in a post, and had barracks with only 109 men between two companies, you could use those barracks for 109 men; but if you had one company at one post and another company at another post, you could not use one of the barracks for two companies very well.

Mr. SMITH. Under his consolidation scheme he might?

Secretary TAFT. Yes. You could help us out under the consolidation scheme.

General MURRAY. At the present time, to the best of my recollection, there are 12 to 15 one-company posts.

Mr. SMITH. How many companies have you now of sea-coast artillery?

General MURRAY. One hundred and twenty-six; 44 more than were authorized.

Mr. SMITH. According to the statement of the Quartermaster's Department you have already five more companies than barracks?

General MURRAY. Yes; and as a consequence we are doubling up.

Mr. SMITH. You have done it before?

General MURRAY. Yes; I have had to do it for five years. I have had to divide up rooms and everything else to try to get them.

Mr. SMITH. I see the difficulties of it. I simply wanted to see how far it extended.

Secretary TAFT. Can you tell or explain, General Murray, the basis on which these estimates that we sent up—perhaps you would not know as well as the Pay Department—the basis on which the appropriation has been asked for the additional artillery? It has been on the theory that you would probably recruit—

General MURRAY. About 66 per cent, I think.

Secretary TAFT. Four thousand out of 6,000?

General MURRAY. Yes; up to July 1, 1908.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men did you recruit last year?

General MURRAY. I am unable to answer that.

Secretary TAFT. You are 3,000 short now?

General MURRAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On your present authorization under the new law?

General MURRAY. Yes; under the new law.

The CHAIRMAN. That increased it how many?

General MURRAY. Forty-four companies—5,000 men in round numbers; 8,000 short.

Secretary TAFT. That is, 5,000 for the coast artillery.

Mr. SMITH. A great deal of this item has not been touched on yet. There is Angel Island, California, and Fort Douglas, Utah; Honolulu, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., etc. Practically none of the particular elements that go to make up this item has been touched. On page 297 the details are shown as to what this is for.

FORT M'INTOSH, TEX., TARGET RANGE.

The CHAIRMAN. There are supplemental estimates here besides those I spoke of. I have a letter here from the Acting Secretary of War requesting the modification of the Fort McIntosh item, appropriating \$3,000 for the purchase of 40 acres of land near Laredo, Tex., now rented and used by the United States as a target range.

Mr. SMITH. Was that carried as a separate item last year?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the one which it is sought to repeal.

Secretary TAFT. We do not want that. That item with reference to Fort McIntosh I do not ask for.

Mr. SMITH. We can repeal the old provision.

Secretary TAFT. You can do that. These three posts—McIntosh, Ringgold, and Brownsville—perhaps you have heard of Brownsville [laughter]—are to be abandoned because Fort Sam Houston has been increased to such a point that the garrisons there will be taken over to Fort Sam Houston as soon as that post is ready; so I do not ask the committee to make any additional expenditure there.

ANGEL ISLAND, CAL., AND FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, turning to page 297, the first item, Colonel, is the depot for recruits and casuals, Angel Island, Cal., \$250,000; and the next is Fort Douglas, Utah, to continue the work of reconstructing and enlarging the post for a full regiment of infantry, three double barracks, \$164,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Douglas is intended as a full regimental post. We commenced in 1903 to build the barracks and part of the other buildings. We have so far built six new barracks, and this is intended to continue the work of reconstruction and replacing the old barracks with new ones. That would complete the accommodation for the enlisted men of a full regiment.

Secretary TAFT. That would make a full regiment.

Mr. SMITH. Nine barracks for a full regiment? Oh, this is three double barracks. I see.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you begin the work of reconstructing the barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. About 1903, I think, the first contract was let.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you originally commence the reconstruction with a view to making it a regimental barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. It was a regimental post under the old ten-company organization. They had barracks there for ten companies—four old frame buildings and six old stone buildings. We first replaced the four frame buildings with six new ones, but the stone buildings are still there. But they are very old.

Secretary TAFT. We enlarged that post last year by exchange of land. We parted with a small piece of valuable property and got a large reservation by the exchange, authorized by law.

HONOLULU, HAWAII, ADDITIONAL BARRACKS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Honolulu, Hawaii, additional barracks and quarters for two companies, quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse, and office building, \$37,500.

Colonel RUHLEN. I would explain, as to that, that the post that we are building there now—and it is approaching completion—has barrack accommodation for only two companies, and it requires additional barracks, also a few more officers' quarters. But that estimate is covered on page 83 of the Book of Estimates, which came before the Military Committee. This item of \$37,500 is intended for the construction of a large storehouse on one of the lots that the Government owns on the water front. We have at present no permanent storehouse for the shelter of supplies of any kind in Honolulu.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you renting buildings now in which to store your supplies?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not think we are renting any, but we are still using some small temporary shanties, as you might call them, which were built about seven years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Seven years ago?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; started about 1898 and added to since that time.

Secretary TAFT. If it were not to be occasion for a war scare, I would say we would like to have this money. [Laughter.]

FORT LOGAN, COLO., ADDITIONAL BARRACKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort Logan, Colo., barracks for two additional companies of infantry, \$55,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes. The post was started in 1889, the same

as old Fort Douglas. It has always been short the two companies, which, under the new organization, requires 12 companies.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at these estimates as to the amount necessary to build two additional barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. We keep a very close watch on the cost of building in certain vicinities, and in that way we judge.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you not have any detailed estimates made up, or any investigation made as to these details of the cost of buildings, before sending in an estimate for them?

Colonel RUHLEN. I say we try to keep the information always on hand as to the probable cost of a building of a certain type.

The CHAIRMAN. How many barracks will you require for two companies?

Colonel RUHLEN. This is one building. We make it double. But the companies are entirely divided, although the building is arranged for two separate administrations—two separate organizations. We sometimes build them for one, but there is some economy in building them for two when we can.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men have you to each company?

Colonel RUHLEN. This provides for barracks which will accommodate, with a little crowding, about 100 men; but with very liberal accommodations, 85 men to each company.

Secretary TAFT. But the companies are about 65 now?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; they are about 65, as a rule, but at certain places they are larger, and we are not safe to say where that increase will be, so that we leave a little margin. I say a building can be crowded a little so as to accommodate 100 men in these barracks, but the beds and complements are arranged for about 85 men.

FORT OGLETHORPE, GA., CAVALRY DRILL HALL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., cavalry drill hall, \$51,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a headquarters regimental post, and has 12 companies of cavalry. It has at present no facilities for indoor drill.

The CHAIRMAN. What did the drill hall cost at Fort Snelling?

Colonel RUHLEN. That at Fort Snelling, I think, cost \$46,000 to \$47,000, to my recollection. That is the cheapest of this type that we have yet got bids for. This is the same type of building that we built at Fort Snelling. At Des Moines the cost was a little larger.

Secretary TAFT. That was a little more elaborate. [Laughter.]

FORT OMAHA, NEBR., ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort Omaha, Nebr., storehouse, shop, and school building for signal corps, \$30,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes. That is an estimate based upon information furnished by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army in accordance with the accommodation he needs there, for instruction purposes mostly.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, at Omaha you had turned over to the Signal Corps all the buildings deemed adequate for the entire Department of the Platte, did you not?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. That post was almost entirely gone, except three buildings, when we commenced.

Mr. SMITH. What happened to them?

Colonel RUHLEN. They were sold at auction.

Mr. SMITH. The Department of the Platte had headquarters at this identical spot before it was removed to Fort Crook, had it not?

Colonel RUHLEN. We commenced there two or three years ago, and my recollection is that we had five large substantial brick buildings. Those we renovated and renewed, one of them into a barracks building, and one into an office building, and one into a storehouse, and two were officers' quarters.

Mr. SMITH. Is there authority existing in the War Department for tearing buildings down in that way?

Colonel RUHLEN. It was done by authority.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any general authority for that?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know.

Mr. SMITH. Here was the general headquarters of the Department of the Platte, and they tore these buildings down a few years ago, and turned it over to Fort Crook. Now he says the buildings disappeared. It is extraordinary to me how the buildings disappeared.

Secretary TAFT. Those were days of small things, you know.

Mr. SMITH. There were great scenes in the old days at Fort Omaha.

Secretary TAFT. You strike a Nebraska man and he will not think he has got much in the State of Nebraska, although he has three posts and three abandoned posts. Judge Kinkaid, who sits there, will confirm this. [Laughter.]

Mr. KINKAID, of Nebraska. Pardon me, Mr. Secretary, there are only three, counting in the abandoned ones.

Secretary TAFT. There is Fort Crook and Fort Robinson and Fort Niobrara. The Judge has been very quiescent and philosophical about Niobrara, but he is willing to have an addition to Fort Robinson. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. As I told a gentlemen this afternoon, if the Government keeps on making forest reserves, and military reserves, and Indian reserves, and all the other reserves, we will soon have to consider the question of renting land for the rest of the people to live on. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. The people will arise in their might and tear down the reserves, as they did the forest system of England.

PHILADELPHIA QUARTERMASTER'S DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Philadelphia depot, Quartermaster's Department, additions and alterations to storehouses, \$25,875.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes. That is the old story of increase of work and improper facilities for handling it. The estimates were made on the plan submitted for enlarging the facilities not only for the storage but for the operation and working of the Department at that depot.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., RECONSTRUCTION OF POST.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., to begin reconstructing the post for one regiment of infantry, one double barrack, \$55,500.

Colonel RUHLEN. The construction of the permanent barracks there began about ten years ago. At that time they had the ten-company organization. They built ten new barracks. As I understand it, the proposition is to make that a post for a regiment of infantry, and to complete it requires two additional barracks, the same as at Fort Logan.

Secretary TAFT. There is a temporary regimental post at the Presidio at Monterey.

FORT SLOCUM, N. Y., RECEIVING BARRACKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is Fort Slocum, N. Y., barracks for receiving recruits, \$35,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Fort Slocum has been made one of the three large recruiting depots. They are short of barracks. They need a small barrack, a receiving barrack, which will facilitate the handling and examining of recruits in their early stages. This was made on the plan which it was stated would answer the required purpose.

VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH., TO CONTINUE RECONSTRUCTION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to continue reconstruction of post, two double infantry barracks, \$87,500."

Colonel RUHLEN. That is a continuation of the plan which was begun about three years ago, to rebuild all the barracks at that post. We have now rebuilt eight of them and need four more. This is intended to provide four more—two double barracks. They are built of frame there, all the other buildings being of frame. They are somewhat less costly than those of brick construction, which were included in the items I have mentioned heretofore.

NEW CONSTRUCTION AT COAST ARTILLERY POSTS (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "For new construction at coast artillery posts, as per estimate of the Chief of Artillery, \$635,500." That is the item General Murray has been discussing?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

FORTS RILEY AND LEAVENWORTH, KANS., BRIGADE POSTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is "For construction of buildings at brigade posts enumerated below for the purposes stated," Fort Riley, Kans., \$329,750, and Fort Leavenworth, Kans., \$329,750.

Secretary TAFT. With respect to these items I must say they are of no use unless the items for the same thing in the military estimate were approved, and they were stricken out in the military bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are the items for brigade posts?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. So that these all can come out?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; this is the sundry civil end of the quarters for brigade posts. Is not that it, Colonel Ruhlen?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; that is right.

Secretary TAFT. So that, as the other went out of the military bill, these would naturally go out here. Is not that true, Colonel?

Colonel RUHLEN. This is for the barracks only, which would cost more than \$20,000 for a single building.

Mr. SMITH. You lost all those below \$20,000, and therefore you would not have any use for those of \$20,000?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, but we would like to get it.

REPAIR OF GENERAL HOSPITAL, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a document, House Document 297, containing a supplemental estimate for power house and general hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.: "For the reconstruction and repair of the power house pertaining to the general hospital on the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., \$30,000."

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. This is the most important military hospital that we have. The earthquake shook up the power house to such an extent as to necessitate its reconstruction.

Colonel RUHLEN. It was almost entirely destroyed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate is necessary for the repair of the power house at the Presidio?

Colonel RUHLEN. That includes not only the building, but the machinery in it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the machinery in the power house worn out?

Colonel RUHLEN. It is partly worn out, and was very considerably damaged.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what amount or how much of the \$30,000 is to be expended for that purpose?

Colonel RUHLEN. The item covers the \$30,000 for the building and the machinery in it that would have to be replaced. It is a special item concerning more particularly the Medical Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish to ask Doctor Ireland some questions. I understand he is personally acquainted with the conditions out there at the Presidio at San Francisco. Do you know, Doctor, anything about the conditions of that hospital, and the power house connected with the general hospital at the Presidio?

Doctor IRELAND. Yes, sir. I was out there this last summer. The power house was terribly damaged during the earthquake. To start with, this power house was built in 1899, when the hospital was not as large as it is now, and when they did not have as many appliances in which they use steam and electricity as they have now. The plant, therefore, is not large enough to supply all the steam and electricity needed for the hospital. It was terribly damaged during the earthquake, and has never been repaired. During the time I was there General Humphrey made a visit and promised \$30,000 for repairing and enlarging this plant, but before he returned to Washington the Cuban trouble had come on, and he was not able to allow from his present appropriation the \$30,000 needed for these repairs. I have had two letters from Colonel Torney in the last ten days, and he is very uneasy about his power plant. He is the commanding officer there, and he is afraid it will break down. It is the life of the institution. If his boilers break down the hospital will necessarily stop. The cooking is done by steam, and the whole institution is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is all heated by these two boilers.

Secretary TAFT. Among your Army hospitals, how important is the Presidio Hospital?

Doctor IRELAND. It is the most important we have. It is the base hospital for the Philippines, Mr. Secretary. All the sick that come from the Philippines are landed at San Francisco and placed right in this hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all on that. I believe that completes all the items under this head.

SEA WALL, FORTS SAN JACINTO AND TRAVIS, TEX.

Now the next document—

Mr. SMITH. Is Mr. Gregg's House bill, which will take all the balance of the money to Galveston [laughter].

The CHAIRMAN. We have here a bill, Colonel, proposing to appropriate the sum of \$1,275,000 for the construction of sea walls and embankments for the protection of the sites and fortification works that have been erected for the defense of Galveston, Tex.

Colonel RUHLEN. I think that is a question for the engineers.

Mr. GREGG. Mr. Chairman, I wish you would hear from General Murray on that proposition, if you have time.

The CHAIRMAN. General Murray, have you made any estimates as to the necessity for this construction, and as to its cost, at Galveston, Tex.?

General MURRAY. I did not make the estimates. They were made for Fort San Jacinto by Major Adams, of the Engineer Corps, and a board of officers made the estimate for the sea wall for Fort Travis, which is on the opposite side of the Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. When did the Department first consider the necessity for this improvement?

General MURRAY. I think about 1901 or 1902.

Secretary TAFT. We did not include this in our estimates?

General MURRAY. No, sir; the estimate was made by the Chief of Engineers for 1906. It was for the sea wall for the two places, San Jacinto and Travis. It was thrown out, or cut out, by direction of yourself, Mr. Secretary, and no estimate has been submitted since that time. There was an estimate, I think, put in in a separate bill in 1906 for a sea wall for Fort Crockett, one of the three forts of Galveston—I am not sure as to the year—and that sea wall has been built as a part of the sea wall to protect the city of Galveston. The sea wall for these two forts, San Jacinto and Travis, is in no way, except for general protection, connected with the city of Galveston. They are entirely outside the wall, but their works are unprotected in every way except simply for the engineer works. When first built, the total cost of the three forts, up to September, 1900, was \$828,798.63. After the great storm at Galveston they spent on the reconstruction and repair of these fortifications \$976,017.76.

The CHAIRMAN. Most of which was expended at Fort Crockett, was it not?

General MURRAY. No, sir. That was on all three of the forts. As I understand it, they had to go under the old foundations which they had for the forts and put piles in, and dig them in there, so as to get a more solid foundation. They found that the forts had been

undermined by that storm, and there has been spent for repairs and reconstruction, including the sea wall at Fort Crockett, which cost \$333,293.21—there has been spent a total for repairs and construction all together \$1,309,000; so that that amount has actually been spent for repairs, due to the fact that they did not have a sea wall there in the first instance. It cost half as much again, or one and a half times as much, as the original fortification down there cost, and these that are now there, the two forts, Fort San Jacinto and Fort Travis, are still out in the open.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you argue that this expenditure for repair was due entirely to the failure to construct a sea wall at the time the forts were constructed?

General MURRAY. If a proper sea wall had been there at that time I do not think there would have been any such damage there.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can not take the aggregate amount expended there for repairs and attribute that entirely to the lack of a sea wall. We have been spending a great many hundreds of thousands of dollars at posts elsewhere where they did not need a sea wall.

General MURRAY. Galveston is a peculiar place, I suppose, and it needed this sea wall from the beginning for the protection of these forts. At a few places where they are needed, I understand, you have recommended the necessary money. I understand you have appropriated money for sea walls at Fort Morgan and other places which were damaged in the storm of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Gregg, have you anything to say with respect to this?

Mr. GREGG. No, sir; I just wanted you to hear General Murray.

Mr. SMITH. I wanted to ask General Murray a few questions. Mr. Chairman. General Murray, there is a regular annual appropriation carried in the fortification bill for sea walls, as you are aware, are you not?

General MURRAY. Yes, but I do not know the exact amount, because that is carried in the Engineer Department, and I only know that in a general way.

Secretary TAFT. I think, Judge Smith, you would get more information about this if you called General Mackenzie.

Mr. SMITH. Yes, I know that. As a matter of fact, the War Department has repeatedly made statements of what were the most important and most dangerous of these points. Are you able to say whether the War Department has ever regarded this as one of the most pressing of the points for sea walls?

General MURRAY. I would prefer to have the Chief of Engineers state what he has considered in that line. It is a question of engineer construction entirely.

Mr. SMITH. You could not give us an idea of the relative importance of this sea-wall work as compared with other sea-wall work estimated for by the War Department?

General MURRAY. In my own opinion, this is one of the most important of all, if not the most important, because I do not see how you can get people down there or keep them down there without this sea wall.

Mr. SMITH. Are you familiar with the ones at Tampa Bay?

General MURRAY. I have visited those posts.

Mr. SMITH. Are they not worse than Galveston?

General MURRAY. Not in my opinion. They were damaged, but they are not so much exposed as Galveston is. This reconstruction at Galveston that I spoke of may have been enough to save their engineer work, but the whole place is out in the open.

Mr. SMITH. Colonel Abbott, of the Engineer Corps, stated here on one occasion that the most dangerous place was Fort Caswell. Do you know about that?

General MURRAY. I have visited it. I have visited all the artillery posts in the country, and if I had to select the one that needed a sea wall more than any other I would select it at Galveston, Fort San Jacinto.

Mr. SMITH. Major Abbott, after enumerating a long list of them, did not indicate Galveston at all.

Mr. GREGG. Is the condition of things down there now such that you can take care of the guns and look after them properly with the force that is there?

General MURRAY. No, sir. The men that take care of those forts must live in Galveston, unless you take and build houses on piles there, such as were built before the storm. During that storm we lost 28 men—3 artillerymen and some hospital men.

Mr. SMITH. How many men have you assigned to Galveston in your new apportionment of artillery?

General MURRAY. I intend to assign three companies there in case we get this sea wall and you give me the requisite barracks and quarters and other things necessary for them. Unless you do that, I can not put anything there so as properly to train the men or care for the property. Until you can give me the sea wall and give me some place where I can put the men in the forts, I can not see in the definite future any prospect of going to Galveston.

Mr. SMITH. Are there not accommodations near by?

General MURRAY. Fort Crockett has accommodations, but I would have to use the most economy in training people both in my gun work and the submarine-mine work. The defenses of Galveston include both gun and mine work. Fort Crockett is two miles away from my mine work. It is not possible to carry on the mine work at that distance. I said two miles away. It may be four miles. Somebody else who knows Galveston better than I do can correct me if I am in error.

PURCHASE OF JOHANSEN MILL SITE, FORT EGBERT, ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Colonel, can you give us any information concerning the item for the purchase of the Johansen mill site south of Mission Creek, Alaska?

Colonel RUHLEN. I can give no further information than is furnished here in the note. Major French has more on that than I have.

Major FRENCH. This blueprint tells the whole story [submitting blueprint]. There is the tract. The bounds of the post were extended.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this estimated for last year?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the same form as it is now?

Major FRENCH. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Not in the same language then used.

Major FRENCH. I think it is, exactly. Perhaps a little more is stated about this man's relinquishing his rights there, and leaving the deed for it in the hands of the representative of the land office. But at any rate, this property was appraised by a board of officers there at \$3,187, and he offers to dispose of the property for \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate is only for \$2,000. Do you propose to buy only the building?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir. He does not own the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, he does not own the land. It is Government land?

Major FRENCH. He holds rights that date back prior to the time of the establishment of the United States military post there.

The CHAIRMAN. He will sell the sawmill for \$2,000?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir. Just what the buildings are there I do not know, but the United States does not amount to much more than the sawmill. The post wanted to have the use of the sawmill.

The CHAIRMAN. If the sawmill does not amount to more than \$2,000 and the other buildings do not amount to more than the sawmill, the sawmill is not worth very much.

Major FRENCH. I think that is stated there.

The CHAIRMAN. The value is stated here at \$3,187.

Mr. SMITH. I want to call attention to the fact that General Humphrey testified a year ago, as to this Fort Egbert item, that the Government owns this sawmill there, and what we were asked to buy was the land.

Major FRENCH. The Government does not own the sawmill.

Secretary TAFT. I guess the General made a mistake.

The CHAIRMAN. The item itself would indicate that it was to buy the land. It says:

For the purchase from Carl M. Johansen all his right, title, and interest in and to a certain tract of land and the buildings thereon, consisting of eighteen and three hundred and four one-thousandths acres, more or less, and known as "Johansen's mill site," covered by amended survey numbered three hundred and fifty, and situated at the mouth of Mission Creek, on the left bank of the Yukon River, in the District of Alaska, two thousand dollars.

Major FRENCH. It is understood that his proposition is to convey all the rights he has in that tract and the buildings. His rights to use the land may or may not be those of ownership.

Mr. SMITH. The testimony shows there is no undivided land there.

Major FRENCH. That is shown on the plat there. That chunk of land comes out there, whereas the reservation was extended up to here [indicating on the blueprint], thus inclosing the Johansen tract.

Mr. SMITH. We own the adjoining land now?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir; all around it.

Mr. SMITH. But you did not need an appropriation to convert it from public land to a military reservation. I only remember it from the further testimony that it was the mill we owned, but not the land; and now it appears it is the land, and not the mill.

Secretary TAFT. This is evidently for the mill site.

WATER SUPPLY, FORT GREBLE, R. I.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is water supply, Fort Greble, R. I. That is an old estimate, is it not?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir; but it is different now from what it was. There has been an estimate from year to year of over \$100,000. There was doubt as to what would be the outcome of the award under condemnation proceedings. It has been under condemnation proceedings before commissioners for a long period, and an award was made by them quite recently amounting to \$1,000 an acre, 24.38 acres. One thousand dollars an acre was the price awarded and it includes interest from the date of that award by the commissioners until it is confirmed. Now, apparently, the Casey heirs will take no step to have it confirmed. The Quartermaster-General has made the request to have it confirmed, and that is the way it now stands, so that \$30,000 is expected to be sufficient to cover it. The United States are paying about \$10 a day for the water from this land. That is practically the cost of getting water from that side for the post—Fort Greble. What the transportation costs to get it to the post in addition to that I have not figured.

TARGET RANGE, MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For target range, Madison Barracks, N. Y.: For the purchase of about seventy acres of land," etc., \$1,700. Do you know whether this was estimated for last year?

Major FRENCH. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the note you will see, Mr. Chairman, that some report was made upon this as early as October 30, 1905.

Mr. SMITH. That does not seem to have been in last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any claims have been filed against the Government for damages?

Major FRENCH. None have come to my notice in the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have there been any claims against our officers or men for trespass, or anything of that kind?

Major FRENCH. Not that I know of. It is located right on the the edge of the target range that they are now using. The target range was too small to make it reasonably safe against that sort of complaint. I judge from the experience at other places that that is exactly what has happened here, and in consequence of it this request was made for it. At any rate, that is a question that the military authorities always settle, and it had been settled before it came to the Quartermaster's Department for the estimate. That is to say, it was considered by proper military authority as necessary.

IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS, PRESIDIO MILITARY RESERVATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For continuing the improvement of the grounds within the Presidio Military Reservation, San Francisco, Cal., fifteen thousand dollars."

Colonel RUHLEN. That consists principally in planting trees and building a wall and fences, and otherwise improving the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. This was estimated for last year, was it not?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. I do not think they gave us any last year, but it has been asked. The work has been carried on for a number of years on small estimates, and, as General MacArthur explained in the notes here, the appropriations heretofore made have been inadequate to carry out a systematic plan.

TARGET RANGE, VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WASH.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is target range, Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Secretary TAFT. That is the seventy acres over here [submitting diagram].

The CHAIRMAN. Where is the post located with reference to the target range? In what direction? Do they have to come over this land to get on the range?

Major FRENCH. No, sir; I do not think there is anything of that kind. No; Colonel Ruhlen says the target range is away off from the post.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is there any danger of accident here?

Major FRENCH. I understand that is exactly what has happened there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Nobody who is injured in this way ever gets any claim out of the Government?

Secretary TAFT. It is good enough for a claim.

The CHAIRMAN. But so far as the Government is concerned, all claims look alike to it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you say whether this was estimated for a year ago? It is my recollection it was.

Colonel RUHLEN. That is my impression.

The CHAIRMAN. There is only one company there?

Major FRENCH. That is a large garrison.

Secretary TAFT. It is a regimental post.

Colonel RUHLEN. The garrison is a regiment of infantry and two batteries of field artillery.

Major FRENCH. This item is for land that is now rented for this purpose, and it has been given a test which the War Department has established to determine whether or not it is suitable. It has been rented with the option to purchase. One of the purposes of so renting is to determine whether this question of claims for damages is likely to arise.

The CHAIRMAN. Two hundred and eighty acres of land, \$11,200.

LAND FOR PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY, PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The next item is "Land for the protection of water supply, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal."

Major FRENCH. That is a question that has been up for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars?

Major FRENCH. Yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. It has been urged by General MacArthur.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of your water supply there now? Have you an ample supply there now?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. We have to supplement it very largely by purchase from the city.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much do you pay annually for water?

Major FRENCH. I do not think we have the figures here relating to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you able, with the aid of the supplies you get from the city, to have sufficient water there?

Colonel RUHLEN. Not always. Sometimes the city has restricted us because they themselves have not an abundant supply.

Major FRENCH. We are now paying \$1,500 a month for 425,000 gallons of water per day. "The present system of wells is very complicated and expensive to maintain in repair, and the source which supplies them is being steadily materially reduced, the result being to continually increase the amount of water purchased from the Spring Valley Water Company. On the other hand, if the water-supply system at Lobos Creek is established and protected, it will afford, at the simple cost of pumping, not only for the Presidio but for such posts in the harbor as are required to be supplied by water boats; also a pipe line can be laid to supply the Fort Mason reservation. Furthermore, should the suggested quartermaster's depot be established on the Fort Mason reservation, with wharves for transports, etc., there would still be water enough from this source for all purposes." Then the saving represented would be something enormous. The entire matter presents itself as an excellent business proposition, and it would seem that its consummation should now be accomplished, or efforts in that direction exhausted."

This was from the chief quartermaster of the Department of California. He goes into it very fully.

Mr. SMITH. That is 11 cents a thousand gallons for water. Is that right?

Colonel RUHLEN. That is 420,000 gallons a day.

Mr. SMITH. That would be \$30 a day, and about 11 cents a thousand gallons.

Colonel RUHLEN. It costs about 11½ cents a thousand gallons.

Major FRENCH. That is a pretty good rate.

Secretary TAFT. It is 40 cents a thousand on the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. SMITH. It is worth it down there.

ADDITIONAL LAND, FORT TAYLOR, FLA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Additional land for garrison purposes, Fort Taylor, Florida."

Secretary TAFT. That, Mr. Chairman, you can strike out for the reason—

The CHAIRMAN. We do not need any reason.

Secretary TAFT. It is included in the military bill. The Senate has put it on the military bill, and the circumstances are these—I

* Since this was written, appropriation in sundry civil bill was made for purchase of submerged land and construction of storehouses and wharf, etc.

suppose it will come up, so that possibly I ought to explain it now: Fort Taylor is at Key West, and there is a garrison on the west side of the island, of the post, that cost, land and all, about \$400,000. The buildings are rather old now, but the Florida East Coast Railway is constructing a railway out to sea, across those keys, clear down to Key West, and the strategic importance of the construction of that road for us is such that I think the Government ought to be willing to make any concession that can reasonably be made for the furthering of that improvement. The only terminals that they have had are the terminals on the fore shore, the shallow water in front of this post; but if the terminals are constructed, if that is filled in, and the warehouse and other things are put there, it makes the post as a post uninhabitable.

It is very hot down there, and they need the breezes from the sea. It is questionable whether the Government owns the fore shore. It probably belongs to the State of Florida, but we control it, anyway. They can not put that in without our consent. They could not get that through except by revocable license from me, and I was not willing to give a revocable license for a fill. A fill for five years on revocable license is impossible, so I applied to Congress for permission. Senator Taliaferro is very much interested, and he has introduced into the Army bill in the Senate a provision for \$150,000 to buy land for a post on the other side of the key and leave the present post for warehouse purposes for the Government. It is within 90 miles of Habana, and it is the most important railway project, really, from the military and strategic point of view in the country at present, and the bill, which is in the Senate now, gives me authority to consent to this fill and also makes provision for the purchase of the land on another part of the island for the erection of another post. But as that is in the military bill, I suppose this might as well go out here.

Mr. SMITH. I suppose the only object of this clear and satisfactory explanation is to let us understand our jurisdiction with respect to the Military Committee. [Laughter.]

Secretary TAFT. The jurisdiction of the Senate Military Committee is not perhaps so clearly defined as that of the House.

PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY, FORT BAYARD, N. MEX.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "Protection of water supply, Fort Bayard, New Mexico," \$90,000.

Secretary TAFT. On this matter I would like to call a witness that has had some opportunities for personal observation—General Edwards, who has been out there several months.

General EDWARDS. I do not think that is your last estimate. Mr. Secretary. I have nothing to do with these estimates at all.

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

General EDWARDS. Oh, I see what it is. All the information I could give to the committee about that would be to call their attention to the fact that at present the water supply is provided by three seepage wells from water dammed up from Cameron Creek, which is just east of the post. That gives them a supply of something like 85,000 gallons. These gentlemen can correct me if I make technical

errors. In other words, it is just barely sufficient for the sanitary purposes of the post, for washing and bathing and drinking water. That is all it is adequate for.

About four years ago, in the rainy season, this supply became so scant and exhausted, and the pipes became so bad and unsavory that they thought they would have to move. Now the trouble with the water in the rainy season is largely due to the fact that the water supply on the water shed north of Bayard has been either appropriated or carried away to other parts of the country, or to the fact that the forests have been cut down, the trees on this water shed, and the wood sold. The public lands have been so overpastured that in the big heavy rainfalls erosion takes place to such an extent that, whereas a few years ago, as I am told, the bed of the river was only about six feet below the level of the post, now it is some 45 feet. In one storm, I think five years ago, the principal street of Silver City, 10 miles below the post, was turned into a gully 40 feet deep.

The commanding officer of the post has adopted every means on earth, by the aid of the Forestry Service, to get vegetation on this water slope and has fenced it as much as he could, so far as our reservation went, and in that way has attempted to tie it down and let the forest run over it. He has put in all kinds of contrivances and has been fearful that the post would have to go. You know they have that black soil there, which, as soon as the water gets on it, dissolves it and carries it away. Great strides have been made there recently in fencing it in three or four places, and the vegetation has rapidly renewed itself, and the project now is to acquire three locations of water.

The first, I believe, is called the Comanche Gold Mining Company, which for four or five years, due to the negligence of the then commanding officer, was allowed to appropriate that water—85,000 gallons a day, I think it was—and carry it across some 12 miles to the west and deliver it to the gold-mining company. Now, the needs of that company are gone, and they propose to break up their cast-iron pipe, which is nearly exhausted, and carry it down across the Forest Reserve and the military reservation and deliver it to Silver City and charge for it, so that we get no use of that at all, and we find we have no recourse under the law at all, because they have the perfect right to go on and divert that water as they choose.

There is another series of three springs on a ranch owned by a man by the name of Stevens. It is 5 miles north of the post, beautifully situated, and all of his ground is subirrigated.

It is a fact, I think, that from the seepage held by this dam we get the total water after his use of it and after the evaporation. Then, in addition to that, there is another spring on the Harrington property that furnishes about 10,000 gallons. Now, the Quartermaster's Department has made two accurate surveys of this property and there are reports and a mass of papers on the subject. The Secretary referred them to me also, besides the Quartermaster's Department, having just been down there, and they recommended that this and three small properties there be purchased, if necessary condemned and purchased, and this little bit of public land that is necessary they withdraw it from homestead. The total cost, as I understand, and these gentlemen can correct me if I am in error, they estimate as

about \$120,000, that is to acquire this property, pipe the water, and put up the spring shelters and everything that is necessary. I think that is correct. I went over it quite carefully and I think it could possibly be done for a little less, but nothing less than a hundred thousand dollars. That is my personal view. I am not an expert, I am a layman on that subject. This, I think, is a good business proposition. They have some 70 public animals and there will be from 70 to 100 there right along, either owned by the Government or foraged by the Government. They have a herd of 105 milch cows that must be foraged on the reservation, and the Government, through the Quartermaster's Department, has very wisely set aside money for barbed-wire fences which gives them a water supply until the winter. When I was a convalescent patient I went down and looked into the matter at the power house and I found the pumping station cost them fully \$1,000 a month. If they had a gravity water supply—I would keep the pumping station as an auxiliary—they need not maintain any such force as they have there and they would not need that expensive fuel, the freight rates for which are simply exorbitant, out of all reason for the haul.

I neglected to say that Fort Bayard is some forty miles from the main line either of the Santa Fe or the Southern Pacific and three and a half miles from a little jerk-water railroad that runs up to some mines that are there. You can imagine how expensive the transportation of the supplies is. Another consideration is this, there are about 160 patients out of 450 that have to be sheltered in tents.

Mr. SMITH. This is in the nature of a sanitarium?

General EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What is called Fort Bayard is in fact a sanitarium?

General EDWARDS. Yes, sir. It is the United States general hospital for the care of tuberculosis patients of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps, all the tuberculosis patients of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps being taken care of there. I believe it is the most wonderful climate I ever experienced, and the only unpleasant feature of Fort Bayard is the winds, and they would not be bad were it not for the fact that without vegetation it leaves the ground bare and they pick up the sand and hurl it everywhere. They tried while I was there an experiment of buying Bermuda grass and putting it in and keeping it well watered, and in three months it held the sand wherever it grew. I am convinced that if you give them a gravity water supply it would pay for itself in ten years—that is, if you give us this estimate—for the reason that it will furnish forage for the animals, it would do away with the pumping plant for everything except the electric light part of it, and it would make a garden spot of Fort Bayard.

FORT BAYARD A SANITARIUM.

Just one word about the Fort Bayard property. I do not know that you gentlemen who appropriate the money for it really realize the good it is doing. I think it is one of the greatest works of philanthropy that a republic ever entered into. You can not justify it on the score of economy except for the officer. It would be much easier to give some soldier an \$8 pension and let him go away and

have hemorrhages and affect the locality in which he is, and in that way get rid of him. Under the orders which now obtain the commanding officer of a post immediately sends the man, in a Pullman car, to Fort Bayard. He is met by an ambulance and taken over and given as good care as anybody. It means this. He is kept there six months and then if he does not show signs of entire recovery, which frequently happens, he is discharged and he can live in that climate if he remains there. Probably that could not be justified on the score of economy except for the officer. When they catch him in time they will return him to duty in a year or two years, according to the progress of the disease. So it strikes me from any point of view it would be a wise thing to acquire this land and put in a gravity water supply and a number of matters connected with it.

MR. SMITH. Do you know how much land they contemplate buying?

General EDWARDS. I think it is between 550 and 600 acres.

MR. SMITH. Do you know if any effort has ever been made to have the Geological Survey examine this site and determine whether there was any prospect of artesian flowing wells there?

General EDWARDS. I think there has been.

MR. SMITH. The note here says:

The quartermaster at Fort Bayard said that recent experiments by boring have confirmed his belief that there is an underground flow which can be caught farther up the creek bed and brought to the reservation by gravity, thus saving a large annual expense for pumping.

There is no reference to the Department ever having called upon the Geological Survey and its experts to investigate this site on that subject.

THE CHAIRMAN. The quartermaster was given authority to expend \$100.

MR. SMITH. This also says that if this hope is realized this land will not be needed at all.

General EDWARDS. You mean artesian wells?

MR. SMITH. It is stated here in the note that he believes there is an underground flow, that a hundred dollars was assigned for the purpose of boring and if that boring was successful this would not be necessary.

General EDWARDS. As I say, Fort Bayard is in the foothills of this 5-mile watershed. There are only two water supplies, the Twin Sisters Creek on the left, which is not available for the post, and the Cameron Creek supply. There is not a particle of water except during the wet seasons that is visible in this sand bed. By digging down they strike water in this little canyon, which is just about as wide as this building, from here to the end—about 150 yards. That canyon is between two mountain ranges. I was there when they made those borings. They found that this dam did not give them enough water and they made borings about 200 feet apart, and they found that they struck water within 6 feet and lost it at the end of about 30 feet, I think. In other words, it was perfectly apparent that this was the underground stream. These are the only two sources of water anywhere.

MR. SMITH. What is the elevation of this place?

General EDWARDS. About 6,000 feet. It runs to 8,000 or 10,000 feet in the mountains.

Mr. SMITH. But the lowest point would probably be 6,000 feet?

General EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. This appropriation is only available for the purchase of land and not for doing any work whatever.

Secretary TAFT. There is an appropriation in the military bill.

General EDWARDS. The Secretary made a special estimate. I think this is just for the acquisition of the land.

Mr. SMITH. One hundred and fifty dollars an acre for this land; is that a reasonable price?

General EDWARDS. The land is not worth anything. I will not say that, but comparatively nothing. It is these water rights they have. They deliver this water over to the Comanche Gold Mining Company. Now they are going to take it across to Silver City.

Mr. SMITH. You are not going to get the water that is supposed to go to Silver City?

General EDWARDS. Yes, sir; every bit of it; 225,000 gallons a day. We will get it all. We will use it for irrigation on the whole plant. It is a large reservation.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know anything about the value of water rights in that neighborhood?

General EDWARDS. No, sir; except that I asked a lot of the people in Silver City, and they thought the price was quite reasonable.

Mr. SMITH. You think that \$90,000 for all the land proposed to be bought would be a fair and reasonable price?

General EDWARDS. Yes, sir; incidentally, and only incidentally, this Stevens farm would be a nice thing, but they do not need it at all except for the water rights, but it is true that it is subirrigated. It would form a beautiful convalescing station for these poor devils who have to stay there two or three years and look at the same sites. They would have an opportunity of doing a little work by cultivating the gardens, and that would save the high price of transporting the products; but that is only incidental, that is all. It is only a question of water rights.

SATURDAY, *February 2, 1907.*

**STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR,
ACCOMPANIED BY LIEUT. COL. GEORGE RUHLEN AND MAJ.
JOHN T. FRENCH, ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.**

PROTECTION OF WATER SUPPLY, FORT BAYARD, N. MEX. (AGAIN.)

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further to offer about Fort Bayard, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary TAFT. I only want to say that Fort Bayard is the most charitable and useful institution for those afflicted with tuberculosis in the three services, and it is doing marvelous work. It is an old fort, an old military station, not properly fitted, and we have applied for additional appropriations in order to put it into proper condition. This water supply is an important part of making the station what it ought to be. It is in charge of Major Bushnell, who was himself afflicted with tuberculosis, went out there and was cured. He is one of the greatest experts upon tuberculosis in the country. He has a

number of enthusiasts under him, and they are doing as fine work as is done in the world in the matter of curing tuberculosis. It is of great assistance to us in being able to have a place to which we can send men afflicted with that disease. We frequently find a noncommissioned officer who appears to be athletic in every way, but turns out to have some evidence of tuberculosis; and if we can get him out there promptly we can cure him.

ARMY SUPPLY DEPOT, FORT MASON, CAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, the next item, page 303, is Army supply depot, Fort Mason, Cal.: "For completing the construction of buildings at the Army supply depot, Fort Mason, California, \$750,000."

Secretary TAFT. That belongs to the Quartermaster's Department. It was started in connection with the San Francisco fire.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has heretofore been appropriated for this purpose?

Colonel RUHLEN. The amount appropriated is \$750,000, with a limit of cost of one and one-half millions, and this was to provide for the second half of the total amount that was estimated as required to complete the improvements.

Secretary TAFT. Have you begun the work, Colonel?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir. We are now preparing plans and specifications, but we have not got it under contract yet.

The CHAIRMAN. How soon will the plans and specifications be ready?

Colonel RUHLEN. Bids will be invited, and we expect to get it under contract in the present fiscal year, for that much of it covered by the \$750,000 that has been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take to complete the construction for which appropriations have already been made?

Colonel RUHLEN. We can not tell that until bids come in, because as a rule we allow bidders to fix the time, without putting any direct limit upon them.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be possible for you, in view of the fact that you will not be able to commence work under existing appropriations until the close of this fiscal year, to spend any of this \$750,000 during the next fiscal year?

Colonel RUHLEN. I think we can, because it is quite likely that the work for which plans and specifications are now being prepared will cost more than the first \$750,000, and of course it will be desirable to get as much of it underway as possible, not only that which we now have underway, but as much of the rest as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. This was first authorized in the last army appropriation bill, was it not—that is, the appropriation bill passed at the last session of Congress?

Colonel RUHLEN. Was it not in the sundry civil bill?

The CHAIRMAN. No; the army appropriation bill. Have you in the Army appropriation bill any appropriation that would be available for any part of this construction next year?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; none specially so designated.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is not specially designated, have you any appropriation from which you could pay any of this work?

Colonel RUHLEN. That I am unable to answer. I do not know about the legal question involved in that.

The CHAIRMAN. One reason why you are asking for this for the next fiscal year is that if there should be any deficiency in the existing appropriation to meet payments upon the work that will be included in your original plan, which work you intend to do during the next fiscal year, it could be paid for from this appropriation? That is the only reason you have for asking for it at this time?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You will know better at the next session of Congress, next December, than you do now whether any of this additional appropriation will be needed in the next fiscal year, will you not?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; by the next session we will know very closely as to the total cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and at that time we will know of the probable completion of this work, and at that time your money would be available to complete what is now authorized?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; that can be done, but there would be a chance of delaying a part of it.

Secretary TAFT. Colonel Ruhlen, I do not think you need that now.

The CHAIRMAN. We will be in session next winter, you know.

Secretary TAFT. You have authority to make a contract for a full million and a half, and all that you need is money which you would pay out down to next December—

The CHAIRMAN. A year from next July. We will be in session between now and then.

Secretary TAFT. You can not spend \$750,000 in that time, can you?

Colonel RUHLEN. No, sir; I think not, unless we could get the work all underway at once, and as to that we can not tell until we get the plans perfected and the bids in.

Secretary TAFT. It will take longer than six months to build those buildings there. It will take you nearly two years.

Colonel RUHLEN. For the wharf work, which is very heavy, it will take fully two years after the contract is let to complete it, from the nature of the work.

SITE FOR BRIGADE POST AND MANEUVER CAMP, PACIFIC COAST.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Site for brigade post and maneuver camp, Pacific Coast: For procuring site for brigade post and maneuver camp on the Pacific Coast, \$1,000,000."

Secretary TAFT. Now, gentlemen, with reference to that, I would like to say a word, if I may. We have had a number of commissions, certainly one, a board of officers, who have examined a great many tracts on the Pacific Coast for the purpose of having a large maneuver camp and brigade post. You may remember the constant discussion of that subject. There is no military reservation on the Pacific Coast large enough for maneuvers, or large enough for a brigade post. There were two tracts of land, one called the Henry tract and another tract by another name in California recommended, and then in Washington, on Puget Sound, there was a tract which has since been used for maneuvers, called the American Lake tract. It is hoped that one of those tracts might be procured for a million dollars.

This was put in here for the purpose of invoking discussion on the subject. Senator Scott, of the Military Committee of the Senate, has been out there, and is very strong in the opinion that the Government ought to acquire this land before it becomes too valuable, because it is so admirably adapted to the purpose. General Funston, who commanded at the maneuvers and is very familiar with this tract, is also very strongly in favor of it, and if you are willing to enter upon the policy of giving us one military reservation on the Pacific coast of from 20,000 to 30,000 acres I would be glad to have this appropriation passed. If you do not feel that you ought to go into it, there is no use wasting your time about it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the price per acre for this land?

Secretary TAFT. This is only for the purpose of seeing if we could get this for \$1,000,000. I doubt if we can. I am afraid the cost has already gone up too rapidly.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever been there?

Secretary TAFT. No.

The CHAIRMAN. I have been over it. If the price has gone up, I think it has been in anticipation of the purchase by the Government. The land is not adapted for agricultural purposes.

Secretary TAFT. It has been used for residential purposes. The very character of the soil is such that it is not adapted to agriculture, but it is adapted to summer residences.

The CHAIRMAN. There are some summer residences there, on American Lake. There is a very fine clubhouse. It is an admirable piece of land for the purpose, if a post of that kind is required.

Secretary TAFT. There is no such post on the Pacific coast, and I think there ought to be one.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Cushman, Mr. Secretary, has submitted this language, which I want to ask you about. [Reads.]

LAND FOR A BRIGADE POST AND MANEUVER CAMP: To enable the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase a tract of land as a site for a brigade post and maneuver camp, seventy square miles in extent, more or less, at or near American Lake, in Pierce County, or in Thurston County, or in either or both of said counties, in the State of Washington, one million dollars.

There are 70 square miles in this, I understand

Mr. SMITH. That language, Mr. Chairman, more strictly localizes it, and puts the Government more at their mercy than the general language "on the Pacific slope." That would give them all the distance from Lower California to the Canadian border.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this is recommended by a board of army officers.

Secretary TAFT. No; a board of army officers was appointed four or five years ago, and my impression is that they recommended the Henry tract.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean this idea of purchasing or owning a reservation for a brigade post on the Pacific coast.

Secretary TAFT. It is recommended by the officers in charge on the Pacific coast and by everybody who has to do with the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know, Mr. Secretary, whether or not this land is accessible by water transportation—this land in the vicinity of American Lake?

Secretary TAFT. Does it not run down to Puget Sound?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Secretary TAFT. My impression is that it is.

The CHAIRMAN. That is one of the arguments in favor of it.

Mr. SMITH. If we strike out for "brigade posts" here, and get this land now for a maneuver camp, you could use it just as you used it last year, and it would not commit Congress to it. That would mean millions more for brigade posts. I should suggest that you provide simply for a maneuver camp on the Pacific coast.

SITE FOR MANEUVER CAMP, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Site for maneuver camp, Department of the East: For the purchase for military purposes of a tract of land for use as a site for a maneuver camp for the troops of the Regular Army and the militia of the States in the Department of the East, \$50,000."

Secretary TAFT. That is an item that must have been put in by General Oliver. I do not know what that is.

Major FRENCH. That is the tract known as the Pine Plains tract, near Watertown, N. Y.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres?

Secretary TAFT. How large is it, Major?

Major FRENCH. It is indicated on that blueprint [submitting same]. I thought the acreage was stated in the estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it located?

Major FRENCH. It is in the vicinity of Madison Barracks.

Secretary TAFT. Who looked into this thing?

Major FRENCH. Captain Hines, from Madison Barracks, was sent there to make the report.

Secretary TAFT. Have you got the report?

Major FRENCH. I think the report has been sent to your office.

Secretary TAFT. It has never been brought to my attention.

Major FRENCH. It came up about four weeks ago, I think, sir, and this plat came in quite recently.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This is near Watertown, N. Y.?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes.

Secretary TAFT. It is near Madison Barracks?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. That looks like a pretty large tract.

Major FRENCH. It is upward of 20,000 acres.

Secretary TAFT. It has been said that it is a large tract that could be had very cheaply and is well adapted for military purposes, within a reasonable distance from Madison Barracks. We have no maneuver camp anywhere in the East.

Major FRENCH. These are the papers [submitting report and blueprint].

The CHAIRMAN (reading inscription). "New York Central & Harlem River Railway, R. W. & O. Division. Map showing the proposed site for United States Government Military Encampment, Carthage."

Secretary TAFT (reads):

The board of officers convened at Watertown, N. Y., October 16, 1906, pursuant to Special Orders 118, Atlantic Division, October 10, 1906, renders a report in regard to a tract of land approximating some 20,000 acres, from 8 to

10 miles in length and 2 to 4 miles in width, located northerly and adjacent to the Black River between the villages of Black River and Carthage, and 7 miles from Watertown.

The board states that this tract is available and suitable, as far as the water supply and the soil and transportation facilities are concerned, and that there are a number of desirable camp sites to be found, but finds itself unable to recommend it owing to the limits being too restricted for maneuver purposes.

Subsequently the Acting Secretary of War directed the Quartermaster-General to instruct an officer of his department to determine the area of the tract of land recommended by the board, to investigate its value, and to quietly secure, if possible, options thereon, in compliance with which Capt. J. L. Hines, Twenty-third Infantry, submitted a report stating that the area investigated by him is about 20,805 acres; that the actual value of the land in his opinion is not more than \$240,000, and that the options secured amounted to \$388,673.

Major FRENCH. This gives a larger total, \$410,000.

Secretary TAFT (reads):

He also invites attention to the conditions of quite a considerable tract of this land, situated in the east central portion of the tract. He states that the land consists of a sand desert from which the soil has blown away and the sand is carried away by the wind and covers other tracts. He adds that the camping and maneuvering of troops will probably cut up the land and that a large portion of it may drift as heretofore.

A subsequent report, under date of January 21, 1907, was made by Captain Hines, in which he states:

"It will be noted that the total cost will reach about \$410,000, or about \$20 per acre. As stated in my previous report, this tract is not worth over \$240,000, as a large portion of it is waste land on sand plains and the balance is principally grazing land, though the eastern portion is cultivated and said to produce fair crops."

Parties in question are to submit proposition as to how great an area of property suitable for maneuver purposes they will sell for \$50,000.

That is the reason why that was put in there at \$50,000.

ADDITIONAL LAND, FORT BENJAMIN HARRISON, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for additional land, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., \$750,000.

Secretary TAFT. If we could get that I would be very glad. Very good use could be made of it. It is a matter in which Mr. Overstreet and others are interested.

The CHAIRMAN. Have these maneuver camps been located after a full investigation by any officer or officers of your department, and does their location contemplate convenience for the needs of the Army, or are the locations due more especially to the influence of certain localities?

Secretary TAFT. I can explain my situation exactly. What we want to do is to get the land. We would like to have the land distributed conveniently throughout the United States, but, of course, the Department has to be governed by the question, What is available?

Mr. SULLIVAN. What land?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; what land is available, and where we are likely to get it. That is the question in fixing the position of the brigade posts. The best place for a brigade post in the East undoubtedly is the post known as Mount Gretna, in Pennsylvania, but it is very rich farming land—that is, a good deal of it is—and the cost would be prohibitory for a tract as large as we would like to secure.

There is a maneuver and artillery ground which can be purchased south of Chattanooga, right on the Georgia line, 35,000 acres, which is as admirably adapted for maneuver purposes as any place in the United States, and that can be purchased—I have had options taken on it—and it can be purchased for \$926,000, something over \$100 an acre. It is situated immediately adjoining Chickamauga Park, and immediately adjoining Fort Oglethorpe, which is a part of Chickamauga Park, and it is within 100 miles of Fort McPherson, Atlanta. That is very well situated for one camp, for one maneuver ground.

Now, there ought to be another one, either in New York or Pennsylvania, or even as far west as Indiana; but the trouble about the Indianapolis post is that it is very expensive to get land there, and you would not get nearly so large a tract of land for the same money as we could get at Chattanooga. We ought to have a place somewhere in the Northeast, but land is so valuable up there that it is difficult.

Now, we are not affected at all by local influences, and I do not care a cent about that if the general geographical distribution should be as it ought to be—one in the South, one in the Northeast—and then we can take the reservations that we have already in the West. The reservations naturally in the West are very much larger, because that is Government land, and could be set aside without much cost. I wish I had had the privilege of setting them aside before there were homesteads and Government sales, because we could have pieced them out and made them much more valuable than they are now.

At Fort Sill there are about 100,000 acres, 50,000 acres of a military reservation and 26,000 acres of a forest reserve, and with a little rounding out on both sides I hope to get authority to do it by an exchange of Government for private land that can be made into a fine reservation. Then there is a reservation at Fort Riley of 19,000 acres and a reservation at Fort Leavenworth of 6,000 acres and at Fort D. A. Russell 4,500 acres, and 30,000 acres within a few miles; and if we could get the Chattanooga tract of 35,000 acres we would need only one more in the Northeast, and then with this one on the Pacific coast we would have all we need.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, when was the plan of having a large number of regimental posts adopted?

Secretary TAFT. It was adopted before my time.

The CHAIRMAN. After the Spanish-American war?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. It was adopted on the recommendation of a board of officers of the Department.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I just want to ask three questions; perhaps, two. If you take this site in Indiana, do I understand from you that you would still need a maneuver camp in the Southeast?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And one in the Northeast?

Secretary TAFT. I think so.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If you get one in the Northeast and one in the Southeast, would you need one in Indiana?

Secretary TAFT. I would like to have it. It will not be absolutely indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the plan of establishing brigade camps and maneuver camps adopted—

Secretary TAFT. If it can be said to have been adopted—

The CHAIRMAN. When was it decided to recommend it?

Secretary TAFT. About a year and a half or two years ago. The President recommended it, I think, two years ago in his message.

The CHAIRMAN. Was his recommendation made in advance of an investigation?

Secretary TAFT. No; it was after the General Staff had looked into it.

The CHAIRMAN. The initiation and recommendation came from the General Staff?

Secretary TAFT. The General Staff is strongly committed to it and in favor of it.

Mr. TAYLOR. But the suggestion came from whom?

Secretary TAFT. One early recommendation came from Captain Mott, of the artillery, who was stationed as a military attaché in Paris, and who visited all the military posts in Europe, especially the one at Aldershot, in England, and made a long report as to the advisability of eliminating the smaller posts for the purpose of having as many brigade posts as we could, with a view to abolishing the territorial control by brigadier-generals and putting them in command of troops. I can not refer you to any particular report of a board of officers, although the General Staff has a number of times expressed its view on the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the plan followed by European countries?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. They have even division posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Large areas set aside for maneuvering purposes?

Secretary TAFT. They maneuver over the private property. But there is next to Aldershot a very wide plain of a good many square miles. I think it is Salisbury Plain. It belongs to the Government, at any rate, and there the maneuvers are carried on.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres of land are contemplated in this project in Indiana? About 7,000?

Secretary TAFT. 6,250 acres.

Mr. SULLIVAN. At \$120 an acre. That is the average price.

Secretary TAFT. Indianapolis is one point; Fort Snelling is another; Des Moines is another.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not get land enough at Fort Snelling?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think you can, and I do not think you can at Des Moines at a proper price; and the objection, if there be one, to the purchase at Fort Benjamin Harrison is the cost of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. How much land have you now at Fort Benjamin Harrison?

Secretary TAFT. I think it is about 2,000 acres, but I am not sure. Is that about it?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; 2,000 acres.

Secretary TAFT. That is a good regimental post. We expect to maintain all the regimental posts.

Let me state the situation generally, and I think Colonel Ruhlen will bear me out in this: In the next five or six years it will be necessary to rebuild about 22 per cent of the shelter that is now available for the mobile Army of the United States, deducting the force that we maintain in the Philippines of 12,000 men.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. And the plan or purpose is not to build all these brigade posts at once, but in carrying out the construction that would be necessary, whether we have them or not, we should put that construction at these larger posts. That is the theory. It is not to load the Government with a great expense to carry out a theory of this sort, but it is to work it out gradually so as to get four or five brigade posts, not to dispense with the regimental posts. We could not do it. They are very useful units. But if we can get four or five brigade posts it will add largely to the possibilities of training the Army. What I am hopeful of doing ultimately, or seeing done, is to put these regimental posts in as parts of a brigade, and have the Brigadier-General with his headquarters at one place and control four or five posts. For instance, take Fort Riley and Fort Leavenworth. They are only 110 miles apart, and in the summer time it is entirely easy to march everybody from Fort Leavenworth down to Fort Riley, on the larger reservation, and there have the maneuvers and drills and tactical practices that teach the officers as well as the men the way to move large bodies of troops, and in large bodies.

ADDITIONAL LAND, MILITARY POST, MANILA, P. I.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Additional land, military post, Manila, Philippine Islands: For the purchase of 7,535 acres of land for an addition to the Fort William McKinley Military Reservation, \$265,000." Are you familiar with this, Mr. Secretary?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; I know what this is.

Major FRENCH. These indorsements give a very concise statement of the proposition. [Submitting blueprint with indorsements thereon.]

Secretary TAFT. Fort William McKinley you all know about, I think, because it has been the subject of discussion on the floor of the House a number of times. This is the main post in the Philippine Islands, and is about 6 miles from Manila. The land was purchased by General Chaffee, and it is the most complete brigade post, purely as a post, in the Army. I think that is true, is it not, Colonel Ruhlen?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes; it is the organization of a brigade, including all arms of the service—cavalry, infantry, and artillery.

Secretary TAFT. It is located on high land, between the sea and the Laguna de Bay, the lake which is connected with the sea at Manila by the Pasig River. It is large enough for all the buildings of a brigade post; and they are properly placed there, and very well placed. But the acreage is not sufficient for proper drilling and maneuvering, and General Wood, as indeed other generals before him, has recommended an increase of this tract.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this land owned by private parties?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. By Americans or natives?

Secretary TAFT. All by natives. The present reservation contains 1,801 acres. It is the site of a brigade post of which the garrison is two regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, one battery of artillery, and one company of engineers. It is proposed to increase this by 7,535 acres, making it 9,336 acres in all, and thus adapt it better to the needs of the garrison. At present neither the cavalry

nor artillery can be properly instructed within the limits of the post. The United States will probably have to pay about \$265,000 for the 7,535 acres. I do not know how much that is an acre.

Mr. SMITH. About \$35. What I was going to ask in a moment was whether, from your long acquaintance over there, that was a fair price for land in that neighborhood?

Secretary TAFT. It is considered less than the land would be worth if agricultural conditions were better in the Philippines. I had to go into the question of the purchase of land just like this in the Province of Manila and in the Province of Cavite. You see this land is within 6 miles of Manila. First-class rice land is worth about 200 pesos a hectare, and second-class rice land about 150 pesos a hectare. I suppose this would probably be called second class; perhaps some of it less than that, perhaps some more. There are $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres to a hectare.

Mr. SMITH. And approximately 2 pesos to the dollar.

Secretary TAFT. Just exactly; two pesos to a dollar under our system out there. That would be just about \$30 an acre, at 150 pesos to the hectare and two and one-half hectares to the acre. It would be 60 pesos to the acre, or \$30.

Mr. SMITH. What is the character of the land in the vicinity of Fort William McKinley? Is it rough, rolling?

Secretary TAFT. It rises gradually from the city of Manila on to the plateau which constitutes Fort William McKinley. But it is only gently undulating. There is nothing abrupt or mountainous about it. I do not think the land is more than 50 feet above the lake. It may be 75 feet above the lake.

Major FRENCH. The contours run from about 120 to 130 feet.

Secretary TAFT. The height?

Major FRENCH. Yes. There is very little of that swamp land.

Secretary TAFT. It was at one time, I have no doubt, very valuable agricultural land, and it was so close to the city that the transportation on the river and the transportation by road made that land available when other land in the island was too far removed because of the difficulty of communication. What is the height there on the corner?

Major FRENCH. 137 feet, the highest point there.

Secretary TAFT. It is higher than I supposed.

Major FRENCH. That makes it a hundred feet above the lowest.

Secretary TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I think that is all I am familiar with.

ENLARGEMENT OF FORT ROBINSON, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Kinkaid, here, has asked me to inquire about the enlargement of Fort Robinson.

Secretary TAFT. I think, Mr. Chairman, that would be an excellent investment for the Government to make. There are two tracts there of about 10,000 acres each. I have been on the land.

Mr. KINKAID. There is over 12,000 acres of the military reservation proper, and over 10,000 acres of the timber reservation.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; and between the two a tract some two miles wide.

The CHAIRMAN. Whereabouts is Fort Robinson located?

Secretary TAFT. In northwestern Nebraska.

Mr. KINKAID. It is in Dawes County, near Crawford. It is not far from Chadron. It is in the same county as Chadron is situated in and about 20 miles west.

The CHAIRMAN. How far from Rushville?

Mr. KINKAID. Chadron is about 40 miles west of Rushville. It was at Rushville that they unloaded the troops in the Indian difficulty of 1890-91. Crawford is far enough west of this county to be in another county, but it is in the same county.

Secretary TAFT. It is a very satisfactory post.

Mr. KINKAID. And it is about 50 miles from the Wyoming line—from 50 to 70 miles.

Secretary TAFT. We are increasing that to a regimental post. There are now eight companies of cavalry there, and we expect to put in accommodations for four more. Is that it, Colonel Ruhlen?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

Secretary TAFT. Here are these two great tracts of land, both adapted for military purposes, separated by a tract about two miles wide.

Mr. SMITH. What is the price per acre out there?

Mr. KINKAID. It will average about \$10 an acre.

Mr. SMITH. How many acres are there?

Mr. KINKAID. About 15,000. It would be less than \$10 an acre.

Mr. SMITH. How far is this from the sand-hill country, Judge?

Mr. KINKAID. The ground is hard in that locality.

Secretary TAFT. This is the land of buttes, but this is a very different kind of country from that near Fort Niobrara, is it not, Judge?

Secretary TAFT. The Judge does not like to admit that Fort Niobrara is in a sandy country, but that is the reason why we left it.

Mr. KINKAID. This is hard ground.

Mr. SMITH. This is beyond that region in your district where every time a big wind comes along it blows holes 40 feet deep in the land?

Mr. KINKAID. After you pass Cherry County you will get hard ground, as a rule, clear from there to Wyoming. It is sandy, as a rule, through, but there is some hard ground.

Secretary TAFT. I think that would be a good purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything to say, Judge Kinkaid, in regard to this proposition?

Mr. KINKAID. Nothing further than that there are two railroads there—the Burlington and the Northwestern. The Burlington has through connection to the Pacific coast now, and the Northwestern is through from Chicago to Wyoming, and it has connections to the Pacific coast, but not as good as it will have when it gets its own line clear through. Fort Niobrara has but one railroad as yet. The post is in an excellent climate, and malaria is impossible in that section. The altitude is about 4,000 feet, with almost perpetual sunshine. There are very fine springs there, which furnish water in ample amount for a regimental post, and even much beyond that. The two reservations, brought together by this link between them there, would make very fine maneuvering ground and improve the reservation very much and enable the Government to enjoy both reservations, which it can not now do without some disadvantage and without invading the farms between the two reservations which the Government now owns.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the land between the two reservations all under cultivation now?

M. KINKAID. Not all of it, but some of it is; and where they can irrigate it, it will be valuable land. Any of that land that can be irrigated is going to become very valuable. Yet the highest price set upon any of this is only \$27 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. What stream is there?

Mr. KINKAID. Chadron Creek. A ditch was constructed on it a few years ago.

ENLARGEMENT OF FORT OGLETHORPE, GA.

Secretary TAFT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call attention to this question of Fort Oglethorpe, and that 35,000 acres which has been reported on by a board of officers. I have the report here. Judge Moon, of Chattanooga, is anxious to be heard on the question before the committee, if you desire to hear him. It is 35,000 acres, to cost \$926,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That estimate has come here, and has been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Secretary TAFT. You have sent it up there?

The CHAIRMAN. The Speaker did.

Secretary TAFT. It properly belongs here. They got 2,000 or 3,000 acres out of that Chickamauga Park and put cavalry barracks there. They have a regimental post at Fort Oglethorpe, and this adjoins that; but the military committee claims that some predecessor of mine, or somebody in the Department, got the post established without distinct authority. I do not know whether that is made the basis of saying that they have jurisdiction of it now or not. There is nothing in the law now known as a brigade post.

Mr. SMITH. You simply established the post, the same as you would establish a regimental post?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; and you have paid money enough to establish certain quarters there. That is all. I should like, of course, to have everything in one committee, but everything of this kind goes to this committee except that one particular thing.

Mr. SMITH. We have one or two items relating to Fort Oglethorpe here in this committee now.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. We authorized the purchase of some land for Fort Oglethorpe.

Mr. SMITH. How much land have you down there in that neighborhood?

Secretary TAFT. I think the military tract contains upwards of 6,000 acres. This adjoins that other. Taking it all in all, this is the best thing to get from the military standpoint. These options have been obtained. They looked for only about 15,000 acres, I think it was; but the board of officers that went down there looked over the ground and recommended the purchase of the whole 33,000 acres. You can tell better than I can the amount per acre. I think it is about \$25.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I want to ask the Secretary: You approve of acquiring this site for this maneuver ground in the Department of the East near Madison Barracks, as I understand you?

Secretary TAFT. I do not know anything about that. I will send up the papers on it. It was acted upon by the Assistant Secretary in my absence.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If you had three projects to recommend to this committee and could get only two of them—the three being a maneuver camp in Indiana, and the other two being respectively a maneuver camp in the Northeast and one in the Southeast—which two would you recommend, and which one would you ask to be delayed, if one had to be delayed?

Secretary TAFT. I would rather have the maneuver camp at Chattanooga and the one in New York, if that is large enough.

Mr. SMITH. That is a trifle as compared with that proposed here.

Major FRENCH. The estimate for land at Pine Plains and papers relating thereto, which I supposed were here, is something like four or five times that amount. I can not recall the figures just now.

Mr. SMITH. That is only a couple of miles, is it—the whole maneuver-camp site in the East?

Secretary TAFT. In Indiana, you know, you can not get land sufficient in extent. Give us one at Chattanooga and one on the Pacific coast, and then await the selection of a maneuver camp somewhere in the Northeast. That would be better.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO AND LOSS OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, here is an item on the bottom of page 304, "Claims for damages to and loss of private property: For settlement of claims for damages to and loss of private property in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, \$35,271.10." Are these adjudicated claims?

(List of above-mentioned claims on file with Committee on Appropriations.)

Secretary TAFT. They are adjudicated in the sense that they have been passed upon by a board of officers and considered in the Department and recommended for payment. I think they are all just claims.

The CHAIRMAN. They are claims, though?

Mr. SMITH. They are claims in torts.

Secretary TAFT. Largely.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give any reason why a man should be compensated for in this way when injured by target practice, whereas if we kill a man in an elevator in a public building he cannot obtain his claim?

Secretary TAFT. I do not think the principle ought to obtain—

Mr. SMITH. Is it not bad policy to say that anybody killed in target practice should go on these bills for claims, while those injured otherwise can not come on?

Secretary TAFT. We condemn land for artillery purposes, and we are going to use that land thus condemned for artillery practice. It means a constant damage to the adjoining land, and it means the taking of their property—not exactly the same, but by analogy—it is taking their property, just as much as taking the property on which you put your guns.

Mr. SMITH. But you are not entitled to take my arm off, either, without due process of law, are you?

Secretary TAFT. There is a distinction between the two cases. When you put an artillery battery right down there, that is a constant source of injury to the adjoining land, and you are taking that adjoining land in a sense—an interest in it. It is different from that damage which occurs in consequence of the negligence of somebody.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is a species of servitude, as it were?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. I have an idea that some provision should be made by which claimants should be sent to the Court of Claims for injuries which are received by people incident to the running of machinery and things of that kind.

Secretary TAFT. I think there is a distinction between that class of claims and this, which is like a servitude, as Mr. Sullivan says.

Mr. SMITH. I do not see much distinction between taking a man's crop off when you didn't mean to and taking his arm off.

Secretary TAFT. If you will let me look at the claims, Mr. Chairman, I think I can tell you whether they are all of that kind. You see, these claims are based on damages due to heavy gun fire. I see by this note that some of these are due for "rent of property in the Philippines occupied by the United States troops." That is just a contract claim for use and occupation. Then there is another class here, as the note indicates, "for property taken for the use of the Army in the Philippines; for stock killed and injured by United States troops at target practice; for damages arising out of maneuvers at Fort Riley, Kans., and West Point, Ky., in the fall of 1903."

The CHAIRMAN. West Point has gone on the Army appropriation bill. We put it on in the House.

Mr. SMITH. In view of this, I think we ought perhaps to have separate estimates here, giving the amount for separate classes of cases.

Secretary TAFT. Will you get that up, Colonel Ruhlen? Send in an itemized statement of those claims mentioned at the top of page 305.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir.

NOTE.—The itemized statement here called for is being prepared in the Quartermaster-General's office, and will be furnished as soon as completed.

Mr. SMITH. The language is "For settlement of claims for damages to and loss of private property in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands." That does not cover rent of quarters in the Philippines?

Secretary TAFT. The note specifies it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but we enact only the language of the item; we do not enact the notes into law.

Secretary TAFT. Perhaps you might say, "For rent and damages."

Mr. SMITH. These claims in part ought to be covered in a separate item.

Secretary TAFT. The Government is not such a very pleasant debtor, you know.

The CHAIRMAN. No. It is one of the most unscrupulous debtors.

Secretary TAFT. It is; and when the Government does pay, it results that the Government has to pay much more than a private person because of the delays.

The CHAIRMAN. The difficulty of our considering such matters in

the Committee of Appropriations, in order to arrive at a just conclusion whether the claim was just in the first place and whether the Government is liable to that amount for the claim, is that we would have to sit here all the time, and we have a committee of the House for the consideration of claims, and for that reason there is a rule that all such claims should go to that committee.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is the saddest joke—that Committee on Claims.

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about these boundary monuments in the Philippine Islands? The item reads:

BOUNDARY MONUMENTS, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS: For the establishment in each municipality in the Philippine Islands in which a point has been located by the Coast and Geodetic system of triangulation, two permanent boundary monuments for survey purposes, five thousand dollars.

Why does not the Philippine government attend to that?

Secretary TAFT. I do not know. I think it ought to.

The CHAIRMAN. We are making the Philippine government pay for the Coast and Geodetic Survey—that is, we thought we were; but we discovered the other day that we were not.

Secretary TAFT. That is one of the recommendations of the Commission, that you pay all the expenses of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, because we are so much interested in the navigation.

FORT MONROE, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, the next item here is Fort Monroe, Va. That is on page 305 of the bill.

Mr. SMITH. There is an item on page 304 that we escaped. Who has that item as to the quartermaster's clerk?

The CHAIRMAN. I skipped that because it is a claim. It is not worth while to waste any time on it. We have ruled all these out of the legislative bill—every one of them.

WHARF. ROADS, AND SEWER.

You have estimated, Colonel, for wharf, roads, and sewer; for repair and maintenance of wharf, etc., \$5,000.

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir. That is the continuation of an existing arrangement by which the private interests who use this wharf, and, to some extent, the roads, pay one-half the expense of keeping them in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that arrangement entered into?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know, sir; but I know it has been in existence for the last four or five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it entered into by the War Department on its own authority, or by authority of law?

Colonel RUHLEN. I do not know, sir. It has been an item in the appropriation bill from year to year.

ADDITIONAL LABORER.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate here for an additional laborer at \$900. You had one before at \$420, and you estimate now for two

at \$900 each. Have you found it necessary to have a larger force of laborers than you now have?

Colonel RUHLEN. Yes, sir; I think so. This estimate was carefully prepared upon information furnished by the local quartermaster in charge.

REPAIRS AND OPERATION OF ROADS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice, Colonel, that on the next item, on page 306 of the bill, "Repairs and operation of roads, pavements, streets, lights, and general police," etc., you have an estimated increase of \$1,890. Your estimate is \$5,635, as against your appropriation of \$3,745. Is that increase due to the increased number of employees and the increased compensation that you estimated for?

Colonel RUHLEN. I could not tell you that, sir.

MILITARY PRISON, ALCATRAZ ISLAND, CAL. (AGAIN).

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the request for supplemental information upon the military prison at Angle Island, as to the relative distance of the post from Leavenworth and San Francisco, I have had this statement prepared:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, February 2, 1907.

[Memorandum for chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.]

In connection with the item of an estimate of \$250,000 to begin the work of building an establishment for a new military prison on Angel Island, Cal., the following additional information called for by the committee is furnished.

Herewith inclosed is a statement showing the relative distance in miles from certain posts on the Pacific coast and in the western part of the United States to San Francisco and to Fort Leavenworth; also the present strength of the garrison of each of these posts. From this it will be seen that aside from the troops in Manila there are 91 companies stationed at these western posts, the greater part of which are more than 1,000 miles nearer to San Francisco than to Fort Leavenworth.

From the records it appears that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was discontinued in 1895, and from that time until its reestablishment during the past year Alcatraz Island was the only place affording accommodations for more than the usual number of prisoners confined in post guardhouses. Owing to the increase of the Army incident to the Spanish war post guardhouses were all overcrowded with prisoners, and to relieve this congestion the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was again established. The maximum number of prisoners that can be accommodated at Fort Leavenworth is now about 700, and the prison is filled to its utmost capacity.

If the establishment at Alcatraz Island is broken up it would be necessary to enlarge that at Fort Leavenworth, and it is thought the cost of providing the proper accommodations for the prison establishment on Angel Island would not exceed that of buildings for the same number of men at Fort Leavenworth.

Any number of prisoners can be usefully employed on Angel Island without having their work come in conflict in any way with outside civilian labor for a number of years to come. In the first place they would be expected to do the greater part of the work in construction of prison buildings, and continue the work on which they are now largely employed—that is, furnishing broken stone for repairing roads on the various military reservations in and about San Francisco Harbor, and in keeping those roads in repair.

GEORGE RUHLEN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

From—	Number of companies.	To Fort Leavenworth.	To San Francisco.	Nearer to San Francisco.
		<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Ft. Flagler, Wash.....	3	2,079	1,011	1,068
Ft. Worden, Wash.....	4	2,077	1,011	1,066
Ft. Casey, Wash.....	3	2,079	1,011	1,068
Ft. Lawton, Wash.....	4	2,082	964	1,068
Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.....	4	1,791	1,017	774
Ft. Wright, Wash.....	8	1,629	1,209	420
Vancouver Barracks, Wash.....	14	1,983	780	1,203
Ft. Stevens, Oreg.....	2	2,085	882	1,203
Ft. Columbia, Oreg.....	1	2,089	886	1,203
Posts in San Francisco Harbor.....	22	2,014	.....	2,014
Monterey, Cal.....	16	2,089	125	1,964
Rosecrans, Cal.....	2	1,924	608	1,316
Whipple Barracks, Ariz.....	4	1,408	858	550
Huachuca, Ariz.....	4	1,277	1,061	216
Missoula, Mont.....	4	1,368	1,342	26
	95			
Manila.....		10,086	8,022	2,014

SATURDAY, February 2, 1907.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, IMPROVEMENT OF.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 308, Improvement of the Yellowstone National Park. For maintenance and repair of improvements, to be expended by and under the direction of the Secretary of War, and to be immediately available and remain available until expended, \$75,000. That is \$20,000 in excess of the amount of the current appropriation. Can you explain the necessity for this increase?

Captain BARDEN. The general project for the Yellowstone Park is regarded as completed, and the appropriations now are for maintenance only. The district officer states that \$75,000 is the sum that is needed to maintain the roads, bridges, and appurtenances, and do the sprinkling which is required to keep the roads in the best possible shape.

The CHAIRMAN. Has your department ever considered the question of requiring the cost of sprinkling to be paid by the transportation companies that are operating in the National Park?

Captain BARDEN. I don't know; I have only been in the office since last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. They are the chief beneficiaries of this, and it is their wagons, and the travel of tourists through the park, the compensation of whom goes to the transportation companies, that makes this sprinkling necessary?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate for the cost of sprinkling?

Captain BARDEN. The cost of sprinkling is estimated at \$30,000. \$45,000 for general maintenance and \$30,000 for sprinkling.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles of road are there in the Park?

Captain BARDEN. The estimated total of the completed system is about 294 miles in the Park proper, and 351 miles including the roads in the Forest Reserve. Of course, with a smaller appropriation such as we have this year, it means that a less amount of work is done.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you information to show what the revenue companies that are given the privileges of carrying tourists through the Park amounts to annually?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir; I presume the district officer could make an approximate estimate if it were required.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they not required to make a report of the number of tourists?

Captain BARDEN. That report does not come through our office, sir. I understand that the Interior Department has general control of the park aside from the road work.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is for \$45,000 for general maintenance and \$30,000 for sprinkling.

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir; the officer, however, asks that the appropriation be not divided according to those amounts, but be made a general sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Do you know whether in that estimate of \$30,000 you contemplate buying or putting on new sprinklers, or is it for the service only?

Captain BARDEN. I think it is for the service only. The officer says in his report of the operations for the last year that 100 miles of roadway were sprinkled up to September 1. He says: "The extent to which this work is appreciated by the traveling public and those doing business in the park was demonstrated after September 1, upon which date, owing to lack of funds, it became necessary to cease sprinkling all the roads south of Norris. These roads speedily became intolerably dusty, and complaints were numerous and pointed."

The CHAIRMAN. How many sprinkling wagons do you have?

Captain BARDEN. There are 23.

The CHAIRMAN. Also give the number of horses that you have engaged in this service.

Captain BARDEN. The horses are all hired. During the summer of 1906, 50 two-horse teams were used in the sprinkling service.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, we have a bill here proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for the construction of a new wagon road into the park, connecting the county road leading from Bozeman. Do you know anything about that?

Captain BARDEN. I think an adverse report was made on that from our office.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you write the adverse report?

Captain BARDEN. The original adverse report was made on a similar proposition by Major Chittenden, the officer in charge of the roads, about two years ago, and we simply forwarded his report which covered the existing conditions, and approved his recommendations.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember how many miles in length the road is to be?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir; but my impression is that one of the reasons why Major Chittenden recommended against it was that it is longer than the present road that is available.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no road available from that direction, is there?

Captain BARDEN. I think there is a road which is or could be easily made available. It is set forth quite clearly in that report of Major Chittenden, if you have it.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. "Mount Rainier National Park: For continuing the construction of the wagon road into said park from the west side heretofore surveyed and commenced under the direction of the Secretary of War, to be immediately available, \$50,000." Your present appropriation is \$50,000. Do you contemplate completing this road with the money that you now estimate for the next fiscal year?

Captain BARDEN. I think there will have to be another appropriation of a little over \$50,000. The estimated cost of the road was \$183,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it can be constructed for \$150,000?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir. Not even for the \$183,000 can we construct a good road. We have just had a letter from the officer saying that he would endeavor to open the road clear through with that amount, leaving any improvement to be made afterwards if desired by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$50,000 that you have for the current year has been expended?

Captain BARDEN. A little over \$31,000. At the end of November operations were suspended for the winter.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you constructing this road under contract?

Captain BARDEN. They started to construct the road under contract, but the contractor failed, and the work is now being done by hired labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know why the words, "from the west side," are recommended to be omitted from this appropriation?

Captain BARDEN. The original intention was that the road should be constructed, as we understood it, from the western edge of the forest reserve and not of the park proper. There is a distance of about 4 miles between. That is indicated on this map [showing map to members of the committee].

MONDAY, *February 4, 1907.*

CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF GEN. A. E. CARMAN, CHAIRMAN OF COMMISSION.

MAINTENANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$25,000, against your current appropriation of \$30,000. Will your current appropriation be sufficient to meet the demands of the service the present year?

General CARMAN. We have 88 miles of road there, and the wear and tear on those roads is very great.

The CHAIRMAN. Eighty-eight miles?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir; 88 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$5,000 increase for that purpose?

General CARMAN. For the better preservation of the roads and also for clearing up the park—the condition in which the troops left it after they camped there.

The CHAIRMAN. What troops?

General CARMAN. The State and Federal troops, both. They had an encampment in the park.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from keeping the roads in repair, what other expenditures are connected with the maintenance of this park?

General CARMAN. The salaries of the Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. How many commissioners?

General CARMAN. Only one under pay now—that is myself. There are two civilians, but General Stuart has been sick and has not drawn any pay the last year. He draws pay only when on duty. The third Commissioner is an army officer, who draws his army pay.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the only one at present drawing compensation out of this appropriation?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir; for the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from the salary of the commissioner and the maintenance of the roads, what other expenses are there?

General CARMAN. There is the engineer whose salary is \$2,400.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you employ an engineer?

General CARMAN. We have to have an engineer in building bridges and things of that kind and in keeping up the roads. His salary has been paid right along. Then there is the superintendent of the park proper in Chickamauga at \$1,500.

Mr. SMITH. The language still reads, "For the compensation and expenses of two civilian commissioners?"

General CARMAN. One has been sick. The Confederate commissioner has been sick. The law does not allow any pay to be drawn when a man is sick.

Mr. SMITH. The expenses of one commissioner is only stopped temporarily during his illness?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir.

EMPLOYEES.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How many employees do you have under you?

General CARMAN. Laboring men?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, sir.

General CARMAN. The number varies. Sometimes 20 and sometimes 30, 40, or 50. In the winter season we require about 12 or 15, and in the spring and summer the number runs up to 40.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What wages do you pay them?

General CARMAN. From \$1.35 to \$1.60. We can hardly get men at that. Wages have been increasing very rapidly down there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you know how much your labor bill is in a year?

General CARMAN. \$12,950.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is for common labor?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And to that should be added the salaries of the commissioner, engineer, and superintendent?

General CARMAN. The clerk and messenger, the engineer and assistants, and park marshal.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the marshal's salary?

General CARMAN. \$900.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the commissioner's?

General CARMAN. \$3,600.

Mr. SULLIVAN. \$12,950 for labor; engineer, \$2,400; superintendent, \$1,500; commissioner, \$3,600; marshal, \$900, makes a total of \$22,350.

General CARMAN. There is a clerk in the office at \$1,800, and a messenger which makes \$2,500 more.

Mr. SULLIVAN. \$24,840. Do you have any contract work in addition?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir; We have a contract building a bridge.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much did that cost?

General CARMAN. The appropriation was \$4,500, but the sum of the contract was \$4,400. That is not in here. The contract has just been completed.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you have any balance of your appropriation last year unexpended?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much?

General CARMAN. We had a balance of \$3,800 which we reserved for any contingencies that might arise.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have asked for \$5,000 more this year?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is that for?

General CARMAN. We shall need most of it for the grading of the roads but we have to expend about \$2,500 for a viaduct.

Mr. SMITH. That is the East Chickamauga Creek bridge?

General CARMAN. No, sir; that is the viaduct over the road.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This viaduct is the only extraordinary expense?

General CARMAN. That would be the only extraordinary expense now. We have asked for a special appropriation for the bridge over East Chickamauga Creek.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You will need more for maintaining roads this year than last?

General CARMAN. It will be more. In dry weather there is a great deal of dust blowing, and we are constantly putting on chert and gravel. It blows away; for the last two years it has worn more than it has before, and we have hardly had the force to keep it up; and this is the extra money to get more chert and put more men on and keep the roads in better condition. Still, they are in fair condition now.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does your unexpended balance go back into the Treasury?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir; all excepting that which is appropriated for bridges.

STEEL BRIDGE OVER EAST CHICKAMAUGA CREEK, RINGGOLD ROAD.

The CHAIRMAN. For a steel bridge over East Chickamauga Creek on the Ringgold Road, \$5,000.

General CARMAN. That is very important, for the bridge that is there now is a wooden bridge and it is virtually decayed. Last summer one of these big traction engines went through it and broke it.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you allow traction engines to cross your bridges in the Parks?

General CARMAN. They get on them without our knowing it sometimes.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a burden which no bridge can stand.

General CARMAN. It is 8 miles from the Park proper on the road from there to Ringgold, which is the road from the Park to the rifle range, and that road ought to be in good condition.

The CHAIRMAN. For two bridges on the Ringgold Road at Georgia Mineral Spring Branch, and at Robinson's Branch, \$800.

General CARMAN. Those are small bridges over the little creeks.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is this bridge that you propose to replace with a steel bridge?

General CARMAN. About 80 feet in length.

The CHAIRMAN. How high?

General CARMAN. It will be about 20 feet above the water. The abutments are there now—the stone abutments—built some time ago—ten years ago; but instead of building a steel bridge at the time they built a wooden bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. This was built about ten years ago?

General CARMAN. Yes, sir; and it is rotting out.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of wood was it constructed of?

General CARMAN. Yellow pine; I am not exactly sure, but my impression is that it is yellow pine.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Speaking of these two bridges at a cost of \$800, you only speak of them as to the cost being only \$800. You have said nothing about the necessity.

General CARMAN. There is the same necessity for them as for the others—all three bridges.

The CHAIRMAN. When were they constructed?

General CARMAN. About ten years ago. They are small bridges over little branches. It is very important to keep that road in good condition—bridges and all. It is the main thoroughfare from the army post to Ringgold and the rifle range. There is a great deal of travel over it—all the travel from Ringgold to Chattanooga goes through there—so they want good bridges.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has travel been suspended as the result of the breaking of the span?

General CARMAN. At that time it was suspended for a time. We got out and fixed it up temporarily, and it cost us three or four hundred dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I am surprised that you permit traction engines to cross any of the bridges.

General CARMAN. It is against our rules, but it is outside of the limits of the park proper. We can not guard all of that ground—over 88 miles of road. But it is against all orders. Our directions are that when a traction engine comes to a bridge they should put stringers on it, but they disregarded it in this case and the engine went through.

SATURDAY, *February 2, 1907.*

GETTYSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

STATEMENT OF COL. J. P. NICHOLSON, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. DONALD P. McPHERSON.

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL LAND.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel, you are the chairman of the Commission having in charge the Gettysburg National Park?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have before the committee, in addition to the regular estimates, a bill, which has been reported favorably from the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the purchase of land over which Pickett's charge at the battle of Gettysburg was made, and appropriating \$40,000 for that purpose. Do you have authority under the title "For continuing the work of establishing the National Park at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania; for the acquisition of lands, surveys, and maps; constructing, improving, and maintaining avenues, roads, and bridges thereon," and so forth, to purchase that land if the appropriation was made without any further authority?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the land that it is proposed to purchase?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Perfectly, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill (H. R. 281) introduced by Mr. Lafean and reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs to the House, authorizes the purchase of "three tracts of land, numbered 1, 2, and 7, containing about 357 acres, on the battlefield of Gettysburg, included in the map prepared by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles in pursuance of the act of Congress approved February 11, 1895, it being land occupied by the Army of North Virginia and the Army of the Potomac on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of July, 1863, as follows:"

Then follows a description of the land.

Colonel NICHOLSON. That bill was sent to the War Department by the Military Committee and then referred to the Commission, and there is a printed report that accompanied the bill.

Mr. SMITH. My thought is that the testimony a year ago showed that the land up there was practically bought at a uniform price of \$100 an acre.

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; that is really a fact; but the records do not bear that out. Some land was bought at \$25, \$50, and \$75; but when you go in and take the choice land and cut up a man's farm he wants \$100 an acre and maybe more. You understand that the land was purchased in spots heretofore.

Mr. SMITH. They are asking more than \$100 an acre for the whole 357 acres?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I think they are justified in that. Of course I have no sympathy with the syndicates or anything of that kind, but I should say it was the choicest piece of land on the battlefield. It takes out practically all the best part of the land, and it does not leave very much that they could realize on. Then there is something

of the historical part. Extending to the north and then to the south it covers the long sweep of Longstreet's charge, and the erection of buildings, houses, and barns would at once detract from any value it may now have to illustrate the tactical part of the battle. It really was the whole battle. If you take it and divide it into parts, the greater part, 90 per cent of the battle, is covered in the final charge of Longstreet. Of course, it speaks of Pickett's charge, because that is the Virginians' as you know, but the North Carolina and Georgia troops on the left and right occupied just as prominent a part, and I do not see how the Georgians and North Carolinians are going to mark the positions they occupied unless we have this land.

Mr. SMITH. Do not understand me as criticising taking the land. The question with me was, in view of the testimony a year ago, that \$100 was the maximum price, whether this price was above what it should be.

Colonel NICHOLSON. I should not think so. Of course it is within the discretion of the Secretary of War whether he shall pay that full amount. I am not clear in my mind that we want all of that land, and I do not believe that the Secretary will pay for the land any more than it is really worth.

Mr. SMITH. Has it not been the practice of the Commission to take \$100 an acre or fight?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Not always. It says so in the hearings, but not always. There has been a proposition to say take \$100 or fight, but those have been very small tracts of land.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you not think the smaller the tract of land the higher the price should be?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Decidedly. You can not go in and cut a piece out of a man's land or farm and expect that he is going to take \$100 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. By what particular names are these three tracts known?

Colonel NICHOLSON. It is part of the Codori farm. We own practically all to the Emmitsburg road. The Government owns that. We purchased that—about 100 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you give for that?

Colonel NICHOLSON. About \$100 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it proposed to buy all the remainder of the Codori farm?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir; that is not included in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I think it leaves about 35 acres. That is so far down that it does not illustrate any practical part of the fight.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the names of the other tracts? Are they known by any distinctive names?

Colonel NICHOLSON. There is the farm of Mr. McPherson, the part that is east of Reynolds avenue.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government own the Shery farm?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Any part of it?

Colonel NICHOLSON. The peach orchard. There is no necessity of owning any more.

Mr. SMITH. You own the land out to the Emmitsburg road?

Colonel NICHOLSON. We go to the Emmitsburg road on the east. In buying the land we did not buy the farm and barns. Now we must have the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose now to include the buildings?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; we must do that. We can not leave those. We can not run the property for farm purposes.

Mr. SMITH. The land east of the Emmetsburg road is as good or better than this land?

Mr. McPHERSON. Right here [indicating on plat] it is very good, running back to Hancock avenue.

Mr. SMITH. Have you ever paid over \$100 an acre?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; a little over \$100—\$116.

Mr. McPHERSON. I think the second purchase was at \$125.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

The CHAIRMAN. You were given \$15,000 last year in the current sundry civil act for the improvement of roads?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I made a contract for \$14,715, covering that part of the roads which was considered. The reduction by legislation from ten to eight hours allows us to do less work under the contract than we anticipated, but I am satisfied that we will have those roads entirely constructed by the 1st day of October. I think the difficulties confronting us have been eliminated and we will get the roads covered by that appropriation. We have made an application asking the State of Pennsylvania to concede to the United States the Emmetsburg road from the Wheatfield road to the borough line. That is a fair proposition, because we own the most of the land on the east side of the road, and in tracts a good deal of it on the west side of the road. It was not ceded at the time of the last session by reason of the fact that General Sickles requested that it be stricken out of the bill that was submitted by Governor Hastings to the legislature. That difficulty seems to be eliminated, and our plan is to build the Emmetsburg road from the Wheatfield road south 256 yards and then up to the borough line.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$15,000 in addition to the \$15,000 that is now carried in your estimate for this purpose?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Making \$30,000 in all?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir; and I believe we can complete the work within those figures, unless there is again an advance in material and there is some contractor who will not take it up at that price. In the figures which I sent to the War Department it was shown that the State roads are constructed at \$8,412, and we can construct this road at about \$6,210. Those figures should have been transmitted by the War Department to you. They have all the data there, and also the bids.

The CHAIRMAN. The additional \$15,000 is for the construction or improvement of the Emmitsburg road?

Colonel NICHOLSON. A little portion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that all lie in Cumberland Township?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Entirely. I think that we can build the roads that were in your mind at the time the last \$15,000 was appropri-

ated, and I do not know why there should be another appropriation made for that purpose. I mean to say that I think with that amount of money we can complete the work that was really contemplated when the roads were ceded to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Was the Hanover road ceded to the Government?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir. Suppose you cut off about \$5,000 from my estimate—I do not know whether that would help you any in this appropriation for the land.

The CHAIRMAN. Making it \$40,000 instead of \$45,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No. Let the Secretary buy the land in accordance with the bill and appropriate the full amount that has been asked for. That is a matter for the gentleman interested in the sale of the land to reconcile with the Secretary. But suppose you take off of our appropriation \$5,000. That would only make an appropriation of really \$40,000. If you conclude to add to the appropriation, suppose you only add \$40,000. I speak now if that is in your mind to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you have authority under existing law to purchase this land if the appropriation is made?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we carry \$40,000, then you would have to add the \$15,000 for the improvement of the Emmitsburg road?

Colonel NICHOLSON. That is already included in the \$72,000 that I asked for. I put the \$15,000 in there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you also put in the \$15,000 to complete the work?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I have a contract for that.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$15,000 appropriated last year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You need \$15,000 more to complete the work we had in mind?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you \$30,000 in the general estimate for the improvement of the road?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I have \$15,000. That is all I want.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to build the Emmitsburg road and make the improvements on the other road without any more than \$15,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. I am going to do it. I do not know whether I can make myself clear, because I have not the figures here.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you need to complete that work?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Six thousand four hundred dollars. That is in the \$72,000. Now, then, we have put down between \$7,000 and \$8,000 based upon three estimates to complete the Emmitsburg road.

The CHAIRMAN. I see. With the \$15,000 you complete what we appropriated for at the last session—that is, the improvement of the roads in Cumberland Township?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you also will have enough money to improve the Emmitsburg road, the cession of which has not been made to the Government?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you do not need the \$30,000?

Colonel NICHOLSON. No, sir. That is in the \$72,000. I do not want to load up the appropriation, and I do not want to embarrass the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for the purchase of the land is the only increase?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are familiar with the land it is proposed to buy under this authorization?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are also familiar with the land generally in that vicinity and the value of the land?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The price at which it is proposed to sell this land to the Government for the purpose specified is something more than \$100 an acre?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir. The estimate was based on \$125 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the Government will have to pay \$125 an acre for all that land, or is that the average price?

Mr. McPHERSON. I would say that was the maximum price.

The CHAIRMAN. The maximum price?

Mr. McPHERSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the Government be able to purchase some of that land below \$125 an acre?

Mr. McPHERSON. The price was fixed at \$125 largely because that price was paid by the Government in acquiring the 100 acres east of the Emmitsburg road. The location of tract No. 7 is immediately west of the borough and it is adjacent to the Chambersburg turnpike and Springs avenue and the Hagerstown road. Its location, its general condition, and the possible future use of it makes me think that this maximum figure is not unreasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether anybody has an option on this land?

Mr. McPHERSON. Nobody has an option on the land, unless you might consider the negotiations between the receivers and the Battlefield Commission an option.

I just wished to call your attention to the fact that in 1903 the State of Pennsylvania appropriated \$35,000 for the acquiring of a site for a permanent encampment for its national guard. The commission that was appointed under that act had negotiations with persons interested in this land for the purchase of practically all that is covered by this bill, chiefly the land covered by the Codori farm and tract No. 7, and additional portions of tracts numbered 1 and 2, other than the described Codori farm. That negotiation was made impossible by reason of the desire of the governor, who had the veto on the question of the site, to have that land owned by the United States in pursuance of the policy of the development of the field, and from my own point of view that was a very proper decision on his part. Of course the desire of the United States to own this land and the development of the field has practically restricted the owner of this land to the United States as a buyer. I am informed by the persons through whom these negotiations on the part of the State were conducted that they were willing to pay \$100 for this land and would have been willing to pay more, but the limit placed on them by the bill was \$100 an acre. This land covered by the Codori farm and

also by tract No. 7 has been used in every alternate year for the past six years as the site for the encampment. The ground that was occupied by Pickett's charge is used as a drill and parade ground and is peculiarly well adapted for that use. Tract No. 7 has been used in large part also as a drill ground for the cavalry and artillery. It is well located for that, and its shape and levelness make it peculiarly adapted for that purpose. The nearness to the town, the quality of the land, the prices that have been paid heretofore for land, and the possible sale of it to the United States make it believed that the price is not unreasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. All this land practically abuts on the boundary of the borough?

Mr. McPHERSON. Tract No. 7 practically does, and I think I am correct in saying that tract No. 1 does.

The CHAIRMAN. It is about a quarter of a mile between the location of the entire tract and the borough line?

Mr. McPHERSON. I think the McMillan tract is the one farthest away from the borough, and that is almost within a stone's throw. The borough line goes out to Mr. McMillan's house, and this line is just a stone's throw west.

Colonel Nicholson referred to one of the tracts as being the McPherson farm. I would just like to have it understood that I am not interested in that land and it has not been owned by the McPherson family for forty years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many miles of road have you now under contract under the appropriation which was made last year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. It would be 8 miles. I think we can figure out of the present appropriation and the \$15,000 you gave us to add 8 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wanted to get at was how many miles have you under contract now to be paid for out of the appropriation of \$15,000 that was made last year?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Four miles.

The CHAIRMAN. And the additional amount asked for will enable you to do 5 miles more?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And that will about complete the road within the Sickles map that has been ceded by the State of Pennsylvania to the General Government?

Colonel NICHOLSON. Yes, sir. I do not think we will have to ask for any more money for the roads unless they go farther off.

"A."

GETTYSBURG, PA., February 4, 1907.

MY DEAR MR. TAWNEY: I herewith inclose a memorandum which I would be glad to have added to the statement I made before your committee on Saturday, the 2d instant. It elaborates it a little and corrects some minor errors in the statement.

Knowing your interest in things concerning Gettysburg as well as things Pennsylvania, I have taken the liberty of sending to you by express copies of the State publications "Pennsylvania at Gettysburg" and "Pennsylvania at Antietam."

With kindest regards, I remain,

Very truly, yours,

DONALD P. MCPHERSON.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

[Addenda to the statement of Donald P. McPherson made before the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives on Saturday, the 2d of February, 1907.]

I refer to the proposed purchase of tracts Nos. 1 and 7 by the State of Pennsylvania for a permanent encampment ground for the National Guard of that State, and its failure to illustrate the fact that the expressed desire of the United States for the land in question prevents a disposition of the land to any other purchaser. This condition the receivers of the Gettysburg Springs and Hotel Company, who now have charge of this land, believe should be a controlling reason for an immediate purchase of this land by the United States and for the passage of an appropriation at this session of Congress for that purpose.

The negotiations with the United States to which I referred as about equivalent to an option occurred about two years ago. The receivers were notified by the War Department that the United States desired these three tracts of land, and requested that a figure for the same be named by the receivers. The latter named the price of \$125 per acre, and at the request of the Department a memorandum of this answer was drawn signed by the attorneys representing the receivers and forwarded to Colonel Nicholson, the chairman of the Battlefield Commission. There was no further agreement in writing, but the receivers were given to understand that the above-named price was acceptable to the War Department, and as soon as the money was appropriated to make this purchase the offer would be accepted. Since that time the effort to secure this appropriation has been made and no other effort to sell has been prosecuted by the receivers.

I have been informed that the price offered by the State for tracts Nos. 1 and 7 was \$125 per acre, and that the limitation as to price set by the statute of Pennsylvania was an average price of not more than \$100 per acre.

Tract No. 1 contains the buildings of the Codori farm, consisting of a large Pennsylvania bank barn and excellent two-story ell-shaped brick dwelling house and other outbuildings. The 100 acres purchased by the United States in 1905 adjoining this tract and part of Codori farm had no improvements on them except fencing.

DONALD P. MCPHERSON.

FEBRUARY, 1907.

SATURDAY, February 2, 1907.

SURVEY OF NORTHERN AND NORTHWESTERN LAKES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. W. J. BARDEN, ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U. S. A.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the item "Survey of Northern and Northwestern Lakes," your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$125,000, as against the current appropriation of \$75,000?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, your estimate is \$25,000 in excess of your estimate of a year ago?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir; if you will note, the appropriations for the three years 1902, 1903, and 1904, were \$150,000 each.

The CHAIRMAN. No; the appropriations for 1903, 1904, and 1905 were each \$150,000, but for 1902 the appropriation was \$100,000.

Captain BARDEN. That is different from my figures.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the appropriation in 1905?

Captain BARDEN. \$100,000; and in 1906, \$75,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are speaking of the calendar year?

Captain BARDEN. I am giving the actual dates of the appropriations. As a result of the three years' appropriations of \$150,000 each they got a surplus on hand, and that enabled the appropriations for 1905 and 1906 to be reduced.

Mr. SMITH. This money is not available until expended; how could you do that?

Captain BARDEN. I understand that this money is available until expended.

Mr. SMITH. You are only now asking us to make it available until expended; it is not now available until expended?

Captain BARDEN. Previous to the act of March 3, 1901, there were two appropriations, one a fiscal year appropriation for printing and issuing charts, and another for surveys, available until expended.

The act of March 3, 1901, consolidated them and made one appropriation to cover all expenses, to be available until expended. Since that date the clause "available until expended" has been included, until the appropriation of June 30, 1906.

The Treasury Department in issuing the warrant under this appropriation (i. e., June 30, 1906) did not make any change in the title and treated it as available until expended. (See Digest of Appropriations, 1907, p. 254.)

The CHAIRMAN. What is this appropriation expended for?

Captain BARDEN. In the surveying of the Great Lakes and the preparation of maps, and investigations as to the water levels, maintenance of gauges, and so forth. The work has been continued since 1840. The original survey was with reference to a navigation calling for a draft of only 12 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this appropriation is expended in resurveying, and how much in original surveying?

Captain BARDEN. The present survey is with a view to securing the information that is necessary for navigation with a draft of 20 feet, as against an original draft of 12 feet, so that in that sense it is practically all new surveying now.

The CHAIRMAN. And yet, in another sense, it is resurveying?

Captain BARDEN. It is extending the original survey. In the original survey obstructions which were below a depth of 12 feet were not of great importance, because the draft of vessels was only 12 feet. Now the draft is 20 feet, and in the open lakes we have to survey to a depth of at least 30 feet in order to be sure that all the obstructions which might prove dangerous are charted.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming that the depth of the vessels is as great now as it will be, how long will it be before this survey will be completed?

Captain BARDEN. There are 95,000 square miles in the lakes. I can not say how long it would take. It will take some time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the work has been done?

Captain BARDEN. A portion of Lake Michigan and Lake Erie, and some of the harbors.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not propose to make a survey of the entire Lake Superior?

Captain BARDEN. In all portions in which there are likely to be shoals of less than 30 feet. Of course, the triangulation covers the whole lake, but the surveys extend out from the shore line and around the islands and shoals.

The CHAIRMAN. All the vessels have a regular course?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary to survey very far beyond the usual course of sailing these vessels?

Captain BARDEN. Vessels are sometimes driven out of their regular courses. It is considered desirable that so far as possible all shoals and obstructions at less depths than 30 feet be charted.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it contemplated eventually to survey the 95,000 square miles of water?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir; not all of it. The district officer mentions that in his report as tending to show what an enormous work it is. We had available, according to this statement, at the beginning of the present fiscal year, \$111,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that available for work to be done in the fiscal year 1907?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir; \$125,000 is about what we need to carry on the work, using economically the plants and facilities we have. There are five steamers and a well equipped and trained organization.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees do you have engaged in this service?

Captain BARDEN. During the past season we had five or six surveying parties.

The CHAIRMAN. And how many persons in a party?

Captain BARDEN. Each party, I suppose, would consist, perhaps, of ten or twelve men. There are five steamers. Of course that does not include the crews of the vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. What part of the lakes is this survey most imperatively needed in now?

Captain BARDEN. I have here the statement of what is proposed to do with the money appropriated by this bill:

(A) South end of Lake Michigan. A survey including shore line, soundings, and sweeping in the shoal-water area marking the approaches to Chicago and neighboring harbors, extending from Grosse Point to Gary, east of Indiana Harbor. This area shows shoal water for 8 miles out from the shore line, with probable existence of uncharted shoals. It is proposed to issue a new color chart of this region to supersede the chart now in use.

The estimated cost of that is \$22,000.

(B) West end of Lake Erie. Surveys to include shore-line work, soundings, and sweeping in the west end of Lake Erie, south of Colchester Reef, and including the South Passage. This is a region of shoals and demands careful examination.

The estimated cost of that is \$9,000.

Then similar surveys of Whitefish Bay, Lake Superior, \$7,000; harbor surveys, on a larger scale of the harbors, \$8,000; triangulation, \$7,000; investigation of lake levels, to maintain the staff and self-registering water gauges of the Great Lakes, to make measurements of the volume of flow in the outlet rivers, when lake stages occur that make this desirable, \$100,000. For all expenses connected with the preparation, engraving, and publication of Navigator's Charts of the Great Lakes, and the Annual Bulletin for 1907 and 1908, with monthly supplements during the season of navigation up to June 30, 1908, \$35,000. Repairs and maintenance of property and equipment, including five steamers, warehouse, wharves, and instruments, \$10,000. Administration, rent, and so forth, \$14,000. For miscellaneous, unclassified, and unforeseen expenses, \$3,000. The total is \$125,000. The officer in charge of the work said that he ought to have \$150,000, but \$125,000 is all we estimated for at the time the estimates were put in, and is all we are asking for now.

The sale of these charts is increasing very largely. From 1898 to 1906 there was an increase of over 400 per cent. In 1905 the sale and issue were 14,579, and in 1906, 19,716, an increase in one year of 35 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that dollars or charts?

Captain BARDEN. The number of charts. The prices range from 5 to 30 cents each.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the amount received?

Captain BARDEN. \$2,624.22. That is turned in to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. We have a bulletin issued each year giving certain important data and information supplementary to the charts.

Mr. SMITH. When did you increase your force from three to five boats? The testimony last year showed that you had three boats. At the present time how many boats have you?

Captain BARDEN. There are three survey steamers, one steam tug, and one steam launch. In his testimony last year Captain Kutz probably referred only to the survey steamers.

Mr. SMITH. Where do you get the boats—out of this appropriation?

Captain BARDEN. I think so, but I am not positive about that. There have not been any new ones bought in the last year.

Mr. SMITH. And you do not contemplate buying any next year?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Last year Captain Kutz stated that you had gone over and revised three-fourths of the old survey to conform to this new depth of water?

Captain BARDEN. I do not understand that is the case, sir.

Mr. SMITH (reading). "Captain Kurtz. At the present time we have gone over and revised about three-quarters of the original lake survey charts," referring to this very question of the necessity for deeper water charts.

Captain BARDEN. I can not give the exact figures as to the proportion of work done. It should be explained, however, that the revision of a chart does not mean necessarily that the area which it covers has been examined to the increased depth required for present and prospective navigation. Many of the chart plates were old and worn, and as much new information affecting them had accumulated and should be published for the guidance of mariners, it was thought best to revise them so far as available information permitted and to issue in colors, with the expectation that further revision would be required when the additional information needed for deeper draft vessels should be obtained.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us when this revision commenced?

Captain BARDEN. It commenced in 1889.

Mr. SMITH. It did not commence very much in 1889?

Captain BARDEN. If you will permit me to read the first two paragraphs of this report I think it will make that clear:

As early as 1816 local surveys of the Great Lakes for special purposes were made by engineer officers, but the "lake survey" as a systematic work was commenced in 1841. It was diligently prosecuted thereafter until 1882, when for a time extended field operations were suspended. The correction, printing, sale and issue of charts continued without cessation, however, the additions and corrections being largely based upon local surveys and reports by engineer officers in charge of the river and harbor improvements on the lakes.

Systematic field work was resumed in 1889, and has since been prosecuted with increased vigor. In 1898 operations were extended to include cognate

work of observing and investigating the levels of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters, with a view to their regulation in the interests of commerce. The survey proper has from the beginning been carried on under the War Department, being at first conducted by the Chief of Topographical Engineers, and by the Chief of Engineers, after the consolidation of the Topographical Engineers with the Corps of Engineers.

The first regular appropriation for the survey was made in 1841, and annual appropriations followed, with the single exception of 1847. The appropriations to date for all purposes of the survey during the 65 years of its existence have aggregated \$3,986,879, of which \$2,411.81 has reverted to the Treasury.

Mr. SMITH. I call your attention to the fact that from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, your appropriation was \$27,000 all told each year, and for the two following years it was \$28,000. Suddenly it jumped to \$78,000 and then to \$100,000 and then to \$150,000. Was not this about the time that you commenced to make the general resurvey because of the greater draft of lake vessels.

Captain BARDEN. That is probably correct.

Mr. SMITH. That is a resumption of the survey?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And the expansion necessary for finding the routes for deep vessels was coincident with the enormous increase in your appropriations?

Captain BARDEN. I think you are probably correct.

Mr. SMITH. Now, having had for five years those large appropriations, if three-quarters of the work was done a year ago, you ought to be pretty nearly through?

Captain BARDEN. I do not think that Captain Kutz in his testimony a year ago intended to state that three-quarters of all of the work covered by the lake survey had been completed.

Mr. SMITH. When can we hope to get back to the ordinary work of simply issuing charts and unusual surveying on the Great Lakes, according to your theory?

Captain BARDEN. Not for a number of years. I would not like to say how long. I do not pretend to hold out any prospect of the completion of this work in the immediate future. I do not think it can be done in three or four or five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have to reduce your force in consequence of the reduction of the appropriation \$25,000 last year?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir; because we had \$111,000 available.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact there has not been a single wreck upon the Great Lakes since the increase in the depth of the vessels, due to any uncharted shoals, or at any place where the surveys have not been extended?

Major HODGES. I doubt if there has been; I do not remember of having heard of any due to uncharted shoals.

Mr. SMITH. What do you say, in view of that history, as to whether this is a work that ought to be pressed rapidly, or whether it is sufficient if we progressed slowly with this resurvey of the Great Lakes.

Captain BARDEN. As a general proposition it is more economical.

Mr. SMITH. To prosecute the work rapidly rather than slow?

Captain BARDEN. As a matter of administration.

Mr. SMITH. In what sense would it be cheaper? You have five vessels. Suppose we cut them down to what we thought we had in

commission. What economies would there be in having the five over the three at work?

Captain BARDEN. The office expenses would be to a considerable extent the same for five vessels as for three.

Mr. SMITH. Would you need as many men making charts if you were doing but three-fifths of the work? Could you not make a substantial reduction in the office force along such lines as that?

Captain BARDEN. The work can proceed with a smaller number; there is no question about that.

Mr. SMITH. There would also be an office force if you were doing nothing in the way of making surveys. You would be selling charts and receiving private surveys and noting them, if you were not doing a thing in the way of surveys?

Captain BARDEN. Oh, yes; but not so large a force.

Major HODGES. I might say that during the time when the lake survey was not in active operation there was, practically no office force for the making of charts.

Mr. SMITH. To what extent would you say that the important part of this work of resurveying incident to increased draft of vessels had been completed?

Captain BARDEN. My present information is that the survey has been extended only to a portion of Lake Michigan, to a portion of Lake Erie, the St. Lawrence River, the Niagara River, the Detroit River, the St. Clair and the St. Marys rivers.

Mr. SMITH. Isn't that about all of it; in other words, does that cover the line of transportation on the Great Lakes fairly well?

Captain BURDEN. There is a great deal yet to be done; but very little has been done on Lake Superior.

Mr. SMITH. But on Lake Superior the line of travel is through deep water, is it not?

Captain BARDEN. The larger part.

Mr. SMITH. So that it does not require much in Lake Superior in order to secure safety of navigation, excepting at a few points. You have surveyed Duluth harbor, have you not?

Captain BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. That is the most important harbor on the lakes now, is it not?

Captain BARDEN. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. And the body of the lake is very deep, for the usual course of the steamers, is it not?

Captain BARDEN. Yes. I think that the increased demand for charts is an evidence of the importance of this work.

Mr. SMITH. I grant you it is important to know what you have discovered, but the question with me is how important is it for you to survey the middle of Lake Superior and furnish a chart of that. What I am trying to get at is where the important work is now. You have a pretty good map of Chicago harbor now, have you not?

Captain BARDEN. Not to the depth that we desire.

Mr. SMITH. You have resurveyed it since these new vessels were used, have you not?

Captain BARDEN. No, sir; that is the first thing that is proposed to be done in the coming year.

Mr. SMITH. Have you made no soundings in the Chicago harbor since the depth of the vessels has been increased?

Captain BARDEN. I could not answer that question offhand. There has been no survey of this area that I mentioned from Grosse Point to Gary, extending 8 miles out in the lake.

Mr. SMITH. As a matter of fact, Chicago Harbor is the most important harbor on the Great Lakes, is it not?

Captain BARDEN. I suppose it is, but Duluth Harbor is very important, as well as some other harbors.

Mr. SMITH. But I am speaking of tonnage. The tonnage of Chicago Harbor is the greatest on the Great Lakes, is it not?

Captain BARDEN. I think Duluth is greater.

Mr. SMITH. And Chicago is second?

Captain BARDEN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you regard navigation in the Chicago harbor as dangerous by reason of the lack of charts?

Captain BARDEN. I never have navigated the lake, and I could not answer that question. I don't know whether it is or not.

Major HODGES. There is a great big area at the end of the lake where they are developing a new harbor by private capital, and I think this includes that. I think it is called Indiana Harbor.

Mr. SMITH. Indiana Harbor has been in process of development for a long time, has it not?

Major HODGES. Yes; but they are developing it still more.

Mr. SMITH. Your corps of the Army is largely doing the work of developing these harbors, is it not?

Major HODGES. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. After making a harbor, you know the depth of the harbor if there has been dredging, do you not?

Captain BARDEN. Oh, yes.

Major HODGES. We take those surveys. Any changes that are made by dredging or improvements are at once reported to the lake survey and embodied in these charts.

Mr. SMITH. When you revise these notes, I wish you would fill in at this point, if you can, any important harbors on the Great Lakes in which you have not done any resurveying since the increase in the draft of vessels upon the Lakes. This is a question, gentlemen, of how fast we are going to progress with this work; a question of judgment as to what is best to do.

Captain BARDEN. Of course the harbor survey proper is a small part of the entire work, which includes a survey of the entire shore line to a considerable distance out.

Mr. SMITH. From the entrance of the harbor; I understand that.

Captain BARDEN. Not only immediately adjacent to the harbor, but all along the coast. However, I can give you that statement. There are 26 harbors yet to be specially charted, namely: Ogdensburg, N. Y.; mouth of Niagara River, N. Y.; Port Clinton, Ohio; mouth of Saginaw River, Mich.; Oscoda and Au Sable, Mich.; Alpena, Mich.; Cheboygan Harbor and River, Mich.; St. Ignace, Mich.; Petoskey and Harbor Springs, Mich.; Traverse City, Mich.; Charlevoix Harbor, including Pine Lake, Mich.; Pentwater, Mich.; White River and Lake, Mich.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Holland, Mich.; Saugatuck, Mich.; South Haven, Mich.; St. Joseph and Benton

Harbor, Mich.; Chicago, including Calumet and Indiana Harbor, Illinois and Indiana; Waukegan, Ill.; Kenosha, Wis.; Port Washington, Wis.; Two Rivers, Wis.; Kewaunee, Wis.; Algoma, Wis.; Mendota, including Lac la Belle, Mich.

Mr. SMITH. I am speaking now of the harbor in the sense of the harbor proper and the approach to the harbor; whatever would be needed to persons coming into the harbor in that immediate vicinity. We want to know which of these harbors are dangerous by reason of changes.

CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Mr. SMITH. There is an increase in the estimate for the California Débris Commission of \$5,000. What is the necessity for that?

Major HODGES. This increase is made partly for the purpose of continuing the work of restoring the records destroyed at San Francisco, and prosecuting the work of making the necessary examinations and surveys preliminary to submitting the plans and projects for restraining débris and improvement and protection of rivers. Up to the present time construction work under the Commission has been confined to the treatment of the Yuba River. They wish to make extended surveys in the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins. They have been getting \$15,000 for a number of years, and are now asking for \$5,000 additional.

Mr. SMITH. They got \$5,000 additional last year under a deficiency, did they not?

Major HODGES. That was right after the earthquake.

Mr. SMITH. That was for the purpose of restoring these records, wasn't it?

Major HODGES. They got as far along as they could with it. They had to make a number of copies of the records. The records were of considerable importance, being permits issued for hydraulic mining and all that.

Mr. SULLIVAN. As to the work entailed by the earthquake, that may be true, but how much of the original work of the Débris Commission is left to be done, and how long will it take to complete it? It is not to go on forever, is it?

Major HODGES. As long as there is hydraulic mining; as long as there is gold to be taken out.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that General Mackenzie says the increase will be necessary for several years to come.

Major HODGES. If they go on in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys; yes, sir. They are extending the scope of the work there as the business is growing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I was wondering whether the hydraulic mining could not be conducted in such a manner as to prevent this expense being put upon the Government?

Mr. SMITH. As I understand it, this expense is put upon the Government to protect the streams against the evils of hydraulic mining. It is not incident to the taking care of the débris, as I understand it.

Major HODGES. No, sir; they have to do that themselves, but the appliances have to be approved, and in the case of the work at the Yuba River, one-half the cost did come on the Government. But the actual work, the work for which this money is asked, is issuing

permits, approving plans, and inspecting to see that the restraining works are put in by the grantees in the manner agreed.

Mr. SMITH. It is for restraining the throwing of débris into the river, as I understand it, somewhat, in a measure, like the garbage matter in New York Harbor, and the paying of inspectors in connection with that.

PAY OF CREWS AND MAINTENANCE OF STEAM TUGS, HARBOR OF NEW YORK.

Mr. SMITH. For pay of crews and maintenance of six steam tugs and one launch, \$75,000. You ask for an increase of \$5,000.

Major HODGES. The supervisor has submitted an additional increase in a form that I have with me. It is an increase over this estimate submitted here.

Mr. SMITH. We can hear you on it, but can not consider it unless it is sent up through the regular channel.

Major HODGES. I am unaware whether it has been sent in in the regular way or not.

Mr. SMITH. I understand it has not been received in the regular way.

Major HODGES. His effort is simply to get an increase on the ground that he can not pay his force the current wages in the harbor of New York and keep the force running. He has quite a lengthy plea about it, which I will see about having sent forward in the regular way. I thought that had been done already.

Mr. SMITH. When was the fleet increased in any way in New York Harbor?

Major HODGES. I think it was increased last year by a new boat.

Mr. SMITH. What had been the fleet prior to that time?

Major HODGES. He had 5 tugs and a launch, and I think he got an additional tug last year; that is my recollection.

Mr. SMITH. There is nothing in the hearings of last year to indicate that there would be an increase in the number of vessels.

Major HODGES. That was my impression.

Mr. SMITH. I think it was done two years ago.

STEAM TUG "NIMROD," NEW YORK HARBOR.

Mr. SMITH. For reconstructing hull and overhauling steam tug *Nimrod*, \$5,000. Have you anything to add to the statement that she is in such a dangerous condition that she can not stand outside in bad weather and should be repaired?

Major HODGES. Not in the case of the *Nimrod*; no, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What did the *Nimrod* cost originally?

Major HODGES. She was purchased new for \$36,000 in 1890.

Mr. SMITH. These are all very small boats, are they not?

Major HODGES. They are of pretty good size; they run clear down the harbor.

Mr. SMITH. There is no necessity for expecting them to stand the sea?

Major HODGES. Only to stand the sea in the harbor itself. They do not go outside of the harbor.

Mr. SMITH. They carry nothing?

Major HODGES. They carry nothing.

Mr. SMITH. They are patrol boats. Will you please state here in your hearings the cost of the *Nimrod* and when it was acquired? Have you anything in the way of a detailed statement in connection with these necessary repairs?

Major HODGES. No, sir; simply that they will cost \$5,000 for reconstructing the hull and overhauling the steam tug.

Mr. SMITH. Which is the larger as applied to your boats, a launch or a tug?

Major HODGES. A tug.

Mr. SMITH. In 1904 the bill carried five steam tugs and three launches.

Major HODGES. Yes, sir; with \$120,000 appropriated for that year.

Mr. SMITH. The next year was the first time that the six steam tugs and one launch appears, in 1905, so that you retired two launches from commission.

Major HODGES. We have only one launch now in commission. Two were retired in the fiscal year 1903.

Mr. SMITH. And you put in one tug about two years ago?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What would be the relative size of a crew for one of the launches and tugs such as you use?

Major HODGES. The tug would have the larger crew, but just how much larger I could not say.

Mr. SMITH. It would not be as many as two launches, would it? You have never had any increase of force have you?

Major HODGES. It was so long ago that I could not tell you whether they were kept in commission that year or kept in ordinary. If they were kept in ordinary, of course, they would not require any crew at all.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know how many men all told are employed under this item?

Major HODGES. There were 57 persons in 1906.

Mr. SMITH. Has there been any increase in the number in the last five or six years?

Major HODGES. From 42 in 1901 to 57 in 1906. There has been an increase in the wages, and that is particularly the argument that the supervisor makes now, that he can not hold his men without increasing their wages.

Mr. SMITH. I wish you would also fill into your notes at this time the number of men employed under this item for the last four or five years.

Major HODGES. Very well. Forty-two in 1901, 50 in 1903, 55 in 1905, and 57 in 1906.

BRIDGE AT FORT SNELLING MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. SMITH. Did you say that there had been an estimate sent in through the regular channel for the Fort Snelling project?

Major HODGES. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Then this statement that you had in in connection with the Fort Snelling Military Reservation is a statement of the matter material to that subject, so far as you know?

Major HODGES. So far as I know.

Mr. SMITH. That will be inserted at this point.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER FROM THE FORT SNELLING MILITARY RESERVATION TO THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

Estimate of amount required for work of construction during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908..... \$125,000

The construction of this bridge was authorized by special act of Congress approved March 17, 1906, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$250,000. Of this amount the terms of the act require that not less than \$100,000 shall be paid by the city of St. Paul and \$25,000 by any street railway company receiving the right of transit across such bridge, the expenditure on the part of the United States in no case to exceed the sum of \$125,000.

At the time the regular estimates for 1908 were prepared and submitted by the Chief of Engineers, no assurance had been received that the amounts named above would be placed at the disposal of the War Department by the parties named. Since that date such assurances have been received, and the sum of \$5,000 has been deposited to the credit of the United States by the Twin City Rapid Transit Company in part payment of the full amount to be paid by it.

In view of this action on the part of private and municipal interests, a project for the construction of the bridge has been approved and certain preliminary work undertaken.

Appropriation of the full amount of the sum (\$125,000) to be expended by the General Government as its share of the cost of the bridge is recommended. Formal estimate for this item of appropriation is being submitted to Congress through the regular channels as a supplemental estimate for the year 1908.

FRIDAY, *February 1, 1907.*

INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF GEN. O. H. ERNST, CHAIRMAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL WATERWAYS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. General, on page 319 of the bill before you, there is an item for the International Waterways Commission, for continuing the work of investigation, and so forth.

General ERNST. Mr. Chairman, I have brought with me a memorandum of the details of expenditure of that amount—\$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Just state what they are.

General ERNST. The salaries of the three commissioners, at \$3,000 each, \$9,000. One secretary, \$4,000. One draftsman, \$1,500. One recorder, \$1,200. One clerk, \$1,200. One messenger, \$600. Traveling expenses, \$1,440. Stationery and supplies, \$600. Telephone and telegrams, \$60. Stenographic reports, \$400; making in all, \$20,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is most of this clerical service employed—here in the city of Washington?

General ERNST. Almost entirely in the city of Buffalo. This does not include anything for office rent or anything of that kind. We have an office in Buffalo where everybody is located excepting myself, and where there is one clerk and one messenger.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the first time that the appropriation for this service has been carried in the sundry civil act; that is, the current sundry civil law is the first time that it has been included in that bill.

General ERNST. I thought it was included last year.

The CHAIRMAN. It was in the river and harbor act.

General ERNST. We have had two appropriations. The Commission was created in the river and harbor act of 1902, and the appropriation for use was made at that time.

The CHAIRMAN. You have \$20,000 for the current year?

General ERNST. Yes; in the sundry civil bill.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have estimated again that amount for another year in the sundry civil bill.

General ERNST. Yes; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. How long do you anticipate it will require this Commission to complete the work?

General ERNST. That is very uncertain. Some of the people for whom we are working want us to be made permanent. The life of the Commission is an uncertain quantity. We are international, and the Canadian government are very anxious to have the Commission a permanent institution. That can only be arranged by treaty, and there may be a different personnel, a differently constituted Commission. But there seems to be a field for work for a permanent commission, that is the field in which we are now at work, so that I can not tell you how long it will take. There is a bill now before Congress extending our jurisdiction to all the waterways from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As constituted, we have jurisdiction of the waters tributary to the Great Lakes system.

The CHAIRMAN. What other international waterways would come under your jurisdiction if the authority or jurisdiction was extended?

General ERNST. Exactly what questions would arise I do not know, excepting that I have heard of one, the Milk River. There is some question about the use of the Milk River for irrigation purposes. That river runs across the boundary and flows back again. What the exact details are I do not know, but that is one question that I know will come up. As to what others there may be I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the work of this Commission in connection with the authority it now has?

General ERNST. We have submitted a number of quite elaborate reports, one on the control and uses of the Sault Ste. Marie. There is a demand for more water than is really available, on both sides, for water power, and the navigation interests are very much interested in it. We have made a complete investigation of that, and made a report upon the regulations to be established.

The CHAIRMAN. International regulations?

General ERNST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no legislation that can be enacted upon the recommendation of this Commission?

General ERNST. I hardly think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Whatever recommendations the committee make would have to be made effective by treaty between the two countries.

General ERNST. That is it precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any convention or treaty negotiated or proposed with either country as the result of the work of this Commission?

General ERNST. There has been one proposed, and Mr. Root is

only waiting the arrival of the new ambassador to go on with it. He has given a good deal of attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The proposed treaty relates to the control of international waterways for power purposes and for navigation purposes.

General ERNST. All kinds of purposes. The particular and prominent question at the Soo is the power, because they want more water upon each side. They would use more water than there is there if they were allowed to do it; and the division of water is a live question that will undoubtedly be made subject of a treaty. The Secretary of War approved these regulations, but he has not put them in force for the reason—

The CHAIRMAN. He can not put them in force, can he?

General ERNST. No; he can not put them in force because they involve joint supervision. There is also another subject that we have reported on and that is Niagara Falls, which excited a good deal of attention during last summer and autumn. We reported on that and we have later reported on the Chicago drainage canal. We have given that matter a good deal of attention.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the International Waterways Commission reported on the proposed ship canal connecting Chicago with the Lakes and the Mississippi?

General ERNST. Not except incidentally; they mentioned it. That waterway of course has been a subject of discussion for a great many years.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not that involve the Canadian government, as it affects the water within the jurisdiction of Canada?

General ERNST. It does; and in that connection we did discuss it in this report on the Chicago drainage canal. Congress has countenanced that improvement to this extent, that it authorized the surveys two or three years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not authorized a survey, has it, of the deep waterway?

General ERNST. Not to the Gulf; but has authorized it from Chicago to St. Louis.

The CHAIRMAN. It has?

General ERNST. Oh, yes; that survey has been made, estimates have been made, and you have a definite project before you for that part of it. But that is only 250 miles. Now they are taking up the Lakes and Gulf waterways, and it is rather a dog attached to the tail. That is 1,300 miles more. Upon that part nobody has ever reported.

The CHAIRMAN. You will require \$20,000 for your work next year at least, will you?

General ERNST. Yes; we shall need it, and it is a very close estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. You recommend the omission of certain language on page 320, as follows: "And retired officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army shall be eligible for service on said Commission."

General ERNST. Yes; simply as unnecessary.

The CHAIRMAN. Would they be eligible without that authority?

General ERNST. I think so; I think that is permanent law.

THURSDAY, *February 7, 1907.*

UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA.

**STATEMENT OF HON. EDWIN DENBY, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.**

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Denby, there is a matter which you wish to submit to the committee in respect to the estimate for the expenditures of the diplomatic court at Shanghai?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir. That item, Mr. Chairman, is in connection with the new United States court established last year in China. You probably do not recollect, but that court bill was passed during the very last days of the session, creating a pioneer court, something entirely new under the Government. We had no data to go on, and so we simply provided for the payment of salaries. The bill was passed and signed in the last days of the session, and on June 28 I went over to the Senate, and Senator Hale inserted in the urgent deficiency bill of that year an item providing for the payment of salaries as provided in the bill creating the court and \$2,500 for expenses. We had no estimate because there had never been a United States court established there before. This is purely a pioneer matter, and we have had to go slowly. The officials of the court were not confirmed until December. The judge of the court did not reach China until November or late in October. The court has only been in session since the 17th of December, but it has transpired that certain expenses are absolutely necessary. They can not continue, so far as I can see, to live unless we give them some help, outside of the salaries and the expenses of the court on circuit, which were provided for in the bill creating the court and the judge.

They have wired from Shanghai asking that we provide for an expenditure of \$5,000 for a court library. The court has only a few books now, which have been furnished by the State Department. I do not know what they are. The necessity for that for any court is apparent, and especially for a court which is at Shanghai and which has not access to any library except the consular library, and while the consular officers are fairly well provided with text-books and elementary books they have no equipment such as a United States court requires. Five thousand dollars is the amount we want—to be made immediately available—for the purchase of a library, \$7,000 for court expenses, and \$1,800 for a court stenographer. Eighteen hundred dollars is possibly the lowest amount you could get a reasonably good stenographer to go to Shanghai for or even pick up a reasonably good stenographer in Shanghai. I need not speak of the necessity of a stenographer in any court. As to the items constituting this \$7,000 we have not, nor is it possible to give, any specific data.

The CHAIRMAN. The total amount is \$7,000?

Mr. DENBY. No, sir; \$13,800. Five thousand dollars for the library, \$7,000 for the expenses of the court, and \$1,800 for a stenographer to the court. I can not give you any definite data concerning the items which make up the \$7,000. We have only a cable

from the judge. While the bill creating the court provides that it shall hold its sessions in the various United States consulates in the cities where it is required to sit, they have found that the court rooms in the consulates are very inadequately furnished and that they must pay something to furnish them.

Mr. SMITH. Does this judge under the law organizing this court receive any per diem while away from Shanghai?

Mr. DENBY. He receives his expenses up to \$10 a day, but he must submit a statement to the auditor.

Mr. SMITH. When you drew that law, did you conform it to the old law or the new law affecting Federal judges?

Mr. DENBY. I do not remember. I think that it has been held that a judge does not get a per diem in any court, but only gets his expenses up to a certain figure.

Mr. SMITH. We passed a new law to make the old statute more specific?

Mr. DENBY. It happens that my bill was exactly in line with that. I not only had that in mind at the time the bill was drawn, but I have since taken it up with the auditor and find that he has ruled that the court, under this bill, must submit a definite statement of his expenses while on circuit.

Mr. SMITH. Does this amount include that?

Mr. DENBY. No, sir; this \$7,000 would not include that. Under the general provisions of the bill it does not require, as I understand, a specific appropriation every year; it goes into the urgent deficiency bill, I presume; I do not know where it would go. He is authorized to draw for the amount of money he has actually expended, and we can not well estimate it during the year. This \$7,000 is for furniture, office expenses, and so on. I had recently a letter from the marshal of the court, who was appointed by the President at my request, and he incidentally touches upon this matter.

The judge is making a strong impression, and the good people of Shanghai are heartily in sympathy with the new court, and I believe that much good will be done by it. Of course, there are many defects in it, but these will be remedied in good season. The marshal and clerk must be allowed deputies at Shanghai. The marshal and clerk must also accompany the judge and attorney to Canton, Tientsin, and anywhere else they may be called upon to go.

We have taken that up. This year they will have to get along as best they can.

Salaries should be payable in gold or its equivalent. You know the terrible loss by exchange—the banks get you both going and coming—and when I get my salary I don't get it. Offices must be secured for all the officers of the court and provision made for court room outside of consulate. We are now holding court in a room without stoves, proper lights, or furniture, and the back end of the room is used by the postmaster as a dining room.

This court was intended to enhance American prestige among other things. It is not calculated to do so to any great extent if it is required to occupy quarters of that sort.

As to the court, perhaps I can only say that it has already done a great amount of work. The first thing the judge did was to order a bar examination, and that weeded out some of the worst element there. They have tried fifteen criminal and eleven civil suits during the month that the court has been in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a copy of the official estimate sent to the Speaker?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir. This is a copy of the letter sent by the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of which he sent to me, dated February 4, 1907:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 4, 1907.

SIR: While the act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, "creating a United States court for China," etc., provides for the payment of salaries and certain expenses of the judge and the other court officers, no provision is made by the act for court expenses, for a court library, or for a court stenographer.

This Department is in receipt of a telegram from the judge of the court, Mr. Wilfey, submitting estimates of appropriation for these purposes, as follows:

For a court library (to be made immediately available)-----	\$5,000
For court expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908-----	7,000
For a court stenographer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908-----	1,800

Inasmuch as the court did not meet until December 17 last, and its needs were not sooner fully known, it was not possible for the judge to submit these estimates in time to be included in the Department's annual estimates for the fiscal year mentioned.

In view of this fact, I have the honor to request that you will deem these items as imperatively necessary for the public service, and therefore not excluded from submission to Congress by section 4 of the legislative act of June 22, 1906, and that you will at once recommend to the Speaker of the House of Representatives that appropriation be made in the amounts stated for the purposes mentioned.

As showing the importance of the court, it may be stated that during the month of January 15 criminal and 12 civil cases were disposed of by it.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ELIHU ROOT.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

As this is a diplomatic court the estimates will go in the diplomatic appropriation bill, but it was not possible to put them in this year. We did estimate for the salaries and to provide the general appropriation for expenses of the court on circuit, but we could not estimate for these incidental expenses. The court has only been in session one month, the first session being held December 17.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the jurisdiction of the court?

Mr. DENBY. It has all the jurisdiction that has been heretofore held by United States consuls under the treaty principle of extra-territorial, which applies in China, Japan, Persia, and certain other oriental countries.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What was the jurisdiction of the consuls?

Mr. DENBY. The consul had absolute jurisdiction over the person and affairs of American citizens resident in China. This court has the same jurisdiction, except in smaller cases, which we in this country consider justice-court cases. The consul still has original jurisdiction, but the court has over those cases appellate jurisdiction, and it has exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases above \$500 in civil cases and \$100 or imprisonment for sixty days or both in criminal matters.

Mr. SULLIVAN. As between American citizens?

Mr. DENBY. As between American citizens, or cases in which an American citizen is a party defendant and a person of any other nationality is a party plaintiff, and that may be a case in which an American citizen is a party defendant and any one of the 400,000,000

people in China may be the plaintiff, or any one of the many thousands of foreigners in China. All such cases must be brought before this court, and China has no jurisdiction over the person or property of Americans.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has it the power to issue writs of execution against the property of American citizens?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir; and appeals from this court lie for all final judgments or decrees to the United States circuit court of appeals of the ninth judicial circuit, and from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States. So we have a direct chain from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States.

MONDAY, *February 4, 1907.*

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF DR. ELMER E. BROWN, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, ACCOMPANIED BY DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, ASSISTANT GENERAL AGENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item in which you are interested is "Education in Alaska," and there is no change in the language except the proviso at the bottom of the page. You recommend that that be omitted. Is that your recommendation or the recommendation of the Secretary?

Doctor BROWN. My recommendation did not include the proviso. That, as I understand it, was put in with reference to some special arrangement last year. I think there is no necessity of having it in this year.

The CHAIRMAN. If that language is not retained it would be just as competent for the Secretary of the Interior or somebody else to do what was done heretofore, and that was to appoint a man in the Department, who was getting \$2,000 as special agent, to go up to Alaska at a compensation of \$650 a month and his traveling expenses, which the committee thought was an unreasonable allowance; and it was to prevent abuses of that kind that the language was inserted. If it is too restrictive or anything of that kind we would be very glad to hear what you might have to say in regard to a modification.

Doctor BROWN. I think it is desirable from time to time to have special inspectors who are not already connected with the Alaska service sent to Alaska. I have no definite plan for sending a man this year. The plans for the summer are not completed. I would like to be able to do such a thing as this at any time, to take a competent and experienced superintendent of schools, or a business man who has had experience in connection with schools in this country, and send him up to Alaska on a special mission to inspect the whole situation up there. I think that it is desirable that the Secretary of the Interior should have authority to do that sort of thing. In fact, frequent inspection is going to be, I think, a great safeguard in Alaska, where everything is so remote from the administrative body. I think that it would be better for that reason not to have the restriction.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation would you have to allow such a person as you have in mind to secure his services?

Doctor BROWN. I have not given special thought to that, but I should suppose it should be at least \$300 a month if a man of superior ability and experience is to be secured for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH. Is not a trip to Alaska of such a character that any eminent school man would be practically willing to go there for his expenses?

Doctor BROWN. That might be in some cases, but I would like to send him up when it is not an attractive trip—in the winter, when the revenue cutter is not making the run, and when many of the schools have to be reached by the ordinary service, and when the schools are in session. I think it is desirable that we should be able to do that whenever there is apparent need of inspecting any part of the country there.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not the schools in session more in the summer than in the winter?

Doctor BROWN. No; I find the schools are open in the winter and not to any great extent in the summer. In fact, the school year is not greatly different from that in this country.

Mr. SMITH. Would not the climate there justify a very substantial departure from the school year here?

Doctor BROWN. The experience of those who have been connected with it seems to be to the contrary. I have inquired on that point and have been informed that the best time for the school year is during the fall and winter. In the summer the natives frequently go off on hunting trips and take their children with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for this service for the fiscal year 1908 is \$100,000, the amount of your current appropriation?

Doctor BROWN. With the addition at the bottom of page 220, "For the support, maintenance, construction, and rental of fifty additional day schools in Alaska, for the Eskimos, Indians, and other natives, to be immediately available, etc., \$200,000." My suggestion there would be that the \$200,000 be simply combined with the \$100,000 in the first paragraph. My reason is this: That in some cases we shall be able to do more for the education of the natives by strengthening a school that is already in existence, adding another teacher and adding industrial features, than we could by going off some distance and establishing another school. I think it would be well then not to put this item for the establishment of new schools, but to put it under the general appropriation for the maintenance of schools.

ADDITIONAL SCHOOLS.

The CHAIRMAN. What evidence have you that these 50 additional day schools are required?

Doctor BROWN. The evidence which comes from our superintendents of schools in Alaska, and such talk as I have had with the governor of Alaska points in the same direction. I might say that our superintendent of schools for the northeastern district of Alaska has been in Washington this winter, and, as you know, the governor of Alaska has been here, and I have discussed the matter at some length with both of them, and there seems to be a real and urgent need for

an increase in the number of schools and an equally urgent need for the strengthening of a number of schools that are now in existence, the thought of being in the more remote schools, schools remote from settlements, to send, not a single teacher, but a man and his wife, and have both of them engage in the work of the school; to have them not only teach the English language and arithmetic, but teach all manner of industries that may have a bearing upon the life of the people in those villages. In fact, that is one of the points in which I wish to see the work there made vastly more efficient, in the increase of all manner of industrial training that may have a bearing upon the life of the people. I think for that reason it is desirable to have new schools, but it is equally desirable to have a number of the older schools strengthened and provided with additional teachers, in some cases provided with two additional teachers each.

The CHAIRMAN. Are any of the schools which the Government provides for in the cities and villages of Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They are in the villages, but are they in the cities like Juneau, Wrangell, Skagway, Fairbanks, and places of that kind?

Doctor BROWN. There is one in Wrangell and one in Nome. They are schools for the natives that gather there.

The CHAIRMAN. Schools exclusively for the natives?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir: schools exclusively for the natives. The Bureau of Education is not authorized under the law to have anything to do with the education of the whites.

The CHAIRMAN. Where are those 50 additional schools to be established—in what parts of Alaska, generally?

Doctor BROWN. Generally speaking, in all the sections of Alaska. Some of them will be needed in the northwestern section, some in the southwestern section, and some in the southeastern section—those in the southeastern section for the Indians, those in the southwestern section for the Indians and Aleuts, and those in the northwestern section for Eskimos.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any schools in that part of Alaska inhabited by the Eskimos now?

Doctor BROWN. We have a series of schools in the district inhabited by the Eskimos.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the experience of your Bureau been such in that part of Alaska inhabited by these Eskimos as would justify the extension of the school system in that part of Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. From such information as I have been enabled to get since coming into this office it seems to me decidedly, yes. I should say that the indications that I have found as to that section of the work were more favorable than I had expected to find.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it in that part of Alaska inhabited by the Aleuts?

Doctor BROWN. The indications in all three of the main divisions of Alaska are favorable. There is interest in the schools, and the parents in many cases will move for the winter long distances to be in a village where there is a school; and where there is not a school the demand comes from the natives as well as from the whites for the establishment of schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your teachers mostly American?

Doctor BROWN. Mostly American; yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any native teachers?

Doctor BROWN. We have three or four natives who are assisting white teachers. We have at the present time, for example, two Eskimo girls, who have been educated at Carlisle, that are assisting the white teachers in two of the schools. Doctor Hamilton, who is the assistant general agent and visits Alaska each year, informs me that there is a very good Eskimo man as assistant teacher at Cape Prince of Wales.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you any colored or negro teachers in Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. We have one full-blood Indian teacher in charge of the Government school at Wainwright.

Mr. TAYLOR. I asked if you had any colored or negro teachers in Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why not?

Doctor BROWN. I do not think the question has come up; not since I have been in the office.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you think they would be acceptable?

Doctor BROWN. I can not say; I am without an opinion on that point.

Mr. TAYLOR. Do you think they would be acceptable, Doctor Hamilton?

Doctor HAMILTON. I think there might be some little prejudice on the part of the natives. The natives look up to the white men, but they have not quite so much respect for teachers of their own race. The experiment of employing negro teachers has never been tried.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not think it would be wise to try it?

Doctor HAMILTON. Not when we can get so many good white people. That is my own personal opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe that your estimate in the aggregate for the school service in Alaska is \$300,000 in excess of your current appropriation. Now, assuming that Congress should grant the increase, will that complete the educational system in that Territory for any considerable number of years or will it have to be still further extended and still further appropriations made before it is extended as far as it ought to be extended at this time?

Doctor BROWN. So far as I have been able to form a judgment upon that matter I should say that that would make the system of local schools complete for a good time to come. What is your judgment, Doctor Hamilton?

Doctor HAMILTON. I think that would do for quite a number of years, so far as the local schools are concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many children of school age there are in Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. No one knows to a certainty.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many there are in southeastern Alaska?

Doctor HAMILTON. I can not say. The estimate, I think, is about 10,000 children all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. The entire country?

Doctor HAMILTON. Yes, sir; that is only an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. How many schools have you in southeastern Alaska?

Doctor HAMILTON. We have 16 schools in the southern district.

Doctor BROWN. We have a total of 53 schools in Alaska at the present time, of which 19 are in the Eskimo part of Alaska.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you teach the children in these Eskimo schools and other native schools?

Doctor BROWN. They are taught the English language, they are taught to read and write, they are taught elementary arithmetic and a little geography. Then, in a miscellaneous way, there is industrial education of one sort and another given. That is, a woman teacher who is interested in the natives will take the girls at different times and teach them cooking and housework, and a man who is interested in the boys will help them about their fishing and the drying of the fish and boat building. It is that side which I want very much to strengthen, to systematize it.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Mr. SMITH. I want to ask you in these two items, the first and the new item, what amount is for construction and what amount is for administration, classifying the whole items under those two heads?

Doctor BROWN. For instruction—

Mr. SMITH. (Interrupting) For construction.

Doctor BROWN. For construction?

Mr. SMITH. Yes, sir.

Doctor BROWN. There is no definite item for construction. I hope to have about \$8,000 out of the \$100,000 of this year available for two new schoolhouses.

Mr. SMITH. In your item of fifty new schoolhouses at \$200,000, how much of that is for construction?

Doctor BROWN. I have suggested that that estimate be put with the other. Our new school buildings have been costing from \$3,000 to \$5,000 apiece. If a schoolhouse were erected in each case, one separate schoolhouse for each one of those new schools, a very large proportion of the estimate would be taken for schoolhouses, but, as a matter of fact, the schoolhouse is sometimes built after the starting of the school.

Mr. SMITH. What is the cost of administration of one of your schools in Alaska, including the ordinary miscellaneous contingent expenses, but exclusive of rent or building?

Doctor BROWN. Administration, exclusive of instruction?

Mr. SMITH. Including all instruction, but exclusive of the building, how much does it cost you to run a school?

Doctor HAMILTON. \$1,500 for an ordinary day school.

Mr. SMITH. Does that include the average amount of apparatus and things of that kind which you furnish there?

Doctor HAMILTON. The teacher's salary ranges from \$630 to \$1,200, and the rest of it is for fuel, lights, and apparatus.

Mr. SMITH. So that if we gave you this item, as you first asked it, \$125,000 would be for buildings or rent?

Doctor HAMILTON. That is just for the day schools. In the case of industrial schools we should need a greater amount of apparatus.

Doctor BROWN. As to the \$200,000 for the day schools, in that case, I should say at the outset, more than half of it would have to go for

buildings and administration and less than half would go for instruction and apparatus.

MR. SMITH. As a matter of fact, when you first start a school do you ordinarily build a building?

DOCTOR BROWN. That varies very much. In a number of cases we have rented at first or have occupied an old log house, or an old trader's house. In other cases we have started with a school building.

MR. SMITH. And it costs about \$2,500 for such a building?

DOCTOR BROWN. \$3,000 or \$3,500; but that would not be enough to build some of the schoolhouses. In a number of places it is necessary, where we have to start with a schoolhouse, to have the teacher's house built in with the schoolhouse, and such a house costs from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

MR. SMITH. Would you be able to expend \$125,000 in the construction of new houses in the next fiscal year?

DOCTOR BROWN. I think that the contracts could be arranged for in the course of the fiscal year; yes, sir. In some cases, probably in most cases, the erection of the buildings would have to go over until the next year.

MR. SMITH. But, roughly speaking, what percentage of schools do you rent?

DOCTOR HAMILTON. We have only three places now where we pay rent.

MR. SMITH. If you established fifty schools, from your experience, what percentage would you be able to erect the first year or two?

DOCTOR HAMILTON. It would be very difficult in new villages where there would be no buildings available.

DOCTOR BROWN. Some of the difficulties of establishing so many new schools in the course of one year have become clear to me since this estimate was sent in, the estimate being a renewal of the estimate made last year, and that was what I had in mind, in part, in suggesting that this additional sum be put in with the ordinary sum for the maintenance of the schools.

MR. SMITH. Have you any figures now as to how many places there are where new schools have been asked for or the necessity discovered in any way?

DOCTOR BROWN. We have the list that was prepared last year and published in the Commissioner's statement to the Secretary, a list of 177 native villages yet to be provided with schools. We have from time to time requests from the white inhabitants of some of those towns for the establishment of native schools in those towns, but I have no list of those requests here.

MR. SMITH. Have you any method of telling us how this list of 177 was made up, whether there has been any detail information of the merits of the cases or not?

DOCTOR BROWN. That was made up before I came into office.

MR. SMITH. Have you any information as to how many children of school age there are in each of those places?

DOCTOR BROWN. It is very indefinite information.

MR. SMITH. Too indefinite to say any number worth mentioning at any of them?

Doctor BROWN. There is a number worth mentioning at a large proportion of them. I will not say a large number at one-half of them, or even a large number at one-third of them. Even in the original estimates schools were not asked for for even one-third of those villages.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the item "Reindeer for Alaska," on page 220 of the bill, you recommend the elimination of the language "and all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe?"

Doctor BROWN. No; I do not recommend the elimination of that language.

The CHAIRMAN. The governor of Alaska spoke to me about it, and he does not want that language eliminated, but after the word "Alaska" he wants the words "or to the natives" inserted.

Doctor BROWN. I have gone over that matter with the governor and I am in perfect accord with him in reference to that insertion.

The CHAIRMAN. I will state the reason he gave me and see whether it coincides with your reason. His reason was that under the terms of the present law it was practically within the power of the missions to dictate the terms upon which they would accept a herd of reindeer tendered by the Government for the reason that they could be disposed of only to the missions and the missions are widely separated, and knowing that it costs a great deal to take a herd from one mission to another, they would take advantage of the situation for the purpose of getting the herd on their own terms, whereas if the authority was given the Secretary to give the herd to either the missions or the natives, under such rules and regulations as he might prescribe, then the law could be better administered. Is that the situation, as you understand it?

Doctor BROWN. I do not think that any of the missions would attempt to dictate unreasonable terms, but I think if we work through the missions alone, we should proceed slowly. We should work through the missions, just as far as we can get them to cooperate with us, and at the same time we should put the reindeer directly into the hands of the natives where the natives are properly trained to take care of them.

Mr. SMITH. What security would the Government have if the reindeer were put in the hands of the natives? I understand these reindeer were imported originally by the Government?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And the Government has increased the herd from time to time by caring for them and seeing that they were not allowed to be killed or to perish in need?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Now, if we turn them over to the missions, who are presumed to be responsible people under the contract, the object of the Government in importing the reindeer would be obtained, but if we turned the reindeer over to the natives, what security would we have that they would not be killed?

Doctor BROWN. They could not simply be turned over to the natives indiscriminately. It could be done only under the supervision of Government teachers and at stations where there are Government schools. What was done by those teachers would have to be done under the oversight of our superintendent or agent in Alaska, and it would all have to be done under definite rules and contracts.

Mr. SMITH. Is this herd sufficient so it is now safe to scatter the reindeer among the natives, irresponsible, as I take it, a large majority of them are?

Doctor BROWN. They ought not to be put under any untrained natives, but probably the point has been reached where the natives who have been trained to the care of the herds could be intrusted with herds, and could be trusted to take on apprentices, other natives, who would also learn to manage the deer and would become owners of deer.

Mr. SMITH. As I understand it, we do not give them to missions outright?

Doctor BROWN. No, sir.

Doctor HAMILTON. These natives value the deer and they hesitate about wasting them. They are shrewd traders from time immemorial, and they know the value of things. The natives who serve an apprenticeship of five years know the value of the deer thoroughly. They are good, level-headed fellows, many of these Eskimo natives. That is the most encouraging feature of the work.

Mr. SMITH. Is it your proposition to give them to the natives?

Doctor HAMILTON. No, sir; to take them in as apprentices, just extending the system as it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand the plan to be to give them the deer under such conditions as would enable them to help learn the business of taking care of the reindeer, and to go into the business of raising reindeer themselves for commercial purposes?

Doctor HAMILTON. That is it, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. They could be given a part of the increase in consideration of their taking care of them?

Doctor HAMILTON. If the best natives were selected I do not think they would waste the deer.

Mr. SMITH. How many have you turned over to the missions in the last year?

Doctor BROWN. None in the last year.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know whether there has been any effort made to get them to take the deer?

Doctor BROWN. There has been correspondence from the Alaska division and there has been one request from a mission society and that request is now pending.

Mr. SMITH. Why do you anticipate an increase in expenses in maintenance next year over the last year?

Doctor BROWN. If we carry out the plan of giving the deer out among the natives more rapidly it is quite likely that there will be more moving of herds necessary, and the moving of herds is somewhat expensive and that would call for an addition certainly to the appropriation of this year.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in each of your new items after providing that the appropriation shall be immediately available the words "and so forth." What do they mean in that connection?

Doctor BROWN. I regret to say that I do not know.

Mr. TAYLOR. Did you not draw the estimates?

Doctor BROWN. At this point I simply renewed the estimate transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives on the 11th of May, 1906, as it appears in House Document No. 789.

Mr. SMITH. Those words do not mean anything in that connection?

Doctor BROWN. I simply followed the form I found in use.

Mr. SMITH. You already have the words "to be immediately available" in each one of the paragraphs?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir. The purpose I had in view was to be able to proceed at once and not have any unnecessary delay in getting this work started.

Mr. SMITH. If you have the language "to be immediately available" in each of the items, is not that sufficient?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

With reference to the question of using the natives for the distribution of the deer, I have questioned the superintendent of schools and reindeer stations, who is here in Washington, and he is very confident that the well-trained natives will be able to distribute those deer safely now under the supervision of the local government teachers, and that they will get good training in business management by so doing. That seems reasonable to me, and I should very much like to try it; in the meantime my purpose being to distribute as many as possible to the mission stations in accordance with the original provision of the bill of last year.

Mr. SMITH. The reindeer is intended for food as well as for other purposes?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And they double once in five years?

Doctor BROWN. From three to four years. During the last four or five years the rate of increase has been declining somewhat. It is not far from 25 per cent now, and a safer statement now would be once in four years.

Mr. SMITH. Do the natives bring reindeer to the Government to sell?

Doctor BROWN. We have not been buying any since I came into this office.

Mr. SMITH. At the hearing last year this question was asked by the chairman:

How many reindeer did you purchase during the last fiscal year, 1905?

Doctor JACKSON. None from abroad; we may have purchased, I think, two or three hundred from the natives that had herds of their own, in order to start new herds at different places.

So in 1905 they were still buying them?

Doctor BROWN. We have not been buying any this year.

ORPHAN ASYLUM IN ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the item "Construction, support, and equipment of one orphan asylum for the children of the native races of Alaska," are you sufficiently acquainted with the conditions to explain

to the committee the necessity for an institution of that kind in Alaska?

Doctor BROWN. I think I had better ask Doctor Hamilton to answer the question in regard to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor Hamilton, you may answer it.

Doctor HAMILTON. On the Aleutian Islands especially there are many destitute children who have not any regular means of support. They are simply charges on the village in which they are found. The intention is to collect orphans from those scattered places and put them in one place under Government supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. If we start on that, have you thought of the extent that the parents of the children will rely upon the Federal Government to support all the children?

Doctor HAMILTON. Personally, I do not consider that item as urgent as some of the others. That is simply my personal opinion. The missionary organizations are gathering into their homes in Alaska many of these destitute children.

Doctor BROWN. That recommendation, I may say, is repeated from last year. I have, however, discussed the matter somewhat with the governor of Alaska, and he is of the opinion that there is positive need of such an asylum. A great many children are left orphans from epidemics from time to time. An orphan asylum would provide an opportunity not only for caring for those children that must be cared for in some way, but also would give a very good opportunity of concentrated, well-organized industrial education for a few of the young natives, who would afterwards go out to earn their own living and would spread better industrial efficiency among their people. I may say that I am equally as much interested in the proposal for the orphan asylum because of the opportunity I think it will afford for effective industrial education, as for any other reason. If you will allow me to emphasize it again, I have repeated it several times already, I think I see opportunities among the Alaska natives of working out various lines of industrial education that will tend to make those natives self-supporting and self-respecting, and that is one of the aspects of this work that I am myself deeply interested in.

The CHAIRMAN. They are now self-supporting. The Government of the United States does not appropriate any money to support the natives in Alaska. We have checked the natives trying to check the aborigines of continental United States, and we have at the same time been obliged to appropriate large sums of money for their maintenance, while the natives of Alaska are self-sustaining. We have never appropriated any money for their support. They are an industrious class of people, so far as southeastern Alaska is concerned, at least.

Doctor BROWN. You realize this fact, however, that with the coming of the white man their industries are declining?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; declining more on account of the action of Congress than on account of the coming of the white man. We are restricting them all the time in the doing of those things which before they had been at liberty to do to the extent which they desire to do—hunting, fishing, and trapping, which are the principal means of support. We are restricting them in all the industries along that line by conversional legislation.

Doctor BROWN. What we propose doing in the schools is to make them as efficient as possible in the lines of industry that are open to them and to open up new lines of industry.

The CHAIRMAN. What I had in mind was whether by reason of broadening the system of education along the lines we have followed we would not as a result bring upon ourselves also the burden of maintaining them as the outcome of that policy.

Doctor BROWN. It does not seem to me there is any tendency observable among the natives to ask the General Government for support.

The CHAIRMAN. No; there is not. They are self-sustaining.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is true that they are improving under American suggestion.

Doctor BROWN. It is a great gain through our education if we keep them from deteriorating, because it is the general observation that the lower races do deteriorate when they come into contact with the white man.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is my opinion.

Doctor BROWN. And it seems to me that the thing we have to do is to prevent them from deteriorating by contact with the white man and give them an opportunity to gain whatever can be gained.

REINDEER IN ALASKA (AGAIN).

May I suggest that the appropriation for reindeer with the changes that have been proposed already take this form? I will read it, as I have it prepared here:

For the support of reindeer stations in Alaska, for the removal of herds, for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of the reindeer, and for all other miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, \$10,000; and all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall, as soon as practicable, be turned over to the missions in Alaska, or to the natives, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe.

Then, this additional paragraph, with reference to the surplus male reindeer which present a serious part of the problem there:

And the Secretary of the Interior may authorize the sale of surplus male reindeer and make regulations for the same, the proceeds of such sale to be turned into the Treasury of the United States and set aside as a fund to be expended by the Commissioner of Education under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the supervision, maintenance, and distribution of domestic reindeer in Alaska.

I wish to call attention to the fact that the natives now have the authority to slaughter the surplus male reindeer. Where the Government has a herd, it can dispose of that herd to missions, but it has no way of disposing of the surplus male reindeer except by slaughtering for the use of the station. Now, there are more male reindeer there than we have use for in that way. There are a great many male deer that are simply maintained there that are doing now no good. They are simply growing old. I think it is desirable that an arrangement should be made by which those deer can be sold and the money received from the sale turned into the reindeer industry.

Mr. SMITH. Congress is usually opposed to the last clause. Would it not be desirable to have the authority without the last clause? Congress prefers that all Departments of the Government shall come and

make a showing of what appropriations are needed and get the money rather than have these uncertain and indefinite provisions. If that part were stricken out, the legislation would still be desirable?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And let the money go into the general fund of the Treasury?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will have to come to Congress with an estimate of how much you need to support the reindeer herds.

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir. It seems to me that there are male deer that now do nobody any good, and they might as well be sold and the proceeds turned into the Treasury.

The CHAIRMAN. The Commissioner of Education before this committee at the last session recommended inserting in this provision with respect to reindeer a provision making it an offense, punishable by imprisonment, to kill a female reindeer. Have you considered the matter or have you had brought to your attention anything that would indicate that there was a necessity for making it a penal offense to kill a female reindeer?

Doctor BROWN. Yes, sir; I think as we go on we shall have to guard that point carefully—the killing and the sale of the female deer.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 7, 1907.

MY DEAR MR. TAWNEY: Referring to the suggestion which I made in my hearing before the subcommittee on the sundry civil bill, that certain changes be made in the wording of two or three of the paragraphs of the estimates as submitted, in view of the further information which I have been able to gather since the estimates were prepared, I beg to send you inclosed herewith the revised form for those paragraphs as it was proposed at the hearing.

Thanking you very heartily for your courteous attention to this matter,

I am, believe me, very truly, yours,

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
Commissioner.

HON. JAMES A. TAWNEY,

*House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.*

Reindeer for Alaska: For the support of reindeer stations in Alaska, for the removal of herds, for the instruction of Alaskan natives in the care and management of the reindeer and for all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, ten thousand dollars; and all reindeer owned by the United States in Alaska shall as soon as practicable be turned over to the missions in Alaska, or to the natives, to be held and used by them under such conditions as the Secretary of the Interior shall prescribe. The Secretary of the Interior may authorize the sale of surplus male reindeer and make regulations for the same. The proceeds of such sale shall be turned into the Treasury of the United States.

Education in Alaska: To enable the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion and under his direction, to provide for the education and support of the Eskimos, Aleuts, Indians, and other natives of Alaska; for erection, repair, and rental of school buildings; for text-books and industrial apparatus; for pay and necessary travelling expenses of general agent, assistant agent, superintendents, teachers, physicians, and other employees, and all other necessary miscellaneous expenses which are not included under the above special heads, three hundred thousand dollars: *Provided*, That any person or persons employed hereunder as special agents or inspectors, or to perform any special or unusual duty in connection herewith, shall not receive as compensation exceeding two hundred dollars per month, in addition to actual traveling expenses and per diem not exceeding four dollars in lieu of subsistence, when absent on duty outside of the District of Columbia.

THURSDAY, *February 7, 1907.*

COLLECTING THE CUSTOMS REVENUES.

STATEMENT OF HON. L. M. SHAW, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, will the permanent appropriation for the collection of customs for the fiscal year 1908 be sufficient to meet the requirements of that service?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir. I will tell you what we ought to have. We have the regular statutory appropriation of \$5,500,000 and then we always ask for \$3,000,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the statutory or permanent definite appropriation and the permanent indefinite appropriation. The permanent indefinite appropriation is the fines, etc.?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. That amounts to about \$800,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is in addition to the \$5,500,000?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. Then we ask for \$3,000,000. That makes \$9,300,000, and we need \$10,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need \$10,000,000 during the fiscal year?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. I think it is bad administration for us to take the fines. It is better administration to provide that when we get any money it should go into the Treasury, and that we should ask for what we want.

The CHAIRMAN. You would recommend turning the fines into the Treasury of the United States?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And appropriating the amount necessary, in addition to the \$5,500,000 which is included in the permanent appropriation?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. You have not any conception how we are crowded under present conditions. I have some memoranda of the increased business which I will leave and which will give you some idea of the conditions.

Under the present appropriations I have scarcely increased a man's salary in the customs service for two years, and it is really oppressive in some instances, the small salaries they have been getting for the amount of work they do. I will give you an illustration of it in New York. You and I know that living expenses have not decreased. We have 113 clerks in New York getting \$840 a year. Perhaps that is enough for some cheap people, but when you put 113 people down there on \$840 each, it is pretty small pay. We have 350 laborers at \$770, we have 1 deputy collector at \$200, we have 11 messenger boys at \$360, and 183 laborers at \$720. Those are pretty small salaries, and if I had the power I should increase the salaries. I will give you another instance where the law ought to be changed. We have examiners at New York receiving \$2,500 a year who pass on \$20,000,000 worth of goods.

For instance, we have two examiners of precious stones. They get \$2,500 a year each, but nobody knows the value of those stones except

those people, and you ought not to have men getting \$2,500 a year doing that kind of work. I have a man in New York now who is getting \$6 a day, a young lawyer. I put him on wool. I suppose that man saved the Government \$200,000 last year on wool. He did not know anything about wool when I put him on the work, but now he knows just as much about wool as anybody else, and it will not be twelve months before some wool house will say, "We want you in our business." We have any amount of men, but the good men I would like to give proper pay.

Mr. TAYLOR. Who fixes that salary; does the law fix it?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir; I can increase his salary, but I have others working along the same lines, and \$5 a day is as high as we pay very many of those special employees; but as to the examiners, the law says that the examiners at New York shall receive not to exceed \$2,500 a year.

Two or three years ago I dismissed a worthless tobacco examiner at Chicago and appointed a man at \$10 a day, temporarily, until the Civil Service Commission began to complain. Then we held an examination and kept him at \$10 as long as I could, and then I begged of him to stay. He is there now getting \$2,400 a year. He is a man worth \$150,000, which he made in tobacco; he is a German, and at first he would not come for \$10 a day, but he finally came when I told him that he was going to render the Government some service, and he came patriotically, and then they made such a fuss on him that he stayed in self-defense; he would not be driven out.

The CHAIRMAN. As we understand your statement with regard to the requirements of this service, you now have \$9,300,000?

Secretary SHAW. Practically.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the permanent definite appropriation, \$5,500,000, the permanent indefinite appropriation, \$800,000, and \$3,000,000 deficiency, making \$9,300,000?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say that \$10,000,000 will be required?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And if \$10,000,000 is appropriated, the fines now constituting the permanent indefinite appropriation can be paid into the Treasury?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That would reduce your aggregate amount \$100,000?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir; it would increase it \$700,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a statement showing the increases in the revenues?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. I also have a statement that I am sending to the Speaker, but I brought it along, thinking, perhaps, that you might want to look at it. It will go to the Speaker to-night, and you can get it to-morrow. That statement covers every salary paid in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the statement you are required by law to submit to Congress at each session?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is not printed, I believe?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. It is printed ordinarily?

Secretary SHAW. I think you print it; yes, sir. It is the estimate of expenses for collecting the revenues from the customs for the fiscal year 1908, showing the number of employees and the salaries required for each collection district, and you have the whole thing there if you should want to figure it out. You see there a clerk getting a certain salary, but you can not judge whether he is getting more or less than he ought to have. The only thing to do is to look them up through special agents.

Mr. SMITH. What is your judgment as to whether the percentage of all the clerks in the upper class is increasing or decreasing?

Secretary SHAW. The percentage, if you speak statistically, the records would show. I do not know. If you mean by that whether the number of \$1,800 clerks is relatively larger than it was five years ago—

Mr. SMITH (interrupting). That is what I mean, exactly.

Secretary SHAW. I do not know. I have never had occasion to compare them. I would presume that it had been. The pressure we feel for more help is always for more good help.

Mr. SMITH. The question in my mind arose from the contention that there had been no increase in the clerical force of the Government since 1853, whether there has been a real increase by a relative increase in the higher grades of clerks?

Secretary SHAW. You could very easily find out by getting the number and the aggregate salary. It has not been called to my attention. We could have that looked up.

Mr. SMITH. There is probably no one report that shows all the clerks in each class in the Government service in any one year?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. That could be done through your office?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Within what length of time?

Secretary SHAW. I do not know. It would take some little time to go through the reports. I suppose probably a couple of men could do it in two days. That would be only a guess.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state the specific items that make up the amount of the permanent indefinite appropriation that you are now authorized to use in connection with the customs revenues?

Secretary SHAW. No, sir; I would have to refer to the statute.

The CHAIRMAN. They are defined by statute?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 3687 of the Revised Statutes provides:

There is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of two million seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for each half year, in addition to such sums as may be received from fines, penalties, and forfeitures connected with the customs, and from fees paid into the Treasury by customs officers, and from storage, cartage, drayage, labor, and services.

The last-named items are the items that make up your permanent indefinite appropriation?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. It is made up largely from fines and forfeitures.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your recommendation that the amounts received under these several heads be turned into the Treasury to the credit of the general fund, and you get your appropriation direct?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir. We then know exactly what to do. You can make your estimate and prorate your expenditures, and you always know the size of your cloth and you can cut your garment accordingly.

The CHAIRMAN. If the entire amount expended by the Government in collecting the customs revenues were appropriated for annually, do you think it would tend to better administration and be more advantageous to the Department charged with the duty of collecting the revenues than it is now?

Secretary SHAW. Yes, sir; I think it would be an improvement. I doubt the wisdom in any instance of allowing the Department to collect fines and pay their own expenses.

The statement referred to by Secretary Shaw follows:

The permanent annual appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs is \$5,500,000, one half of which is available during the first six months and the other half during the last six months of the fiscal year. Congress annually appropriates a sum in addition to this, which for the current year is \$3,000,000, the same as for several previous years.

In addition to the above items amounting to \$8,500,000, there are certain miscellaneous receipts which are covered to the credit of the customs appropriation and are available for expenses of that service, which during the fiscal year 1906 amounted to \$850,083.18, making the total amount available during that year \$9,350,083.18.

The following figures show the increase in work at the port of New York, the business done during the months of September and October of this fiscal year being the largest for like period in the history of the customs service.

For these two months the number of invoices and appraisement orders amounted to 75,672. For the same time in 1904 these figures were 64,540, an increase of 11,132 invoices and appraisement orders for the two months.

The number of packages examined at the public stores for these two months was 132,622. The number examined during the same months in 1904 were 121,559, an increase of 11,063.

The appraised value of merchandise for the same two months of this year was \$131,787,088. In 1904 the appraised value of the merchandise for those two months was \$90,570,504, an increase of \$41,216,583.

It is impossible to handle the increased volume of business at New York with the present force. In many instances it has been impossible to grant clerks the usual fourteen days annual leave allowed to them. In consequence of this great rush of business and a force too small to handle it properly, goods can not be as carefully examined as should be the case, and the Government, therefore, loses revenue.

In addition to the regular increase of business during the past two years, parcels post conventions have been effected between the United States and 10 foreign countries with the result that the work attendant upon examination of parcels post packages has been greatly increased.

As an example of how different kinds of business has increased, in 1902 there were 1,836,855,744 pounds of cane sugar weighed, and in 1906 this has increased to 2,672,513,047 pounds, an increase of 835,000,000 pounds.

In 1902 the number of pounds of tobacco weighed was 19,848,436 pounds. This year it is 24,118,129 pounds, an increase of over 4,000,000 pounds.

In 1896 the number of packages received for examination at the public stores was 383,000. This year it is 611,000.

Customs receipts in fiscal year 1905.....	\$261,000,000
Customs receipts in fiscal year 1906.....	300,000,000
Estimated customs receipts, fiscal year 1907.....	325,000,000

PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENTS.

STATEMENTS OF HON. M. E. OLMSTED AND OTHER REPRESENTATIVES IN BEHALF OF PURCHASE FOR PUBLICATION OF COMPILATION OF PARLIAMENTARY PRECEDENTS MADE BY MR. A. C. HINDS, CLERK TO THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Olmsted, you have a matter that you desire to submit to the committee?

Mr. OLMSTED. Yes, sir. The matter which we wish to submit to the committee is one about which I have spoken to some forty or fifty of the prominent and active Members of the House on either side of the Chamber, and I think a great many more would have been delighted to have come with me before the committee in addition to Mr. Underwood, Judge Crumpacker, Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Clark (of Missouri), Mr. Sherley, and Mr. Boutell, who are here. I may say that Mr. Williams, Judge De Armond, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Dailzell are among those to whom the matter has been referred, and who, without committing them to any form of language or any form of enactment, are in favor of the general proposition of obtaining and publishing the work to which I shall refer.

I discovered last year, Mr. Chairman, that Mr. Hinds, whom you all know as the clerk at the Speaker's table, has for the past twelve years, during his vacations and his evenings, his holidays, and, I am afraid, also his Sundays, been, with the aid of stenographers, typewriters, and other assistants employed and paid by himself, devoting himself to the preparation of a work which is now practically completed, and which seems to me to be a perfect mine of valuable information, exceedingly important to every active Member of Congress. I found it was not his intention to have it published until such time as he should leave his service in the House. Last year he utterly refused to permit the consideration of its acquisition by Congress, but now he says that if it is the general desire he will consent, provided he is paid for it at the same rate that he was paid for preparing the volume with which you are all familiar. This work which he has prepared brings that book, which is now some nine or ten years old, down to date. It is out of print and copies can not be had by new Members. This new compilation embraces very many subjects not touched upon at all in the old book.

I will enumerate a few of the subjects: The subject of ceremonies, which may not be very important; investigations; treatment of recalcitrant witnesses; prerogatives of the House in relation to the Executive; prerogatives of the House in relation to the Senate; prerogatives of the House in relation to its own protection—revenue bills and treaties; punishment of Members; expulsion of Members; censure of Members; the electoral count: an exceedingly valuable, important, thorough and comprehensive treating of the subject of impeachment, including Senate precedents needed by House managers in conducting a trial; the organization of the House, which is exceedingly important and which may at any moment become a matter of vast importance. The clerk make up the roll of the House and in case it is pretty nearly balanced between the two parties there is no telling what power he might exercise.

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk after the war exercised arbitrary power by refusing to put the names of Members who sent in their certificates of election upon the roll?

Mr. OLMSTED. Yes, sir; that was very extraordinary and arbitrary. If such an emergency should arise now it would take any one of us a long time to look up the precedents and rulings in order to satisfy ourselves in regard to it. Then there are the subjects credentials and prima facie title; contests over organization of the House; election of officers of the House; removal and investigation of officers; qualifications of Members, especially the Kentucky and polygamy cases, the acceptance of incompatible offices and all that sort of thing, and so on with a lot of subjects, among which I may enumerate:

The competency of Representative districts, especially in cases of reappointment, and districts under duress, as in war and insurrection.

Amendments between the two Houses, conferences, etc. This is a very important subject.

Jurisdiction of committees; questions of conflicting or disputed committee jurisdiction arise very frequently of late.

Trials of citizens who have been or may be in contempt of the House.

Protection of Members arrested by civil authorities, or assaulted for words spoken in debate.

References to Senate precedents under Constitutional provisions that apply to the House as well as to the Senate.

Most of those I have mentioned are subjects not covered fully, and generally not touched upon at all by existing reference works. Many other subjects are amplified in this new and exceedingly important compilation.

There are many other important heads and subdivisions of subjects of equal importance; but those to which I have called attention are sufficient to indicate in a general way the character, extent, and value of the work.

The treatment and digest of contested-election cases would of itself justify the acquisition and publication of the entire work. There is now nothing upon the subject to which any Member either of Elections Committee or of the House can conveniently refer, or upon the accuracy of which he may at all rely, or in which the points involved are analyzed and digested in such manner as to make them available.

At present if an election case involves, as nearly every one does, new and important principles, or even old principles of importance, and there is nothing to me more important than the right of a Member of this House to his seat, it takes every Member of the Election Committee weeks to study out from the mass of undigested precedents and authorities the rulings of the House. There is no satisfactory publication from which one can readily gather the precedents and rulings. The result is that the House has to depend almost entirely upon the committee. If the committee divides, the House is utterly at sea in the matter nine times out of ten, whereas with this publication it would be a comparatively easy matter for any Member of the House sufficiently interested to post himself upon the principal features of the case and be prepared to argue it upon the floor.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri. There is only one suggestion which I desire to make. The only objection I have to the words proposed in the original resolution is as to paying for this at so much a page. If that precedent was established and some other fellow got hold of it and strung it out by the page it would be a bad precedent. I think the book should be published; that is my judgment.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I think this is a very valuable book, and I think it is well worth the money which would be spent to publish it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any estimate as to what it would cost?

Mr. OL MSTED. Mr. Hinds suggested compensation on the basis of his compensation for the other book. He was paid \$3,000 for that volume. There is no man living who can tell how many similar columns the matter already compiled would fill. There are twenty such books, bunches, or bundles as I hold in my hand. Part is in handwriting, some is typewriting, and some is like that [exhibiting clippings partly printed], and a good many parts of the pages are blank. Mr. Hinds thought that it would make, perhaps, eight volumes the size of the other book—possibly more.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes are there?

Mr. OL MSTED. Twenty volumes or bundles of such written, type-written, and printed matter as I have shown you.

The CHAIRMAN. Could he not give you an approximate estimate?

Mr. OL MSTED. He could not get any nearer than it might run up to seven or eight volumes. Nobody can compute with accuracy how many printed pages it would make.

Mr. BARTLETT. With reference to the cost, I know nothing and Mr. Hinds was not able to give me a definite idea. I am here, however, to express my wish in a few words that this publication should be made and the great value that it would be to all Members of Congress, especially those who desire to investigate and find out the truth about matters which very often arise. I was a member of the Elections Committee for six years and did a great deal of hard work upon it, and, as everyone who has been upon those committees must know, it is almost impossible to find out what has been decided or to find the cases. You will find them buried in some public document, and you have to spend a good deal of time digging them out. There has been one publication authorized since I have been here, a small book prepared by a gentleman who was clerk of the committee in the Fifty-third Congress. It did not meet the demand by any means, and although the committee had the use of it after it was published, the same work had to be gone over. I particularly examined Mr. Hinds's work on the subject of impeachment and it is very interesting, instructive, and valuable. While we do not have those cases very often, sometimes we do and everything relating to them would be found in this work. I examined some other subjects, the officers of the House and those things.

It is a work which is most valuable and invaluable to Members of Congress who may desire to find the truth about matters when these subjects arise. I came here for the purpose of stating to the committee my views as to how valuable the publication is and how serviceable it would be to Members of Congress to have such a publication, but what it would cost and what the Government can afford to pay for it, or whether it can afford to publish it or not, I do not know. That is a matter that this committee must determine. I do not think

that this committee could do any more serviceable act to Members of Congress present and future or to the country than to have this publication made. It will be useful to the House and useful to the country.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I beg simply to say that I have had to go to this unprinted and unpublished manuscript a number of times for precedents in deciding cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you worked out a plan for distribution?

Mr. OLMSTED. I was going to state that the most popular plan seems to be that a certain number of sets—three has been suggested—should be provided for each Member of the House and each Member of the Sixtieth Congress who will not be a Member of this House, and three sets for each Senator, ten sets for the Senate and House libraries, and ten sets for the Congressional Library, and one set to each Senate and House committee. If you printed 2,000 volumes, as near as I can calculate, that would leave about 50 copies at the disposition of the Speaker. It seems that foreign governments have frequently applied for the present volume. There ought to be a few copies reserved to fill such demands.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think this work should be unquestionably published, but I do not see any desirability in supplying Members with more than one copy. The fact is, to my mind, there is a distinct undesirability in it. The demand, if you have any for distribution, will be overwhelming. You can not supply it. It will put you in a position of having to refuse practically everybody but one or two men. I believe 2,000 copies would be sufficient if the number given to Members was limited to one copy for their own use and the others be held by the chairman of the committee subject to the Speaker's orders for incoming Members.

THURSDAY, *February 7, 1907.*

PURCHASE OF DEPARTMENT SUPPLIES.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. W. STRATTON, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF STANDARDS, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SUPPLIES, KEEP COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stratton, you are the Chief of the Bureau of Standards?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are a member of the Keep Commission, and chairman of the subcommittee of the Keep Commission on Department methods relative to the purchase of Department supplies, are you not?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir. I do not think I am a member of the Keep Commission. The Keep Commission is composed of five members, and they appointed a number of subcommittees; but I am chairman of the Subcommittee on the Purchase of Supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. You have submitted to the Commission, and the Commission has submitted to the President, a report with recommendations on the subject of the purchase of supplies in the various Departments?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the subcommittee here how extensive your investigation was, what conditions you found in the different Departments with respect to the purchase of supplies under the existing law, and what recommendations your committee has made?

Mr. STRATTON. When I was asked to take charge of this subcommittee, we called together representatives of all the Departments, some of the bureaus, and of the independent offices. We found that each Department, and each independent office, prepared its own schedule, each without any reference whatever to the others. Many of these purchasing agents knew very little about the schedules of other Departments or office than their own, and yet there was a great similarity between the schedules. The schedules are practically alike, so far as needs are concerned, or so far as their ability to supply important needs is concerned, but they are very different as to the kinds of articles and as to the prices. We found that there is a very great diversity in the articles purchased, and needless duplication. More than that, we found that in many cases improper specifications, or no specifications at all, were prepared, and very little was done in order to see that the articles purchased complied with the specifications.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give any instances now that will illustrate the extent of the diversity or disparity between specifications and articles for similar use purchased in different Departments?

Mr. STRATTON. You mean the diversity of specifications?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the diversity of specifications, not the disparity.

Mr. STRATTON. Take the case of ink, pencils, and pens—all of them articles that are commonly used by the Departments. I can not recall a case where the specifications are the same, if there are any specifications. In a majority of the cases the specification is merely a stipulation that "the article shall be equal to so and so's best," or to a specified make.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your investigation disclose any uniformity as to quantity—say of ink—purchased by the different Departments?

Mr. STRATTON. There is a difference in the quantity purchased. Some Departments use more than others.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean quantity purchased at any one time. I understood that in some of the Departments they purchased ink almost by the barrel, and in others by the quart.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. Some Departments would purchase in bulk and rebottle, and others would purchase in small bottles; and in several instances we found the purchases made in very small bottles and small packages.

The CHAIRMAN. How small?

Mr. STRATTON. The smallest packages would perhaps be specified as half-pint bottles, where they should be quart bottles. The ink in half-pint bottles is much more expensive than it would be when purchased in quart bottles or in bulk. But I presume you mean the amount purchased at any one definite time?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; the amount purchased at any one time.

Mr. STRATTON. The examination of the schedules brought this out, but I could not give a definite statement as to what the smallest amount would be at one time.

Mr. LITTAUER. Does the law now require that all purchases made by the Departments shall be on the submission of estimates and proposals?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. And that covers how wide a field? All miscellaneous expenditures? What is the custom now in all the Departments? Do they buy all their miscellaneous requirements through advertisement?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. And on the submission of bids?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; but one of the facts brought out in this investigation, and one of the most interesting, was that no two Departments have the same definition of "miscellaneous expenses" or of "exigency." In some the term is construed very liberally indeed. In others it means an entirely different thing. Generally speaking, "miscellaneous expenses" means expenditures for office supplies, for the things that are in common use. That is the interpretation that the committee made of the term "miscellaneous expenditures"—articles used by all the Departments alike; as, for example, ink, paper, pencils, and general supplies.

Mr. LITTAUER. Does that go down to coal?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; with that definition of "miscellaneous expenditures" all the Departments are required to solicit bids in the usual way and award the contracts. But each Department does this independently, and each Department prepares its own schedule. We found nine or ten different schedules in the different Departments, all covering much the same articles.

Mr. LITTAUER. Are these bids made on samples or in a general way?

Mr. STRATTON. They are made on vague specifications and samples are submitted when called for.

Mr. LITTAUER. Called for with the bids or determined beforehand?

Mr. STRATTON. They are called for with the bids, but in many cases proper steps are not taken to secure conformity with the samples of the goods furnished. It is desirable that the specifications should be uniform throughout the Government service; that they should be the best specifications, prepared by people who know what they should be, and that when the goods are supplied they should conform to the specifications. As it is, in a great many cases, samples are required, but what is the use of a sample if the goods finally purchased do not conform to the sample, or if the contractor is not held up to that conformity?

The CHAIRMAN. Was it the conclusion of the committee, as the result of this investigation, and as the result of the independent action, I should say, of each Department, that the cost of the supplies purchased for use of the Departments is greater than it ought to be, and greater than it would be if there was a uniform schedule of specifications of miscellaneous supplies for all the Departments.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; it was the unanimous opinion of the committee, and of all the men who were called before it to testify, I think, without exception; and furthermore, we found the purchasing agents and representatives of the different bureaus thoroughly in accord with some such plan. I think they feel the need of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Some such plan as you have outlined in your report?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state to the committee, Mr. Stratton, whatever you can tell us in regard to any other result of your investigations, and what the present practice is.

Mr. STRATTON. One of the first things the committee did was to tabulate the purchases in the different Departments. Take, for example, the purchase of lead pencils, the purchases made last year. The first thing we did was to tabulate the quantity, and the kind, and the price paid. This was done for a large number of articles in common use. It was an enormous job, and I think that is really why the old plan, as outlined by the Dockery Commission, failed. That is, with the amount of work required the board that you have provided for that purpose could not possibly take the time to do it each year, hence it has become largely a perfunctory thing.

It can all be avoided by going at it at the start, by preparing a common schedule and proper specifications, and doing it once for all. Take as common an article as lead pencils—it would take several large pages of paper 18 by 24 inches, perhaps, to list the kinds of pencils used in the Government service, whereas one kind of black-lead pencil would answer; one good pencil of neat finish, and perhaps four different grades of hardness. The needs of one Department are no different from those of any other, so far as lead pencils are concerned, yet you will find a hundred different varieties purchased.

It is the same way with steel pens. You will find nearly all the steel pens made on the schedules of the different Departments; and so on with all the articles used commonly. You will find a very great variety, and that leads to needless expense, and in many cases to the acceptance of poor articles. The articles should all be standardized and of good quality.

Mr. LITTAUER. Was there any showing that one Department paid more or paid less than other Departments for practically the same thing?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. Practically there was no sameness in the different Departments. Some difference would naturally be expected when the articles were bought in different quantities. The Department of State, for example, would buy less of a certain article than the Treasury Department, and the Treasury Department would get a better price. Most of the differences of price, we thought, were due to that cause. Therefore the combination of the purchases would secure the lowest price for all the Departments—

Mr. TAYLOR. And the best goods?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; and the best goods.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What do you think the other differences were attributable to?

Mr. STRATTON. To the lack of attention or information as to what the prices should be. Once in a while we would find an article where the price in one Department was practically double what it was in another, and that could only be due to lack of attention.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Lack of investigation of the market and the current prices?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; perhaps the quantity asked for was small, and perhaps the bids that came in were not advantageous bids.

Mr. LITTAUER. Have any practices come up under that system of certain houses getting into this contracting business—certain people around Washington or elsewhere? Do the Departments deal with manufacturers, or with jobbers here, who make a specialty of supplying offices and Departments?

Mr. STRATTON. In some cases, in quite a number of cases, the Government deals with the manufacturer direct. In other cases the business is handled through jobbing houses in Washington.

Mr. LITTAUER. Which method predominates?

Mr. STRATTON. I think that dealing directly with the manufacturers predominates.

Mr. LITTAUER. In connection with dealing in these office supplies?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the purchase direct from the manufacturer mean lower prices to the Government in all cases?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you not find that some manufacturers keep the price up so as to enable the jobbers to maintain prices?

Mr. STRATTON. There was no evidence of that. Of course in some cases, where the manufacturers have turned the Government business over to a jobber, they have kept out of the bidding themselves; but I think that difficulty will be met with in whatever scheme is proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there, Mr. Stratton, can you give the committee an approximate idea of the aggregate amount of these purchases by the Departments during a year?

Mr. STRATTON. No; I could not, without consulting these schedules.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain to the committee how the purchasing agent in the Departments under the present practice makes up his schedules for submitting bids, or his specifications which accompany the invitation or proposal?

Mr. STRATTON. I stopped at our own Department this morning and got one of their schedules; here it is. It is a smaller one than usual.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me direct your attention to this thought: Do they specify an article that is manufactured by only one concern, or by only two or three, or do they go to some catalogue and take from the catalogue the name of the article that they want, so that one manufacturer, manufacturing a certain article needed in the Department, would be the only one that could compete on that proposition? Or do they take articles of similar character intended for a similar use, manufactured by different manufacturers, so that there would be real competition in bidding?

Mr. STRATTON. It is too often the case that they take a definite article and say that the article supplied must be that or equal to it. In most cases that practically means specifying a particular article, and that is one of the greatest evils that has sprung up under the present system.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no standardization, then, of any of the supplies in any of the Departments at this time?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir, or very little. For example, they will

specify Smith's pencils, Nos. 1, 2, 3, or the equivalent, and the purchasing agent usually prefers the one specified. That practice is quite common; it grows out of the lack of proper specifications. The articles should be specified in such a manner that anybody could bid that makes a good article of the kind.

Now, you asked me about how these were prepared. Do you mean the processes they go through in preparing the schedules?

The CHAIRMAN. No. I meant what you have just answered—I meant with respect to particular articles, whether the designation was such that only manufacturer or bidder could bid.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke of the fact that under the specifications as now made they would cover the pens practically of every manufacturer of pens?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Would the standardizing of the pens used by the Departments operate to narrow the competition by reducing the number of styles required?

Mr. STRATTON. No; because a great many of those asked for on the schedules are practically duplicates. I am glad you brought up the question of pens. There are three kinds of pens, you might say—a stub pen, a medium, and a fine-pointed pen. Now, some people prefer a stiff pen, and some a rather light and flexible pen. Suppose one should select a stub pen, a medium, and a fine-pointed one, and select three grades of flexibility in each class; that would make nine varieties of pens. All makers make those nine varieties of pens, so that it would not be working a hardship on any maker. Each maker could bid on all those pens.

Mr. SMITH. I think nearly everybody has some favorite pen that is better suited to his talent or lack of talent in writing than any other pen.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. For instance, you will say, take a flexible half stub. Are there many varieties of that?

Mr. STRATTON. Oh, yes. The varieties of pens are very similar. They are probably all made by the leading pen manufacturers. In probably no other article could you come as near getting practically the same thing from different makers.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose you were trying to get bids on a flexible half-stub pen; would your idea be that you would require it to be similar to the sample that you adopted as standard?

Mr. STRATTON. If the flexibility can be defined. The object would be in every case possible to define the quality, just as you would write out specifications for a building to be put up. But of course in some cases that is not practicable.

Mr. SMITH. You would have to establish a sample as a standard?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; we would have to establish a sample as a standard, and let every manufacturer know what that sample is.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Not requiring them to equal the standard, but to approximate it?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. I have talked with manufacturers of pencils and other articles, and one man told me he would rather come down here and make an effort to get the Government business as a whole, because as it is, he says, "I come down here nine times a year, and I

go through this process nine times, and it costs me more than the business is worth."

Mr. LITTAUER. The whole scheme is not new. Some of the Departments have standard samples; other Departments give full descriptions and put out their proposals on those descriptions, and you would have to define both ways.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. What is your field? How broad is this to be? I notice your resolution says, "the purchase of fuel, ice, stationery, and other miscellaneous supplies."

Mr. STRATTON. We defined "miscellaneous supplies" as all articles that are used commonly by the Departments. Some of the Departments use the term "stationery." That is too narrow a term. The term "miscellaneous supplies," as you make the appropriation here, is too broad a term, and therefore it was found necessary to limit that term in some way; and therefore the paragraph was added giving the President power to define from time to time the term "miscellaneous supplies."

Mr. LITTAUER. Why should it not cover all supplies?

Mr. STRATTON. There you go to the other extreme. Take, for example—

Mr. LITTAUER. Scrubbing brushes?

Mr. STRATTON. Oh, it will take in all supplies of that kind; all supplies used in common by the Departments. For instance, if one or two varieties of scrubbing brushes will answer the needs of all the Departments, it goes on this common schedule.

Another illustration of an article that has become of common use is incandescent lamps. Incandescent lamps would be put on the common schedule, and the need for uniformity is so great that to-day some of the makers of these lamps and certain other engineers have organized for the purpose of requesting the Government to issue one set of specifications for all the Departments. Now, the needs, so far as incandescent lamps are concerned, are no different in the Treasury Department than they are in the Department of Commerce and Labor or in the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you deem it impossible to give a legislative definition of the term "miscellaneous supplies?"

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. I do not think it would be impossible.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Of stationery, too?

Mr. SMITH. That is one of the items of miscellaneous expenses.

Mr. LITTAUER. Do you consider carpets as miscellaneous supplies?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes.

Mr. LITTAUER. Would they be scheduled in your proposed scheme?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir. There would be no reason why they should not be. They are scheduled to-day in the Treasury Department. The Department of Commerce and Labor could go to the Treasury Department and secure from its schedule everything it needs in the way of carpets, linoleum, and oil cloth.

Mr. LITTAUER. What articles would not be comprised within that?

Mr. STRATTON. Machinery and scientific apparatus. Nine-tenths of the purchases at the Bureau of Standards are of that character. It would be impossible to put them on the schedule. The committee has been asked to consider such purchases. There is need of reform

in this, in the method of purchasing and accounting for such supplies, but they could not be put on the common schedule. No article should be put on the common schedule until its use has become common to two or more Departments.

Mr. LITTAUER. If it is used in two or more Departments would it become common?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; used in large quantities and by two or more Departments. At the end of the year, under the operation of this plan, the committee will look over the reports of purchases, and if they can find an article which is being used in large quantities and by more than one Department, then it will go on the common schedule. But we should guard the technical supplies, the machinery, and apparatus where the expert or technical work of a bureau is involved.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this recommendation you have made provide for guarding the purchases you have just mentioned?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. The committee had all it could do to consider this one list of articles covering the common supplies. Thus far the work of the committee has been with reference to what we speak of as a common schedule, common miscellaneous supplies. The word "stationery" does not cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think the cost of administering this plan of purchasing would be?

Mr. STRATTON. It ought not to cost anything in addition to that now in vogue.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to carry it out?

Mr. STRATTON. Each Department will appoint a representative to serve on a central board. These representatives will meet and make out a common schedule; will solicit bids, and when the bids are submitted they will be opened by this committee, and recommendations will be made to the secretary of one Department—the Keep Commission has named the Department of Commerce and Labor; the subcommittee has left that blank. The contract will be made for the entire quantity needed by the Government service.

The CHAIRMAN. During the next fiscal year?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; and each Department will buy from that contractor, exactly as we do envelopes. You remember a special act was passed with regard to envelopes, and it works well. Envelopes are the only articles that are to-day purchased on that plan. The Post-Office Department handles practically all of the envelopes for the Departments. It does not cost the Departments much more, if any, to have the envelopes purchased by the Post-Office Department than would be necessary for that Department to purchase only its own supply.

Mr. LITTAUER. Do you find the contractors willing to enter into an indefinite contract where the quantity to be used is not stated?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. Your idea is to gather together all the wants of the Departments, and state the quantities to be needed?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. That can be done very accurately from the present purchases. It is done in each Department. Each now asks for a bid on a certain quantity of an article, about so many to be required; about so many to be furnished.

Mr. LITTAUER. These contracts last for a year, in which of course there are great fluctuations in the prices of these articles; but you

bind the successful bidders to deliver them during the year at a stated price, within certain limits of quantity?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; within certain limits.

Mr. LITTAUER. And that has worked successfully?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; that is the plan that has always been used. I do not see how it could be avoided. You could not expect the contractor to make a definite price unless he knows about what quantity is to be used. It is fair that he should know that.

Mr. LITTAUER. Take such a matter as ink. It would have to be purchased in some definite quantity. Can you determine whether the supply needed would be 50 per cent greater or less than last year?

Mr. STRATTON. In the case of ink, you could determine within 10 per cent, or even within 5 per cent, of what will be needed for the next fiscal year.

Mr. SMITH. Of course your plan contemplates that each Department shall have its separate appropriation for these purposes, as heretofore?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And whatever it orders shall be charged to that appropriation?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. The plan is much the same, so far as purchases are concerned, as that in existence in each Department now. For example, in the Department of Commerce and Labor each bureau buys from the Department schedule.

The CHAIRMAN. What expense would there be connected with the standardizing of the different articles, and how much time would it require to establish the standards?

Mr. STRATTON. That depends. The plan contemplates the utilization as far as possible of the experts already in the Government service. That is covered in one of the paragraphs of the report. Take, for example, the question of ink, since we have touched upon that. We found that in the Treasury Department an expert had worked on ink; the Agricultural Department had done the same thing; they had an expert working on ink. The Bureau of Standards also had undertaken certain investigations as to ink—that is, it has been called upon to do it by the Department of Commerce and Labor and by the Library of Congress. There were three different bureaus duplicating the work, whereas the work of one would have sufficed for all of the others. The experts of the three Bureaus were asked to prepare specifications for ink, which they have done. One man could do it. A great deal of good work has been done in the Departments toward the preparation of specifications. The Treasury Department has excellent ink specifications, but no other Department uses those specifications, as far as I am aware of; and so on with the different articles.

Mr. LITTAUER. What is the custom of the Departments of keeping supplies on hand? Do they buy in larger or smaller quantities in some of the Departments than in others? Do some of them buy a year's supply?

Mr. STRATTON. I could not say as to a year's supply, but there is a wide difference in the practice.

Mr. LITTAUER. You do not seek to control that?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir; we do not seek to control that directly, but a proper adjustment of that question will necessarily follow from this

plan. The very fact of getting these men together a number of times during the year will compel uniformity; it will compel the poor man to adopt the plans of the better man.

Mr. LITTAUER. As I understand your plan, it is first to standardize and make uniform, and then advertise for bids one or more times in a year for different articles; but when once the bids are received and the successful bidder determined, you notify the Departments' purchasing agents who that successful bidder is. Then the query arises, Who is to receive the goods? Who is to determine whether the goods are up to sample?

Mr. STRATTON. That is to be determined by this committee. It will be different in different articles. There are some articles where the determination can be left to the bureau receiving them. There are other articles, especially those involving tests of any kind, where the samples of the goods supplied must be submitted to the bureau having proper facilities for making these tests.

Mr. LITTAUER. Then you will have a divided tribunal; there is no central receiving bureau. Each Department receives its own supplies. Who would determine whether investigation should be made, for instance, with the incandescent lamps?

Mr. STRATTON. That will be done by the purchasing committee. They will control it absolutely, but the delivery may be made to the Department in question. The receipt of those goods, the methods by which they are received, will be controlled absolutely by this committee. The committee will see to it whether or not the goods shall be tested, where they shall be tested, and how they shall be tested.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the representative of the committee would break the package and make the test before the Department would receive them?

Mr. STRATTON. You could not make a uniform rule as to that. Different articles would have to be treated differently. But the general policy will be to submit such articles as are needed to some place authorized to make those tests. In the case of the incandescent lamps, they would undoubtedly go to the Bureau of Standards. We do that for the Treasury Department and for nearly all of the Departments.

Mr. LITTAUER. That is one of the great sources of extravagance and expense and wrongdoing.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stratton, your recommendation contemplates standardizing all of these supplies?

Mr. STRATTON. Every one that can be standardized.

The CHAIRMAN. By this committee?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Also that when tests are to be made, this committee is to order the tests?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that a Department purchased a large quantity of supplies in one lot, and they are delivered to the Department for which they are intended. Who inspects the supplies thus delivered for the purpose of determining whether or not they conform to the specifications and the standards fixed by this committee?

Mr. STRATTON. That would depend upon the article. In the case of incandescent lamps the Department would be required to pick out

of each barrel a given number and submit them to the Bureau of Standards for testing.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but suppose the committee was not notified? Here is a large quantity of ink, for example, or a large quantity of lead pencils, and of paper, and other miscellaneous supplies, received by a Department, and the committee was not notified of the receipt. Would it be left entirely or exclusively to the purchasing agent in that Department to determine whether or not these supplies, as delivered, conformed to and were up to the specifications?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. The plan contemplates that he should follow a method laid down for each definite article; that he must submit samples to the proper authority for testing in the case of all goods received.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be an administrative regulation of the committee?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; and the person in the Department who has charge of it would probably be a member of the committee.

Mr. LITTAUER. Let me ask you a question on another phase of this: Your supplies are usually delivered here in the Departments in Washington?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. And yet the matter of freight or express on small deliveries would be a considerable item to the manufacturer if he was away from Washington, particularly in the matter of coal. I think there is as great a difference in the price of coal and in the efficiency of the coal as in any purchases that are made here; and yet a different allowance must be made for the delivery of coal that can be dumped from a railroad car into a chute directly, and in other cases carried in bags on the shoulder or stored otherwise in some other inconvenient way?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir. We have had occasion to handle the coal proposition within the last week at the Bureau of Standards.

Mr. LITTAUER. How do you mean to handle it?

Mr. STRATTON. The bids generally propose to furnish certain amounts, to be delivered at certain places. The plan covers only the goods delivered in Washington, and those which are delivered in Washington, and perhaps distributed from here. But in the case of coal the bid would state so many tons of coal, to be delivered at the Treasury Department; so many tons to be delivered at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, or so many tons to be delivered at the Bureau of Standards, and so on.

Mr. LITTAUER. Each case there would be taken up on its own basis?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. The coal business is a very difficult proposition. We have just had an illustration of that in our Bureau. The coal that was being delivered to the Bureau of Standards within the last week was bought from this Department schedule. There is a Department inspector who inspects the coal as to weight and as to quality as far as he can do so by mere observation.

Mr. LITTAUER. What kind of specifications had you there?

Mr. STRATTON. Practically none, other than the kind and size of coal.

Mr. LITTAUER. Taking it for granted that you use soft coal, or hard coal, some grades of each of those kinds have different prices?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir. There is a desire on the part of the Departments to remedy the evils in connection with the purchase of supplies. They all realize that they exist.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you deem it advisable to make that plan applicable to the purchase of miscellaneous supplies for the District of Columbia?

Mr. STRATTON. We did not include the District purchases in our investigation, and my opinion is that it needs it as much as the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. If there are no legal objections, do you see any reason why it should not be done?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. I should say it was advisable.

The CHAIRMAN. In the final report of the work of the Dockery Commission, in speaking of the bill which that Commission reported, and which Congress adopted, it is stated:

The purpose of the law is to secure uniformity of prices, and it is believed that under its operation there will be a very large reduction of expenditures for the Government at the national capital.

So far as the purpose of that law is concerned, I understand you to have ascertained from the investigation you and your committee have made that the purpose of that law, to secure uniformity of prices, has not been accomplished. It has not resulted in securing that uniformity which it was intended to secure?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; that is the result of our investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. And this investigation of yours was primarily for the purpose of correcting that lack of uniformity which now exists?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; and our investigation was conducted with a view to doing this without any legislation. The members of the committee and the chairman felt that it was due to a lack of administration, perhaps; that this previous legislation, which we knew was intended to cover the defects, would perhaps still do it. It was only at the last moment that we concluded it would be absolutely necessary to get an amendment of this kind, and only after the question had been submitted to the Attorney-General, and after he decided it was not legal under existing law for one Department to make contracts for other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. It is also stated in this final report that "It is estimated that this provision will save to the Government not less than \$100,000 annually." I understand you can not give an approximate idea of what saving will result to the Government from the adoption of this new plan?

Mr. STRATTON. If properly carried out, eventually the saving will amount to many times that.

The CHAIRMAN. Many times a hundred thousand dollars?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; any estimate I might make would be purely an approximate one.

Mr. LITTAUER. You would have to know the total amount of the supplies before you could make the calculation?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir. And this ought to be put into effect rather gradually. Its success depends very largely upon how it is introduced. If it is introduced at once, with too many articles upon it, there will be friction and difficulty; but if only those articles are taken, to begin with, that are absolutely common to all Departments,

there will be no difficulty whatever, and the Departments will gradually become accustomed to it. I have never heard of any Department objecting to the present plan of buying envelopes.

Mr. LITTAUER. I would like to ask you one question: In connection with this work in each Department, is there a general office, with bookkeepers and assistants, and storekeepers and assistants, to-day?

Mr. STRATTON. You mean in each Department?

Mr. LITTAUER. Yes.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; there is a complete division or bureau for purchases in each Department.

Mr. LITTAUER. Have you any idea of how many men are usually employed in such work in a Department? Do they keep stock lists of what they have on hand?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes; they keep stock lists.

Mr. LITTAUER. Do they charge out what they deliver to the various subdivisions of the Department?

Mr. STRATTON. Ordinarily; yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. Do you think track is kept of the supplies, so that they can not run away?

Mr. STRATTON. Not as it should be. I think the fault of the present system is that anybody in any Department can go to the purchasing agent and say, "I want so and so." I wish you could have heard the testimony of the purchasing agents of some of the Departments. They are at the mercy of the bureau chiefs and of everyone else in the Departments. That is why this great number of pens and pencils and other things are on the schedule. The purchasing officers are really not to blame for the large lists.

Mr. LITTAUER. There is really, then, a large machinery in the various Departments that conducts this work?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. You do not intend in your proposal to interfere with that machinery at all?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir; except to take a little of this machinery and contribute it to the general scheme.

Mr. LITTAUER. Is it going to result in the employment of more individuals to carry it out, or in less?

Mr. STRATTON. If the positions in the different bureaus could be under the control of the committee it would result in about one-fourth of the labor being employed, but unfortunately that will not be the case and it will do very well to prevent any additional employment.

Mr. LITTAUER. You will do well if you can prevent any additional employment, although if it were centralized you could do it with one-fourth of the force?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. Now, to revert again to the matter of the acceptance of these goods, that is valuable testimony. What safeguards are we going to have in the future that the goods received are like the goods contracted for?

Mr. STRATTON. That samples of goods received must be submitted to this committee and this committee will make such disposal of them, so far as tests are concerned, as they desire. I am glad you brought that up, because in a great many cases these will be submitted eventually to the Bureau of Standards, and it may necessitate a few extra

people if there is a large amount of testing to be done there. But I think that can be taken care of as it comes along.

Mr. LITTAUER. Is this the first step in the scheme to establish a central bureau or storehouse where all must come for supplies which the Departments determine shall be purchased?

Mr. STRATTON. I would not say a central storehouse, but it is a scheme for the centralization of these matters so far as it is possible to push them. Yes, I would say it is the first step toward the establishment of a central purchasing—

Mr. TAYLOR. Depot?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir; a depot; although I see no necessity for the Government's carrying on hand great stocks of these materials. It results in a loss.

Mr. LITTAUER. You do not need to carry it on hand. You could get your monthly supply according to your monthly needs, just the same as the Gun Factory might have a month's or six months' supply of steel on hand, but they would not in their storehouse accumulate a year or two's supply unless there was necessity for it. What, then, is the point to your proposed amendment here, which states that these supplies shall be purchased at Washington? Does it mean that the bids are to be opened here and the goods purchased here?

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of law. If the contractor is over in New York and the purchase is made here, it is constructively made here, whether it is made with the man in New York, or up in Minnesota, or wherever it may be.

Mr. STRATTON. Does not the previous law—the Dockery Commission act—apply only to purchases in Washington? That is my understanding.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the point of delivery that controls the place of purchasing.

Mr. LITTAUER. The departmental purchases are all made here in Washington, despite the fact that they are afterwards distributed all over the country; as, for instance, the stationery supplied by the Treasury Department to the custom-houses.

Mr. STRATTON. They are all contracted for here, and they are considered as purchases in Washington. The same is true with the Department of Commerce and Labor. The Light-House Board supplies are often actually sent here, and delivery is made from this point, although the distribution is often made direct to outlying points.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would like to have you state in a general way the system of the purchase of supplies by Department officers in Washington, and the scheme of distribution of those supplies to the various offices tributary to those Departments throughout the United States.

Mr. STRATTON. In the case of the Light-House Board the packages are made in the Department of Commerce and Labor. A package of supplies in one case might be a small package of supplies to a light-house. It might be made up of a small quantity of each article, and in a case of that kind its distribution is usually made from Washington. But where there is a custom-house or outlying service requiring a large quantity of one thing, the deliveries will be made directly to it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Take, for example, the Post-Office Department. The Postmaster-General here, I assume, or an official under him, makes the purchases of post-office supplies for all the post-offices in the United States.

Mr. STRATTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How is the distribution of post-office supplies to these various offices accomplished?

Mr. STRATTON. A great many of them are sent out from this place or from central stations. There, again, the postmasters' supplies for the year—take the usual small country post-office—will consist of a large number of articles, but of a small quantity of each one. In the case of a great quantity it would be sent directly to the office, the local office, by the contractor, whereas in the case of a small office the supplies might be sent from Washington. The quantity often decides that.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In the case of such an article as coal, you could readily understand it would be purchased at some point near the post-office where it was to be delivered. The coal, of course, would not be sent to Washington and then sent back to any place. But suppose an office used a large quantity of paper, and the manufacturer who happened to have the contract happened to have his plant near that place, would the whole supply for that office be sent to Washington first and then sent to the postmaster in that office?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir; it would be sent directly. But the official would submit his samples of goods supplied to the central department or the purchasing committee for its opinion as to whether the material conformed to the samples supplied with proposals or with the specifications.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Suppose the case of a postmaster making a contract for supplies which are to be delivered in the post-office at Boston, or a portion of which are to be delivered, I would say a large portion, so large as to make the question of freight an important item and to warrant the postmaster in having the delivery made direct from the manufacturer to the post-office in Boston, we will say.

Mr. STRATTON. The case of stamped envelopes is a case directly in point.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Where would the inspection be made, at the factory or at the post-office in Boston? Or by whom would it be made; by an inspector sent out from Washington?

Mr. STRATTON. The inspection would sometimes be made where the goods are received; and yet there are exceptions to that. It is very difficult to make a statement covering all these cases, but in all cases the method of testing or inspection should be specified by experts, and the receiving officer held to the plan.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is a fairly typical case, one that you will have to meet. I am asking these questions, assuming that the system is established. You would send an inspector from Washington to Boston to make an inspection in that case?

Mr. STRATTON. In that particular case the inspection would probably be made at the factory. Take the case of stamped envelopes. It is a very large contract. The Post-Office Department at present has or sends an inspector there. Further than that, it might be a good plan to require that samples of the goods which are actually received at the post-office at Boston should be submitted to the Department here for examination from time to time.

Mr. LITTAUER. Mr. Sullivan has directed your attention to the various supplies of the big service departments outside of Washington. Your proposed amendment would not cover the supplies for

these various services, like those of the Post-Office Department, or even like the Light-House Service. You do not intend to cover the purchase of oils, for example, for the Light-House Establishment, do you?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. The work of the committee was confined to office supplies. In the Post-Office Department there is the Post-Office Department proper and the postal service. Many of these things that are distributed to the different stations are under the rules and regulations of the postal service. It is the same way with the Navy Department. There is the Navy Department proper and the naval service. There is a dividing line. It is not the desire of this committee at present to interfere with these so-called technical services.

Mr. LITTAUER. But you would purchase the waste that is needed alongside of every engine in the departments, and the lubricating oil, and things of that kind?

Mr. STRATTON. Yes. There is no reason why these things, common in all the Departments, should not be purchased under one contract. Take, for example, your own paper that you use here. The Committee on Printing—this is not a criticism, remember—decides as to these contracts for paper. The Public Printer advertises for paper, and the contractors submit samples with proposals. They bid upon specifications. But frequently, in fact in almost all of the cases, the judgment of the paper is left to people who go by feel and looks, and so on. They mean well enough, but they have not the facilities. They do not understand the scientific testing of the paper.

Mr. LITTAUER. My own experience as a manufacturer proves to me that it is one thing to buy and another thing to get what you have bought. My own experience leads me to believe that in a quarter of the time, at least, you do not receive what you buy.

Mr. STRATTON. It is hardly a quarter, I should say.

Mr. LITTAUER. Take it, for instance, down here in the Government Printing Office. They buy leathers. I know that there is no one there who is capable of receiving or taking a delivery of the leather that is bought under the contracts.

Mr. STRATTON. We made an effort last year to improve the quality of the paper used in our bulletins. Of course it is well known that wood paper rapidly deteriorates, and is not suitable for permanent records. We made a request on the Printer for a better quality of paper. 50 per cent rag, and the contractor agreed to furnish it at 3 cents or $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound—I will not be certain as to the price—but when the sample came it was pure wood-pulp paper. It was made by a firm that never makes a pound of rag paper, and it took us three months to straighten out that difference. The contractor was required to furnish 50 per cent rag paper.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In your scheme do you use the term "independent office" as synonymous with an independent bureau?

Mr. STRATTON. No, sir. A bureau is a subdivision under a Department.

Mr. LITTAUER. An independent establishment rather than an independent office.

Mr. COURTS. It is one of the Government establishments that is not subordinate to an Executive Department.

MONDAY, January 28, 1907.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATEMENTS OF MAJ. MOSES HARRIS, GENERAL TREASURER; MR. FRANKLIN MURPHY, PRESIDENT; GEN. THOMAS J. HENDERSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT; AND HON. JAMES W. WADSWORTH, MEMBER, OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS, AND MR. D. C. SPENCER, CHIEF CLERK.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Major Harris, you are the treasurer, or what is your title?

Major HARRIS. I am the general treasurer. Each Branch has a treasurer, and they are responsible to the general treasurer.

The CHAIRMAN. These appropriations are distributed under you?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; either directly or through the Branch treasurers.

CENTRAL BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The first item is Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio. I observe that your estimate for current expenses for the fiscal year 1907 is \$72,000, as against your current appropriation of \$60,000—an increase of \$12,000. Will you please explain the necessity for that increase?

Major HARRIS. Well, Mr. Chairman, an increase under the head of current expenses has been asked for in the appropriations for all the Branches to provide for amusement and support of bands, and so forth, which have been heretofore provided by the profits on the sale of beer. The provision which cuts off the sale of beer renders it necessary that we should increase the appropriations to that extent under that head for the several branches.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give us the total increase asked for at all the different Homes in consequence of the limitation which prohibits the sale of beer after March 4, next?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The total increase for all the Branches due to that reason is \$82,300.

PROFITS OF THE CANTEEN.

Mr. SMITH. Are you able from the books to tell what the profits of the canteen were?

Major HARRIS. Yes. We have figures by which we can state them. The entire profits on the sale of beer for year 1906 was \$167,890.25.

Mr. SMITH. What were the total sales of beer—do you know?

Major HARRIS. I haven't it with me here.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is that till the end of the fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. I have now the figures. This is for the fiscal year 1906. The total receipts were \$291,290.

Mr. SMITH. Was the beer sold at the same price as the year before—5 cents a glass?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; and the glasses are somewhat larger than those used in the general trade.

Mr. SMITH. And the amount of alcohol is somewhat less, so that a man got about the worth of his money, the addition being water?

Major HARRIS. I think so; yes.

Mr. SMITH. Now, then, you are only asking an increase equal to something like half of the profits of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. That is all.

Mr. SMITH. To what were the rest of the profits devoted, aside from entertainments and the like?

Major HARRIS. To various objects. We have built a good many buildings from the profits on the sale of beer. We have built some chapels and theaters and amusement halls, and we have provided amusements in the way of theatrical entertainments for the diversion of the members without asking this committee for authority to do it.

Mr. SMITH. Have you ever contemplated the creation of something similar to a stock theatrical company to be composed of employees of these institutions?

Major HARRIS. I think perhaps in the earlier days, when the men were younger, the inmates did perhaps attempt something of that kind.

Mr. SMITH. I do not refer to the inmates, but to the employees. Have you something of that kind in connection with the employees?

Major HARRIS. I do not think we could utilize our theatrical talent in that way.

Mr. SMITH. In some institutions for the insane they utilize the talent they find among their employees.

Major HARRIS. I may say as to that that our employees have no time for that. They are always busy with their legitimate duties.

Mr. SMITH. Now you say you built buildings out of the profits of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. Yes; out of the post fund, of which the sale of beer is one of the principal sources of income.

Mr. SMITH. Did you always assume that that was a thing you had authority to do without coming to Congress?

Major HARRIS. Yes. The Board of Managers have in fact exclusively expended this fund in the interest of the men from whom the profits came. We have not built any chapels recently, but some years ago we built a chapel at the Northwestern Branch, and in recent years we have built theaters and clubhouses for the convenience of the men.

DISPOSITION OF THE POST FUND.

Mr. SMITH. What did you do with the profits last year? How did you apportion them?

Major HARRIS. I do not know that we have the exact figures of the disposition of the profits last year. Of course we could give that information, but I do not think we have it with us.

General HENDERSON. This post fund, which of course receives the profits from the sale of beer, is under the jurisdiction of a council of

revision—a council that considers every item. These expenditures are made under the approval of a council of revision, or what do you call it?

Mr. MURPHY. Council of administration.

Mr. SMITH. I am not questioning the wisdom of the administration of the funds. I was just trying to find out what was done with them.

Major HARRIS. Fifty-four thousand dollars of the amount received last year was expended for bands in addition to the appropriation, of course, for the same object.

Mr. SMITH. That would be something over a fourth of the total profits?

Major HARRIS. I think so.

Mr. MURPHY. It is about a third.

Major HARRIS. It was expended for the amusement of the members, a large portion of it for theatrical entertainments—

Mr. MURPHY. And construction of greenhouses.

Major HARRIS. Then we are putting up a flagstaff at the Southern Branch that cost \$1,500. That is to be paid for from the post fund.

Mr. SMITH. What I would like to get at is a list of each of these items. You ask for \$12,000 here at Dayton under this one item?

Major HARRIS. The expenditures under the different heads I can give you now from this data here. The expenditures for the bands, I have stated already, \$54,900; for theaters and other amusements for members, \$51,051.24; for miscellaneous, libraries, services, and so forth, \$55,221.10; making a total of \$162,075.34, which were the profits on the sale of beer.

Mr. MURPHY. The Judge inquired how you establish the fact that you want \$12,000 more at Dayton?

Major HARRIS. That is the estimate of the Branch authorities.

Mr. MURPHY. In each case the governor was requested to make an estimate of what formerly had been paid out of the post fund.

Mr. SMITH. I do not think it is the view or wish of any Member, in case the canteen is closed, to deprive the soldiers of the conveniences and comforts they have been enjoying, aside from the canteen. I think Congress is inclined to provide as much as may be necessary for the entertainment as well as for the care of these old men.

Mr. MURPHY. In some cases the band has been almost wholly taken care of by this post fund, and in some cases it has been helped out with money from some other source. It is the same way with greenhouses. The habit has not been strictly uniform at all the Homes. This increased estimate is what, in the judgment of the governor, will be necessary to make up the loss by the falling off of the post fund.

Mr. SMITH. I do not think permanent buildings ought to be erected on Government property without being called to the attention of Congress; but, so far as other items are concerned, if the canteens are to be closed, I would be very glad to see equal entertainments maintained.

Mr. MURPHY. These amounts are the best judgment of each governor. Necessarily, they must be more or less of an estimate.

Mr. SMITH. I understand you do not make any increase except to replace such loss as may come from the lack of the fund?

Major HARRIS. Not entirely. We had civilian service to take the

place of service by the members of the Home, because of the increasing age of the members of the Home. That condition is constant.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us how much of this increase is for that purpose, and how much is based on the abolition of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. The amount spent for the band last year was \$12,960 at this Branch. Our increase here is \$12,000. That is less than what was paid for the band. That does not count in what was spent for other amusements, library, service, and so forth. Of course, we will still have some small post fund after the sale of beer has been cut off. The profits of the post fund, however, will be small, but we will still have a post fund.

Mr. SMITH. How large were these bands? Could they bear a reduction in size without a material impairment of the entertainment?

Major HARRIS. I think some of them could. Naturally, when they had money to spend of the post fund, they thought it best to have good bands; bands creditable to the Home.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give me any idea of the number of pieces in these bands ordinarily?

Major HARRIS. The average bands consists of about 20 pieces. We have some of more and some less. At the Central Branch, where we had a large post fund, we had 28 pieces in that band.

Mr. SPENCER. Twenty-nine.

SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. SMITH. The next item you estimate a reduction of \$3,000.

Major HARRIS. That reduction is explained by the fact that we are operating a dairy at the Central Branch. We spent some money for its improvement and we are asking for something more under farm now to continue the operations of that dairy. We have been able to reduce expenditures under subsistence on account of the additional amount of milk we get from that dairy.

Mr. SMITH. What is the total number of members now in these Homes as compared with a year ago? Is it greater or less or materially so?

Major HARRIS. In one sense it is greater, and in another sense it is less. The average number present is less than it was last year, but the average number present and absent is larger than it was last year. The men take furloughs and go out when times are good, and just now the country is prosperous, and their families and relatives can take care of them. If there should come a pinch of hard times they would have to come into the Home.

Mr. SMITH. So that, so long as these times continue, the actual expense of subsistence is somewhat less than it was previously?

Major HARRIS. It has not been appreciably so yet. This condition which exists now is of very recent occurrence. It is not large. I can not enumerate the figures now, but we have in the whole Homes perhaps 200 or 300 members less for the present year than before. That does not cut much figure, however.

Mr. MURPHY. Only about 1 per cent.

HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. SMITH. On the next item, under household, you ask for an increase of \$1,000.

Major HARRIS. They have been putting up some new buildings there, and they estimate that it will cost a little more next year than this year.

Mr. SMITH. Are you running close this year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. It is a difficult head to estimate very closely. Prices are changing, and it is not prudent to make it any less than that.

Mr. SMITH. I notice this appropriation has already been increased \$8,000 since 1905.

Major HARRIS. Yes. We have increased the size of the branch during that time. The buildings had to be heated and lighted. That is the principal cost under that item.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is for hospital.

Major HARRIS. On page 323 it reads: "For hospital kitchen and dining-room furniture and appliances, including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital kitchen and dining room employees." The words "including aprons, caps, and jackets for hospital kitchen and dining-room employees" can very properly be stricken out, because they are provided for under "Subsistence." The appropriation for subsistence is equally available for all the members of the Home, the intention being, of course, to provide under the head of "Hospital" those special things that are needed for hospital service. But we expend from subsistence to the hospital the same as to the barracks, and it is unnecessary to leave it in here. The way it happened to be here was that when we first began to use the aprons, caps, and jackets, to make the waiters look neat, we started it in at the hospital. Then afterwards we decided to use it for the general mess hall and put it in under subsistence generally, and did not strike it out here. It makes a little annoying to have two items for the same appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. You did that for bedsteads, did you not?

Major HARRIS. Yes, because it is a different style of bedstead for the hospital.

Mr. SMITH. Some of the articles used in the hospital are really bought out of the general subsistence fund?

Major HARRIS. Yes; but the special needs of the hospital were bought under the hospital head.

Mr. SMITH. Your hospital kitchen is distinct from the kitchen of the barracks and quarters?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You ask for no increase under that item?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; not at the Central Branch.

Mr. SMITH. Has that appropriation practically all been required, and will be until the end of the fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. SMITH. Transportation of members of the Home, \$3,000, the same as last year. Does the expenditure up to date indicate that that is about the amount that will be consumed?

Major HARRIS. I think so.

Mr. SMITH. This is an item that can not be very accurately estimated except from the average experience?

Mr. MURPHY. That is so. Some we run over and some we run short. At the Southern Branch they almost invariably run short, and we ask them to pay their own transportation if they can not wait until the end of the quarter.

REPAIRS.

Mr. SMITH. Under the head of repairs you ask an increase of \$26,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. A large portion of that is required to replace boilers worn out from long use in the service.

Mr. SMITH. We gave you quite a large increase on this head last year. Was not that also based on the same ground?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What was it based upon?

Major HARRIS. I do not remember the necessity for it; it was general repairs. I do not think it was especially for the power house, although we have bought two new boilers out of the appropriation this year. We will need to buy several more.

Mr. SMITH. That power house is a very large house. It will hold a good many boilers?

Major HARRIS. Yes. We wish also to install mechanical stokers as a measure of economy. That and the boilers are the principal reason for the increase. But we need to renew some machinery in the laundry, which is quite expensive. That also comes out of repairs.

Mr. SMITH. This amount would allow you an increase of \$40,000 on a primary allowance of \$57,000 in two years. That is a very rapid growth.

Major HARRIS. It is, but I think it is money well expended. I think it would be bad policy to allow our Homes to deteriorate. In the last two or three years the expenditures have been largely for repairs, but it is money wisely expended in not letting the buildings get beyond the stage in which they can be profitably repaired.

Mr. SMITH. What is the total cost of all the buildings now standing in this Branch Home?

Major HARRIS. \$1,610,585.35. That was for last year. The expenditures since then for buildings are about \$10,000.

Mr. SMITH. You stated a year ago that this increase of \$14,000 that you got under the head of that Home at that time was for the purpose of buying six new boilers. Have you bought those six boilers?

Major HARRIS. We have bought some, but I do not think we have bought six.

Mr. SMITH. You stated you thought you could get about six boilers for that money.

Major HARRIS. I expect to get with the amount asked for now—they do not state the number, but—

Mr. SMITH. How many boilers have you there? Do you know that?

Major HARRIS. I think we have 12 or 14. It is a very large plant.

Mr. SMITH. Were they all old, without exception?

Major HARRIS. I think none of them have been renewed until this last year.

Mr. SMITH. How many boilers did you buy this year out of that express appropriation we gave you a year ago?

Major HARRIS. I do not think we bought more than two. I remember only two now, but we did make proper use of the appropriation. If I stated that we were going to use positively the increase given for six boilers, it was evidently a mistake, because we could not buy six boilers for that amount. I think I stated that was one of the objects for which the increase would be used.

Mr. SMITH. Here is your testimony a year ago (reads):

Major HARRIS. We have at the Central Branch a lot of boilers in the heating power plant that have been in use for many years, and it is now necessary to replace them. That is an expenditure under "Repairs," and the increase asked for is for the purpose of putting in about six new boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount of the increase is \$14,000.

Major HARRIS. It is thought that we can get about six boilers for that money.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have these boilers been in use?

Major HARRIS. About twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the horsepower?

Major HARRIS. I can not say now exactly what it is. It is quite a considerable plant.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimate as to their cost?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you obtain the price for which you can obtain these boilers?

Major HARRIS. This estimate is made by the treasurer under the supervision of the governor of the Central Branch. It was sent in and we verified it from such experience as we have had there as to the cost of boilers. The \$14,000 seems to be very reasonable for that number. I doubt whether they can get six boilers, but they said they could.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I think I ought to say here, as bearing upon this general situation, that of necessity these estimates are accepted and approved by the governor of each Home as furnished by the engineers and heads of the various departments under him. They are the basis of the opinions of the Board as to what is most needed. They come into the Homes and they investigate them. Some we approve, some we disapprove, some we ask for more information about. We take a great deal of pains to have them as near correct as possible.

Of necessity, they can not always be correct, and equally of necessity, after we have arranged sometimes to spend \$10,000 or \$20,000 in a certain direction before it comes to the expenditure of the money in that direction things more urgent develop, and we feel at liberty to take the money for repairs for the most urgent repairs. As a rule, it is used for the precise purpose for which it is appropriated; but if a building falls down or we have a fire or if this or that unexpected thing happens or something was overlooked in the estimates, sometimes the appropriations for repairs would be partly, at least diverted.

Mr. SMITH. I realize that that would be true, Governor; but in the absence of an emergency the money should be applied to the object for which it was asked. Has there been an emergency requiring the diversion of that money? If so, what was the nature of that emergency?

Mr. MURPHY. I can not answer that.

Mr. SMITH. It seems that, having obtained the appropriation on the representation of the necessity of six new boilers, you have bought only two?

Mr. MURPHY. I understand that, but that can not be helped in many instances.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this increase here is for new boilers? How many new boilers do you now contemplate?

Major HARRIS. Four, I believe, it is contemplated to put in out of this \$26,000.

Mr. SMITH. So that we are simply getting now what we understood we were getting last year.?

Major HARRIS. There are ten of these Branches, and I can not carry in my head all these expenditures, and it is impossible to bring them all down here. When I state anything I always do it to the best of my ability. I can not state positively unless I have the figures before me, which I can not have in all cases.

Mr. SMITH. What is the amount of the estimate intended to cover these four boilers?

Major HARRIS. They are estimated at \$25,000 for the four.

Mr. SMITH. This same governor estimated for six at \$14,000, and he now estimates for four at \$25,000.

Major HARRIS. I think I was mistaken about their expecting to get six out of the repairs. I think they got as many as they could. Recently we have found it necessary to spend \$3,000 or \$4,000 in improving the plant for the disposal of garbage of the kitchen. It developed from inspection that they were not what they should be, and we at once went to work and required them to improve the facilities. This estimate of repairs, if I may say so, is all itemized. We require a very careful estimate to be made by the quartermaster of the branch. The treasurer then bases his estimate of funds on what the quartermaster has asked for. They are all made out as systematically and as carefully as possible.

Mr. SMITH. So far as you know it would not embarrass the Home in any way if in this appropriation this year should be inserted the language "of which \$25,000 shall be available only for the purchase of boilers."

Major HARRIS. I should think that would be all right. Another item which makes up this large estimate for repairs is the coal-conveyors, which I spoke of before, \$13,000.

Mr. SMITH. You mean mechanical stokers?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much would they be estimated at?

Major HARRIS. They have estimated it in a lump sum of \$13,000. I do not know if that is intended to apply to all the boilers or not.

Mr. SMITH. Thirteen thousand dollars of the estimate is for mechanical stokers?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose we put in \$38,000 for new boilers and mechanical stokers and subtract it from this estimate and give you the balance for repairs?

Major HARRIS. I think that would be right. I think they can well keep within the amount of the appropriation.

ADDITION TO NURSES' QUARTERS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is for addition to nurses' quarters, \$8,500.

Major HARRIS. That is to provide a kitchen and dining room for the nurses.

Mr. SMITH. That was in last year, and was rejected.

Major HARRIS. No, sir; not for the Central Branch. We have recently had an appropriation for nurses' quarters, but it did not provide for the messing of the nurses. They were then messing in the hospital, and it was thought that they could properly mess there, but our new inspector-general and chief surgeon has recommended strongly to give them a separate mess. He thinks it adds to their efficiency to be kept separate.

Mr. SMITH. What sort of nurses' quarters have you at the Central Branch now?

Major HARRIS. We have a building that was erected only a year ago, completed. This is only to put on an addition to it.

Mr. SMITH. Why is not that sufficient to furnish a mess room for the nurses?

Major HARRIS. It could not be remodeled now with any sort of economy.

Mr. SMITH. Is this item for \$8,000 simply for a mess room and kitchen?

Major HARRIS. It is for kitchen and messing facilities.

Mr. SMITH. How many nurses are there to occupy these nurses' quarters?

Major HARRIS. I think we have 15 nurses there.

Mr. SMITH. Now, that we may not be deceived when we come to it, this dining room and kitchen room annex in the next item is not an annex to the nurses' quarters?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. I have here blueprints of the proposed addition [submitting same]. It provides for additional room for nurses and for an additional dining room.

Mr. SMITH. How many stories high?

Major HARRIS. Two, I think.

Mr. SMITH. Has one of these a basement story, or are the two above the ground?

Major HARRIS. Two above the ground.

Mr. SMITH. How many nurses' sleeping rooms is it proposed to add?

Major HARRIS. I think these [indicating] are sleeping rooms, although they are not so marked.

Mr. SMITH. There are already nine nurses' rooms on each of two floors, are they not? There are rooms for 18 nurses there without any addition.

Major HARRIS. These are plans that were submitted, and the estimated cost is given in detail, amounting to \$8,484.40.

Mr. SMITH. You have already got bedrooms for 18 nurses in that building?

Major HARRIS. I do not think so. They are not marked on the plans as they should be.

Mr. SMITH. What do you think these are here [indicating]?

Major HARRIS. I do not know.

Mr. SMITH. There are nine on a floor there.

Major HARRIS. I am sure they would not ask for them if they did not need them. They have a large plant there.

Mr. SMITH. You are proposing to add seven more rooms, making 25 bedrooms for nurses?

Mr. MURPHY. The question is, is that more than is wise? The one thing we have before us is the increasing growth of the hospital involving additional nurses and additional hospital requirements. Now, we propose to build a mess room and kitchen to the nurses' quarters, and while doing that evidently the purpose is to provide additional room for nurses which are bound to be needed very soon. I think it is only a reasonable provision.

Mr. SMITH. Are there 15 nurses there now?

Major HARRIS. Fifteen nurses. There are several other women who would live with the nurses; the matron, and so on. We are constantly increasing our nurses. We are depending to a certain extent upon old soldiers to do that work, but they are utterly unfit for that, and we must increase the number of nurses.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell us the average number of patients a day in the hospital?

NUMBER OF PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.

Major HARRIS. We have about 500 patients there in a day.

Mr. MURPHY. We have 400 in the Southern Branch, which is smaller than that.

Mr. SPENCER. The daily average at the Central Branch is 551.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not a fact that the increasing number of inmates in the hospital will necessitate the building of additional hospitals?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And when you come to any considerable rebuilding of hospitals will these nurses' quarters be properly located with reference to the hospitals?

Major HARRIS. Yes; they will be properly located.

Mr. SMITH. The plans do not contemplate any basement, so far as is shown in the blueprint?

Major HARRIS. I think not. Sufficient basement room is provided for in the part already built.

Mr. SMITH. I would like, for the purpose of the record, to have the outside dimensions of the plans.

Major HARRIS. The dimensions are 48 feet by 96 feet.

DINING ROOM AND KITCHEN ANNEX.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is for dining room and kitchen annex, \$4,800. What is this proposed to be—what is this supposed to be an annex to?

Major HARRIS. It is a local term. They have a place there where they keep a class of members who need supervision and mild restraint. They call it "the annex." That is the term applied to it. They keep there, perhaps, 200 or 300 old members who are not able to look out for themselves. They require to be looked after. They are not hospital patients, but their habits are such that they can not be trusted to look after themselves. If they are sent to the main dining room to get their meals, unless they are watched, they will

slip off and go down town and get into trouble. The governor thinks it a very necessary thing, and I think it will be a great convenience to have this dining room and kitchen annex.

Mr. SMITH. This language may be intelligible to the governor there to call this building an "annex," but one could not understand it unless he was governor of the Home or connected with it. This is for a dining room and kitchen at the "The Annex?"

Major HARRIS. Yes. It is really at the barrack where these old men are kept. The description is "dining room and kitchen annex."

Mr. SMITH. This annex ought to be capitalized in order to indicate that it is the name of a place?

Major HARRIS. Yes.

Mr. MURPHY. We have nothing like it in any other Home.

Mr. SMITH. Is there a dining room or kitchen attached to this annex?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. They go to the general mess hall now for their meals.

Mr. SMITH. You say about 200 would be fed in this dining room and kitchen?

Major HARRIS. It is between 100 and 200. I doubt if there are 200.

FRAME ANNEX FOR GOVERNOR'S COURT.

Mr. SMITH. For frame annex for governor's court, \$1,000.

Major HARRIS. Well, they wish to put up another small building in which the governor can hold his morning court. They have been holding it at the guardhouse for years. There is no suitable room there. It is dark and poorly ventilated, and there is no provision for the records there, and the governor thinks it would be convenient to have a special place for it, and he asks for \$1,000.

Mr. SMITH. Are there any frame buildings being erected in recent years at these Homes?

Major HARRIS. This is a frame building.

Mr. SMITH. I know; but is it not contrary to the settled policy to build frame buildings now?

Major HARRIS. I do not think so. At some of the Branches we build frame buildings. At the Pacific Branch we build frame buildings because they are cheaper.

Mr. SMITH. This word "annex" does not mean the same thing here as it did in that other item?

Major HARRIS. Both are annexes. One is an annex to the barrack and the other an annex to the guardhouse.

Mr. SMITH. I think in the last item the building to which you are going to make an addition was known as "the annex?"

Major HARRIS. It is, locally; but I think it would be better to call it a barrack. That is the barrack to which the other is also an annex, barrack No. 30.

Mr. SMITH. Is that a frame barrack, No. 30?

Major HARRIS. Yes; it is a frame building, and both of these annexes are frame. If it were not for the laws preventing the construction of new buildings out of appropriations for repairs this could be done without a separate appropriation.

ADDITION TO HOSPITAL.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for addition to hospital, \$66,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is needed to take care of patients heretofore quartered in one-story frame buildings ever since the Branch was established forty years ago.

Mr. SMITH. Have you a blueprint of the present frame hospital and showing the addition proposed for this \$66,000?

Major HARRIS. We have a blueprint of the addition, but I do not know whether it shows the relation to the main building. I doubt it. The hospital is quite extensive there and it would take a very large plan to show it all. This [exhibiting] is the ground plan.

Mr. SMITH. This is of course of brick?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Do you have wards with beds in them, with many patients in the same ward?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we do. That is the general style of our hospital construction. We have it divided into wards, with a number of patients in a ward.

Mr. SMITH. And there are very few cases in which you have separate rooms for patients?

Major HARRIS. We do supply isolation rooms.

Mr. SMITH. But in very few instances?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How many additional beds does this proposed appropriation provide for?

Major HARRIS. It provides for about fifty additional beds and it provides other important objects, the operating rooms, and the sterilizing rooms.

Mr. SMITH. Not for the whole hospital?

Major HARRIS. No; for this new building, this addition.

Mr. SMITH. So that, roughly speaking, it may be said that the cost is about \$1,300 a bed?

Major HARRIS. This is for fifty beds, at a cost of \$66,000.

Mr. SMITH. How does that compare, do you know, with the ordinary hospitals you have erected for the National Homes, where you construct them permanently of brick?

Major HARRIS. I think it is about the same.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any deficiency of hospital room at this Home so long as you use the frame buildings?

Major HARRIS. Yes; they are crowded in the hospital. They have not as much room as they should have. These frame buildings are worn-out. They ought not to be occupied. They are insanitary. It is impossible to rebuild them or to improve them by repairs. They are past that stage.

Mr. SMITH. I am seeking to ascertain whether the application is based upon the worn-out condition of these old hospitals or whether it is the desire to increase in any degree the number that would be cared for. Would this operate to increase the number of your beds?

Major HARRIS. The explanation given is that it will permit the tearing down of these old buildings.

Mr. SMITH. What is their capacity?

Major HARRIS. They are one-story barracks, and probably will accommodate 25 or 30 in each one.

Mr. SMITH. Will the completion of this annex permit the tearing down of all the old hospitals?

Major HARRIS. Not all of them; I think they have 8 or 10 of those buildings, but it will permit the tearing down of a portion of them.

TUBERCULOSIS WARD.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for tuberculosis ward, \$6,800?"

Major HARRIS. That is to provide a detached ward to admit of the open-air treatment for tuberculosis which has lately been much approved by the medical profession.

Mr. SMITH. How many tuberculosis patients have you there?

Major HARRIS. We have a considerable number always at all of the Branches. I think they have heretofore provided in tents for some 25 or 30 at the Central Branch. The tents are not suitable for the purpose and are expensive, because they wear out very soon.

Mr. SMITH. Is \$6,800 adequate for a tuberculosis ward for an institution of this character?

Major HARRIS. It may require an addition in the future, but it is estimated to be sufficient for the present. This is iron and glass principally, with shutters or sash, so that they close it or open it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you visited this Home since the local governor sent you this estimate for new buildings?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we visited it shortly after these estimates were submitted.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you have the estimates at the time?

Major HARRIS. We did.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you examine the premises with these estimates in mind for the purpose of determining whether the additional items were necessary and whether the amounts asked were proper?

Major HARRIS. My impression is that the board did look over the whole ground.

Mr. MURPHY. We did not consider the estimates, but we did consider the necessity.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And later, when you got the estimates, having determined the necessity, did you conclude that the amounts asked were reasonable and proper?

Major HARRIS. It was thought that they were.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do not depend entirely upon what the local governor estimates?

Major HARRIS. Not at all. These estimates were submitted in August and we visited the Branch in September, a short time after, and all these necessities were pointed out, and the Board looked at the ground and went over the situation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did you visit all these other Homes under your charge after you received the estimates for new items?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; not all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you know how many you did visit, after receiving the estimates, for the purpose of determining the necessity of the improvements?

Major HARRIS. We visited the Central Branch, the Northwestern Branch, the Western Branch, the Danville Branch, the Marion Branch, and the Southern Branch.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Six out of nine?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I find that the total amount, adding it up hastily, asked for under the estimates, including new construction and all such objects as fences and chaplain quarters, mess halls, including also repairs to sea walls, rebuilding bridges, installing telephone systems, etc., amount, to \$734,775. What way have you of determining either the necessity or the correctness of the estimates for these new items in the case of those Homes which you did not visit after receiving the estimates from the local governors?

Major HARRIS. From the visits of the inspectors.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do have inspectors who go out from the central headquarters, making the examinations?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we have an inspector-general, and he has two assistants.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are they qualified by experience and training to determine the cost of the construction of buildings and bridges?

Mr. MURPHY. We have professional estimates for those items.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What do you mean by "professional estimates?"

Mr. MURPHY. We have specifications prepared and we have bidders to say what they will do the work for.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Who have you who is capable of exercising supervision and to determine whether the prices of the contractors are reasonable?

Mr. MURPHY. We depend very largely for that on the architect who prepares the plans.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You take the architect's judgment as to whether the estimate is reasonable?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. Nobody is interested in it until the appropriations are made. It is not known to whom the awards will be made, and the estimates are not with reference to any particular contractor or anybody.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So the bids for doing the work are received after the appropriations are made?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. We then have detailed plans prepared by a proper architect and duly advertise the work and get very free competition.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You do not have that extra service in the preparation of the original estimates?

Major HARRIS. Not to the same extent where it is unnecessary.

Mr. SULLIVAN. To what extent and where is it unnecessary?

Major HARRIS. In the case of new buildings we generally employ an architect to make the preliminary estimates and drawings.

Mr. SULLIVAN. When the appropriations are made, in the event that they exceed the amounts paid to the contractors, what becomes of the surplus?

Major HARRIS. It is turned into the Treasury.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is not available for other uses by the Homes?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does it often result that appropriations are unexpended?

Major HARRIS. Not in recent years. The price of material and labor has been going up so very rapidly that it is difficult to keep pace

with it. It is much more likely to be underestimated than overestimated.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This is an exceedingly large amount—nearly \$750,000.

Mr. MURPHY. A very large portion of it is confined to the Southern Branch, about which there will be a special statement. I ought to say that the organization of the Board involves the appointment of one of its members as supervisor of a particular Home. For instance, Mr. Brownlow is local manager of the Mountain Branch, I am local manager of the Southern Branch, and General Henderson is local manager of the Danville Branch. Each one is supposed to acquaint himself thoroughly with all the conditions. He visits the Branch frequently, and becomes acquainted with all the officials and with the operation of the Branch. Then he attends the meetings of the Board four times a year, and once a year the Board visits each Branch in a body; so that, with the correspondence that is had between headquarters and the local manager and the interchange of views at Board meetings, we come in the course of a comparatively short time to understand the situation at each Home, so that we speak of the mess hall here or the library there or the headquarters of a Home; and when they talk about a condition it is pretty well in our minds where it is located.

If it is a new building, sometimes we have trouble in locating it. For instance, we spent a half a day at Leavenworth in locating the new barracks. We had a distinct difference there with the local people. The Board was distinctly of the opinion that they were wrong in the location, and we spent a long time in determining the location of the building. That is done by the Board. Every important building that is put up is either located by the Board on the ground or by discussion at headquarters with the information that the Board has or through information given by the local manager. It is all practically decided by the Board from actual knowledge of the local situation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You might still fail to secure economy unless these efforts were supplemented by expert services?

Mr. MURPHY. We have an inspector-general and two assistants, and they visit the Homes twice a year. That is in addition to the meetings of the Board.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You think that the whole scheme of estimates and the award of contracts and supervision of them through the National Board is as well managed on the whole as it would be if a private concern was erecting these various buildings throughout the country?

Mr. MURPHY. I do not think I am quite willing to say that. I think that the organization is, perhaps, quite equal, if not superior, to that of a private concern. Our weak point is in the quality of men we have to carry out the special work. A private concern would have, as a whole, better qualified men, and they would pay two or three or four times what the Government pays; but I think with the limit of the salaries it is better than the average private concern. I think that the Government gets more for its money in this administration than a private concern. The organization is first-rate, and in some instances we have thoroughly capable men. In others we have very weak men, indeed, but upon the whole good, and upon the whole it is fairly well administered. I think that is about as much as you

can say about it. I think a private concern of this character would be better administered, but it would be very expensively administered.

FARM.

Mr. SMITH. "For farm" you ask another increase of \$5,500, having obtained an increase of \$2,000 last year?

Major HARRIS. That is principally for the dairy.

Mr. SMITH. How much do you want for the dairy?

Major HARRIS. They want to purchase more cows.

Mr. SMITH. What is the estimate for the increase in the dairy?

Major HARRIS. There is a total increase of \$5,500. The increase for feed over that of the current year is \$4,314—necessary to take care of the increased number of cows to produce the milk. The amount for additional dairymen, as compared with 1906, is \$2,533. They estimated for a very large increase, which we reduced.

Mr. SMITH. This is practically an increase of \$7,500, because what increase you got last year you claimed was for a cemetery, and you have not got that in at all, so you are asking an increase of 33½ per cent for the year?

Major HARRIS. This is mainly, as I say, for the dairy—\$4,314 for feed.

Mr. SMITH. Is not the estimate of more than \$2,000 for additional help at the dairy a very large increase? What are dairymen worth in that neighborhood?

Major HARRIS. From \$40 to \$60 a month.

Mr. MURPHY. Does this include the cementing of the floor?

Major HARRIS. The building is completed. This has nothing to do with the completion of the building. This is simply for the purchase of cows and feed for the cows.

Mr. SMITH. Is this enormous increase in feed because of a change in price?

Major HARRIS. Because of an increase in the number of animals.

Mr. SMITH. What is the increase contemplated?

Major HARRIS. For feed?

Mr. SMITH. No; how many cows?

Major HARRIS. As many cows as they have money left after providing for the other needs.

Mr. SMITH. How can you estimate how much you will need for feed without knowing how many cows you are estimating for?

Major HARRIS. They ask for six cows.

Mr. SMITH. The increase of six cows would not explain this enormous increase in feed and men.

Major HARRIS. They begin with axes and go through a multiplicity of items which it is necessary to buy. Among those are six cows.

Mr. SMITH. That throws but little light upon the subject. You asked last year an increase from \$22,500 to \$24,500 and got it for work on the cemetery, so that the amount we gave you last year will not be needed this year, and you are asking an increase of \$7,500, and I would like to know what that increase of 33½ per cent in the expense of the farm consists of—where the increase comes in?

Major HARRIS. I have already stated the one item for feed, \$4,314.

Mr. SMITH. Is that an increase?

Major HARRIS. That is an increase over the amount of last year.

Mr. SMITH. With an increase of only six cows you can not estimate an increase of \$4,314 for feed—how is that possible?

Mr. MURPHY. It may cost a little more per cow.

Mr. SMITH. I think you had better try to make plainer to us why this increase should be made.

Mr. BROWNLOW. How many cows have you at the Central Branch?

Major HARRIS. Seventy-one now, I think.

Mr. BROWNLOW. And you want six additional cows?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That will make 77 cows?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Is not this an advance in price for feed for the whole 77 cows?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; that is one element in it. The total increase as explained by the Branch officers was \$6,847 in two items, increased cost of feed, \$4,314 and the increase in services, \$2,533.

Mr. SMITH. Why should there be as large increase of labor as that with only 6 cows?

Major HARRIS. Because the old men are getting old and we have to replace them with civilian labor. We use the old men just as long as we can, but they are not fit to milk the cows, and we have to employ civilians in their places. That explains the increased cost of the service.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

Mr. SMITH. The next is the Northwestern Branch, and for "current expenses," an increase of \$9,500 is asked?

Major HARRIS. That is largely explained by the beer question.

Mr. SMITH. You have nothing further to say than has already been said in regard to the canteen at the Central Branch?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. As I understand, the increase resulting from abolishing the canteen is all to be found under "current expenses," practically?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. SMITH. For "subsistence" you ask the same amount as was appropriated last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Will there be a surplus from last year's appropriation or a deficit?

Major HARRIS. We turned into the Treasury \$8,032.42 under that head at the end of the last fiscal year.

Mr. SMITH. Is the attendance at this Branch about the same?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there is very little change.

HOUSEHOLD.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is for "household," and you there ask an increase of \$2,000?

Major HARRIS. That is principally explained by the increase of service due to the employment of civilians in place of members.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. SMITH. For "hospital" the estimate is \$40,000 in place of \$37,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are more men getting old, is not that the general explanation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. It is largely explained by the reason that as the members grow old it is necessary to expend more money for medicines and attendance.

TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. SMITH. For "transportation" you ask the same. That has proven approximately the correct amount in the year you have had it?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS.

Mr. SMITH. For "repairs" you ask an increase of \$2,000?

Major HARRIS. That is for increased cost of service, generally speaking.

Mr. SMITH. You received a thousand dollar increase on this item last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. On the ground that the buildings at this Home were largely frame. Has not the \$36,000 kept the buildings in as good repair as could ordinarily be expected of such old frame buildings?

Major HARRIS. I think so, but the expenditures under "repairs" are increasing very largely on account of the substitution of civilian labor for members.

Mr. SMITH. Were the repairs also largely done by the members in prior years?

Major HARRIS. They have been done to a considerable extent. Heretofore we have employed plumbers and steam fitters among the members, but they can not be relied upon for that class of work any longer.

Mr. SMITH. So the chief increase in repairs would be in the skilled labor?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. A good many of the members still do painting and the like of that—outside painting?

Major HARRIS. No; they can not go up the ladders and do the outside work. The explanation of the governor is for the substitution of 9 civilian carpenters and painters to replace 18 members now employed.

Mr. SMITH. I believe you stated at a prior hearing that where you employed members you made them some allowance, but not equal to what you paid outsiders?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. They probably get about one-third what we have to pay civilians.

GATES AND IRON FENCE.

Mr. SMITH. You ask for "gates and iron fence, \$6,500." What kind of an iron fence do you mean?

Major HARRIS. They have it shown on a blueprint. The city of Milwaukee has been growing rapidly and has in a measure enveloped the Branch on all sides. We have now an old barbed-wire fence, and they want to improve the fence. That [indicating] is the gateway and that [indicating] is the style of fence. It is only along the two main avenues on the north and south sides of the Home that they want to build the fence.

Mr. SMITH. Is not an iron fence a rather pretentious structure to be placed around a Home that is 40 years old?

Major HARRIS. The Home does not give the appearance of being an old place. It is a very nice place. It is used as a public park by citizens of Milwaukee.

Mr. MURPHY. It is in the city limits. It is undulating, with fine old trees. I think that, perhaps, would be one of the first Homes to be disposed of in the years to come, and will naturally go to Milwaukee for a park.

Mr. SMITH. How long is this fence that it is proposed to cost \$6,500, including the gates; and is it the intention to surround the entire grounds?

Major HARRIS. No. The idea is to extend the fence along the two main avenues of the city that run out past the grounds. On the north side there will not be more than 200 or 300 yards of fence, and on the south side it would be longer—perhaps 600 yards or so.

Mr. SMITH. That would be about \$2 a foot that you propose to put into a fence?

Major HARRIS. The ornamental gates are a large item of the expense. This contemplates the replacing of the old wooden gate with iron and a solid granite base and the replacing of the present worn-out wire fence. The gates are the two main entrances to the Home on the north and south sides, on the two principal avenues of Milwaukee.

ENGINE AND GENERATOR FOR ELECTRIC-LIGHT PLANT.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "For engine and generator for electric-light plant, \$4,800?"

Major HARRIS. They are using two old dynamos there, which have been in use about thirty years. I think they are completely out of date and ought to be replaced as a matter of economy.

Mr. SMITH. There were no generators in use thirty years ago?

Major HARRIS. It has been a very long time.

Mr. MURPHY. I think they came into general use about twenty years ago.

Major HARRIS (reading from the estimate). It says twenty years. They are not satisfactory for the service required. There has been such an improvement in electrical equipment and material that it is difficult to procure the parts which are necessary to keep the machines in order.

Mr. SMITH. What basis have you for saying that this amount will furnish the necessary equipment?

Major HARRIS. We have the specifications. We have a very intelligent engineer at the Branch and his estimates are usually very reliable. It has been well considered, and the specifications are here.

Mr. SMITH. This will not require a new building?

Major HARRIS. Not at all.

QUARTERS FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "For quarters for civilian employees. \$9,000?"

Mr. OTJEN. I would like to say a few words on the next two items. The items for officers' quarters last year was cut out by the committee. I felt at the time that it ought to have been put in, but the committee felt that sufficient data had not been given to warrant them in making that expenditure. I hope this year that that item will be put in. I presume the necessary explanations have been made showing that it is necessary. I hope also that the item which you have just read—that is, for civilian quarters—will also be provided. I live at Milwaukee, where I hear a great many of the wails and troubles of the Home, and I am thoroughly convinced that the time has about come when these old soldiers ought not to be employed to do the work at the Home, scrubbing the floors and cleaning closets and spittoons, and all kinds of work. That work should now be done by civilians, and for that reason I hope you will allow both of those items. There is a great deal of complaint about these old men being obliged to do this work, which men 75 years of age are not fit to do.

Mr. SMITH. I would ask in connection with the civilian employees, if this Home is not practically in the heart of Milwaukee?

Major HARRIS. Not in the heart; it is surrounded on all sides by the city.

Mr. SMITH. Why should the Government furnish quarters for civilians any more than any other employees, such as carpenters?

Major HARRIS. On account of the work we require of these employees. They must be on the ground, and we can not get efficient service if they live in the city.

Mr. SMITH. How many hours do you work the average civilian employee?

Major HARRIS. At the power-house the employees have to be on hand at all hours.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any quarters for the civilian employees?

Major HARRIS. We have only one building.

Mr. SMITH. How many civilian employees can you quarter there, in the building you have?

Major HARRIS. These are quarters for civilian employees in which they would have their families.

Mr. SMITH. Have you any quarters for families now?

Major HARRIS. One.

Mr. SMITH. For one family?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. We have two. We are utilizing one of the old buildings at the gateway. We have, perhaps, three.

Mr. SMITH. How many civilian employees with families have you that are not engaged in ordinary mechanical work, such as carpenters, painters, etc.?

Major HARRIS. We have one, the treasurer's chief clerk who is occupying a building.

Mr. SMITH. I can not understand why a carpenter or a painter employed by you by the day should be furnished with quarters any more than a carpenter hired by me in the city.

Major HARRIS. In connection with the carpenters I do not think there is a necessity, but there are a great many other employees whose

presence at all times is necessary, the engineer department principally. The explanation given as to the necessity is that it is difficult to secure permanent civilian employees in the engineer department, single men being unsuitable and unsatisfactory, and the efficiency of the service will be much improved if we provide quarters for small families.

Mr. SMITH. How many families do you contemplate providing quarters for if this \$9,000 is appropriated?

Major HARRIS. I think it provides for four families—two quarters, each designed for two families—frame buildings of the cheapest kind of construction.

Mr. SMITH. A \$2,250 building is better than the average mechanic in the United States lives in?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it provides comfortable quarters.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for officers' quarters, \$7,500." Nothing can be added, I presume, to what was said last year. This is for the commissary of subsistence?

Major HARRIS. The same explanation precisely applies.

FARM.

Mr. SMITH. For "farm" you ask an increase of \$1,500?

Major HARRIS. That is on account of the increased cost of service.

Mr. SMITH. What is the number of persons at this Home?

Major HARRIS. I think our average there is 2,466.

Mr. SMITH. About half as many as at the Central Branch?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why should the farm at the Central Branch cost more than twice as much as the farm here?

Major HARRIS. At Milwaukee they have done away with the dairy herd and buy milk.

Mr. SMITH. Does that make any corresponding increase in subsistence?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it adds to the cost.

Mr. SMITH. Has it been your experience, or have you taken any pains to ascertain whether these dairies have been an expense or a benefit to the institution?

Major HARRIS. If they are well managed they are a great aid. I think all we have now are paying except possibly the Western Branch. There they were unfortunate and got tuberculosis in the herd and we had to kill some of the cows. At the Central Branch we have a good dairy and we are doing finely. They all pay well.

Mr. SMITH. I wish you would submit a statement of what the dairy costs at each of these points; that is, what proportion of the appropriation for "farm" is for the dairy?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

EASTERN BRANCH.

HOSPITAL.

Mr. SMITH. The first item under the Eastern Branch is the hospital item where you ask an increase of \$2,000, I presume for the same

reason that created the necessity for the increases under other heads of hospital?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. This is for increased hospital accommodations.

REPAIRS.

Mr. SMITH. For repairs you ask an increase from \$40,000 to \$68,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. We gave you last year an increase of \$14,000 over what you had been receiving?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. We have a new governor down there and he is making an effort to get the Branch in better condition than it was. Some of the foundations of the buildings need extensive repairs. It is quite necessary that it be done in order to insure the stability of the buildings.

Mr. SMITH. You had this new governor last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is the reason you gave us for the increase of \$14,000 last year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; but he did not do everything he wanted to do. They desire additional hydrants for fire protection and additional boilers in connection with the heating of the hospital and improvements in the heating system for the barracks, copper roof gutters for several of the buildings to replace tin roof gutters.

Mr. SMITH. You stated here a year ago that these buildings were all wooden at Togus.

Major HARRIS. There are one or two old buildings that are brick; no more.

Mr. SMITH. Last year you were asked this question:

What is the character of the buildings?

Major HARRIS. Wooden.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they all wooden?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. Practically, there are one or two old brick buildings.

Mr. SMITH. Then you said—

It is one of the oldest Homes; it was built in 1866, I think. The plumbing is very bad and should be replaced, for sanitary reasons, in many of the buildings.

Do you think that there is any sense in putting copper gutters in the same buildings, thirty or forty years old?

Major HARRIS. I think if you are going to repair, it would be better to put in the most suitable gutters.

Mr. SMITH. Do you regard copper gutters suitable for frame buildings thirty or forty years old?

Major HARRIS. It is possible they might get along with tin gutters. The buildings will continue to be used and they will be kept in repair. They may be in use for twenty years yet.

Mr. SMITH. What has been the total expenditure for buildings at Togus?

Major HARRIS. \$680,096.89.

Mr. SMITH. You have been receiving in the neighborhood of 5 per cent per annum to keep those buildings in repair, and in view of that fact do you not regard 10 per cent repairs as quite unusual?

Major HARRIS. I think the present estimate is an unusual one; but it appears to be necessary in order to make the timely and necessary repairs.

Mr. SMITH. Have you the tabulated estimates of the repairs for the Togus Home?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I notice in this estimate you have \$6,000 for repairs to the governor's quarters alone?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much did the governor's quarters cost when originally built?

Major HARRIS. I do not believe I can answer that question now. It is a very old building.

Mr. SMITH. It would be an expensive building to be able to expend \$6,000 on it?

Major HARRIS. It is a very old building.

Mr. MURPHY. I think they propose to rebuild the wing—the wing containing the kitchen and servants' quarters and bathrooms—and I think an entire new roof is needed. It is really in a very dilapidated condition.

Mr. SMITH. Have you anything to show what the governor's house cost?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. It was built a long time ago.

Mr. MURPHY. I do not believe it would be worth \$6,000 to-day.

Mr. SMITH. Was it ever worth \$6,000?

Mr. MURPHY. I should think so. It is a square house, about 40 feet square, with an addition.

General HENDERSON. There are a number of rooms that used to be used for the accommodation of the Board of Managers.

Mr. SMITH. Is it a frame building?

General HENDERSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY. You would call it a good old-fashioned country residence, two stories and Mansard roof, if I remember. The front of it is rather in good condition, but the rear of it is in very poor condition. That is the trouble at the Togus Home. It is an old Home and has nearly all wooden buildings and they are worn out and extensive repairs are needed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Why not build a new building instead of throwing \$6,000 away on a building that is not worth it?

Mr. MURPHY. The local manager has felt that Congress would be unwilling to give any appropriation for brick buildings or permanent buildings. This seems to be one of the first Homes that will be abandoned, as soon as we can find room for the inmates elsewhere, but we will really retain it for twenty-five years, I am quite sure. I do not see any way out of that.

Mr. SMITH. The language of this estimate is "additional boiler and larger boiler room, hospital, removing iron smokestack and building new brick chimney." I do not see how you can do that out of the item for "repairs?"

Major HARRIS. I think we could enlarge the boiler room.

Mr. SMITH. Is not that a somewhat fine distinction between enlarging a boiler room under "repairs" and not being able to enlarge barracks No. 30?

Major HARRIS. I do not think we could build on an annex with four

walls with a roof on it under the "repairs" appropriation. We have not done it. There is a clause in the law which I think, perhaps, would permit it, but we do not do it.

Mr. SMITH. You remember in barracks No. 30 you thought you could not under "repairs" put on a thousand-dollar addition?

Major HARRIS. They might enlarge the room by tearing down a partition. I think we could make any alteration under the roof. It is not the purpose to build any new structure.

Mr. SMITH. You do not intend to enlarge the boiler room by taking in additional ground?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that the estimate contemplates repairs to the hospital amounting to \$5,500?

Major HARRIS. Those are interior alterations in the hospital, which come under repairs of the hospital.

Mr. SMITH. These estimates seem to be for repairs that would hardly be justified by 5 per cent in the past?

Major HARRIS. The only explanation that I can give is that the governor is endeavoring to make radical improvements as rapidly as possible. He may be going too fast and it may be that he can get along without the whole of the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. That was the question in my mind, whether his disposition was not to sweep clean and put it in a high state of perfection at once?

Major HARRIS. We have reduced the estimates a very considerable amount already from what they were when he sent them in.

Mr. SMITH. You never asked for over \$26,000 until last year and then you asked for \$40,000 and we gave it to you, and now you are asking for \$68,000. That is a pretty rapid climb for "repairs."

Mr. TAYLOR. Do I understand that you propose to abandon some of these Homes at some time, or is that a suggestion that comes from the outside to which you are giving some present attention?

Major HARRIS. We are looking forward to the time when the veterans of the civil war will have diminished in number so it will not be necessary to maintain all of the Branch Homes we have now in order to take care of them.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is the Togus Branch one of the first that you would abandon?

Mr. MURPHY. We think Milwaukee would probably be the first one.

Mr. TAYLOR. Where would Togus, Me., come in?

Major HARRIS. That is the only Home for New England.

Mr. TAYLOR. Not likely ever to be abandoned?

Major HARRIS. Not for a good many years; not so long as there are any survivors of the civil war.

Mr. TAYLOR. Individually I feel fully in sympathy with keeping the Homes in proper repair always and improving them as the time goes on, but not in spending money on the Homes that are to be abandoned within any reasonable time in the future.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I differ with most of these gentlemen on abandoning the Homes. It will be a number of years yet before the soldiers of the civil war—probably ten or fifteen years—will begin to drop down, and we enlisted or had in service eligible to membership in the Homes 400,000 Spanish war veterans and every soldier who enlisted in the Regular Army, and they went up to 100,000, who served during the

Spanish war, is entitled to membership in the Soldiers' Homes. You take the volunteer service of the Spanish war and then add to that the 100,000 of regulars that were made eligible by reason of the war and you have 400,000 feeders to these Homes of recent enlistment.

Mr. TAYLOR. How many inmates are there in the Homes now?

Major HARRIS. Our average, present and absent, is 28,661.

Mr. TAYLOR. What percentage is that of the number on the pension roll?

Mr. MURPHY. I am unable to say.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for straightening, deepening, and widening Greeley Pond Brook and rebuilding bridges, \$36,600?"

Major HARRIS. In relation to that, when this estimate was submitted we had in progress an investigation of the general condition of the sewerage at the Branch, and after the estimate for the straightening of the brook had gone in we employed an expert, Mr. Fuller, of New York, and had a careful investigation made of the condition of the sewerage and drainage system and it is believed that an improvement in the sewerage system is very much more important than the present straightening and deepening of the brook, and it is thought, also, that the estimate is excessive for that work and so we would like, with the approval of the committee, to have the title of that appropriation changed to an appropriation under the title of "For Improvement of Sewerage and Drainage System."

Mr. SMITH. How much would you want for that purpose?

Major HARRIS. The expert's report calls for an expenditure of \$45,813. It contemplates the installation of a sewage disposal plant with contact and filter beds and everything that goes with the disposal of sewage under that system.

Mr. MURPHY. Objection is made to it in the neighborhood.

Mr. SMITH. You do use this brook now?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir. I think I may say to the committee that this pond brook is a brook which forms a series of the letter "S" and the fall is so slight that the current is very small, but the governor estimates that if we straighten that brook and make it straight the current would be increased materially enough to take away the sewage. Now the residents below the Home on the brook object to this, and therefore the Board has prepared a plan for sewage disposal, and it is thought that perhaps it might avoid the necessity of straightening this brook.

Mr. SMITH. Would that not also involve an annual expense for the operation of the sewerage plant?

Major HARRIS. It would be small. They have such a plant at the Mountain Home. What is the expense, Mr. Brownlow?

Mr. BROWNLOW. It is very small. I think it is about a hundred dollars.

Major HARRIS. It would require the attention of one or two employees, I think, and the outside limit, I think, would be \$1,500.

Mr. SMITH. What is the method of purifying the sewage?

Major HARRIS. I am not prepared to explain the method of purification. The report here is in detail.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know whether it is a chemical system or what it is?

Major HARRIS. It is a filtration system. I do not think it is a chemical system. It is a filtration system which takes out the solids of the sewage.

Mr. SMITH. But it may be a chemical system or a mechanical system. If it is a chemical system, it will cost something for chemicals each year?

Major HARRIS. I think there are no chemicals connected with it at all.

Mr. SMITH. What other streams pass through these grounds except this creek?

Major HARRIS. That is the only stream, but the creek has one or two tributaries.

Mr. SMITH. In the "repairs" there was a large sum for bridges. Are they the same bridges that you are going to get now under this item?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there are one or two.

Mr. SMITH. I think the estimate of "repairs" was to repair four bridges, was it not?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; four bridges. I think possibly they have included them in both. They probably have.

Mr. SMITH. I think that is a very loose estimate for your governor to put it in two estimates, one under repairs and the other for straightening the brook?

Major HARRIS. The proposition is to abandon that appropriation entirely, because I think myself it was rather illy considered. I do not think the extensive amount estimated for is necessary at all for that purpose.

Mr. SMITH. How many people are there below you on this creek that are complaining of this sewage?

Major HARRIS. It is a farming region, not very thickly settled. I think there is really only one person who makes serious complaint.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any defect in the operation of the sewerage system so far as you are concerned now?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What is it?

Major HARRIS. It was badly put in, in the first place.

Mr. SMITH. I am not talking of whether your sewers are all right, but as to the disposal of the sewage.

Major HARRIS. The disposal is faulty, because it throws it into this slow-running creek.

Mr. SMITH. It does not remain so as to annoy you?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY. It remains on the edges of the brook. It is a very slow current.

Mr. SMITH. You think it is detrimental to the health of the Home?

Major HARRIS. I would not go as far as that, but it is a very undesirable condition.

Mr. SMITH. How much water does this brook carry?

Major HARRIS. It is very small.

Mr. MURPHY. It is about two-thirds as wide as this room.

Major HARRIS. The location of this Home is on swampy ground, and in the spring of the year they have extensive floods, and that is

one of the principal difficulties in connection with the sewerage system. This creek becomes flooded and overflows its banks.

Mr. SMITH. That would be pretty hard to avoid even with the new sewerage system?

Major HARRIS. With the new system we are going to have a pump to raise it.

Mr. SMITH. You do not expect to do that substantially without cost of operation?

Major HARRIS. No; probably not.

Mr. SMITH. Will you be able to pump it with existing pumps?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; that is included in the installation under the \$45,000. It would require the services of one or two employees and possibly a couple of thousand dollars a year. The conditions there are now absolutely unendurable and they ought not to be permitted to continue.

Mr. MURPHY. Is it possible to spend all this money during one year?

Major HARRIS. If the appropriation is made for this new system it remains available until spent and we would go to work as promptly as possible.

Mr. MURPHY. The season during which we can do this work is short up there?

APPROPRIATIONS—IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Are not all these appropriations for buildings at Soldiers' Homes immediately available?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Where did you get that law?

Major HARRIS. The act of March 3, 1903, provides:

Appropriations herein, or that may hereafter be made, for construction of buildings and appurtenances at any of the Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, shall be available immediately after the approval of the act containing the same.

APPROPRIATIONS—TO CONTINUE AVAILABLE UNTIL EXPENDED.

Mr. SMITH. Please insert the paragraph which provides that the appropriations shall continue available until expended.

Major HARRIS. The act of June 6, 1900, provides:

That appropriations made for the fiscal year 1900, or that may hereafter be made, for the construction of buildings at any of the Branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, shall continue available until expended.

COAL SHED.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is in regard to the coal shed. Have you anything to add to what was stated last year, except that the shed is a year older?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that the estimate has been increased from \$10,000 to \$15,000 since last year.

Major HARRIS. They want to get as good a shed as they can.

Mr. MURPHY. They really ought to have something. The present shed is not worth repairing. The cars go in on a trestle and they are really afraid to use it.

Mr. SMITH. That was quite fully explained, I think, a year ago.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

NEW CHAPEL.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for new chapel, \$15,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is not very strongly urged, but the Roman Catholic members there have no place of worship except to share the present little inadequate chapel with the Protestant members, and it creates a little bit of friction which we should like to avoid, if we can.

Mr. SMITH. That estimate has been increased \$3,000 since last year?

Major HARRIS. I suppose the prices for material and labor have gone up.

Mr. SMITH. At how many of the Homes have you established both Catholic and Protestant chapels?

Major HARRIS. We have at nearly all of them. At the Northwestern Branch they use the same chapel.

Mr. MURPHY. When you get to the Southern Home we are going to ask for a double chapel. They use the same chapel now, but it is not sufficient.

FIREPROOF STORAGE BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For fireproof storage building, \$800?"

Major HARRIS. That is required for the safety of the public records.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a building have you now?

Major HARRIS. None. They are simply stored in a frame building. There are safes provided, but they are inadequate.

Mr. SMITH. Does this mean a fireproof vault?

Major HARRIS. That is practically what it means.

The CHAIRMAN. It means a building?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. It was thought better to put it outside of the building.

The CHAIRMAN. What will you store in it?

Major HARRIS. The records of the Branch. We have very many valuable papers connected with the Home—leases, contracts, and papers of that kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you no safe?

Major HARRIS. We have safes, but they want it as better protection for the records.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your safes at present of sufficient capacity to accommodate the needs of the Home?

Major HARRIS. Not the records which it is contemplated to store in this building.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the records that you want to store or preserve in this building?

Major HARRIS. They relate to the expenditures of the Branch and also to the records of the members. Every member has papers of some value which are intrusted to the Home while he is a member, and taken altogether they are quite bulky.

The CHAIRMAN. This language would imply that it was intended for storing supplies?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it is for records only.

The CHAIRMAN. The size of the building is 12 by 20?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; brick walls, metal roof, and concrete floor.

The CHAIRMAN. And iron shelving?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "farm," and your estimate for the next fiscal year is \$20,000, while the current appropriation is \$15,000. What is the necessity for this increase?

Major HARRIS. They desire to improve the park system of the Branch. They made an estimate for that purpose of something over \$11,000. The board considered it and thought it was too much to expend in any one year and cut it down to \$5,000. They have a very fine dairy which is operated at a profit, and they are improving it somewhat. A portion of the amount asked for will be required for feed and service in connection with the dairy.

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va., and your estimate for "current expenses" is \$46,000 as against \$35,500 appropriated for the current year. Is that in consequence of the abolition of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The same reasons given in connection with the Central Branch apply to this.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for subsistence is the same as the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence your estimate is the same as the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that appropriation be expended during this year?

Major HARRIS. I think it will. Last year, however, they turned in over \$8,000 for the fiscal year ended last June from an appropriation of \$155,000.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for household expenses. Your estimate for the next fiscal year is the same as the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much, if anything, was turned in of an appropriation for the last fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. We turned in \$6,000—nearly \$7,000—\$6,979.

The CHAIRMAN. Will any of this be turned back this year?

Major HARRIS. Possibly there may be. It is pretty hard to estimate very closely on these items.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is an increase of \$700 in the next item for hospital, including some items specified on page 335.

Major HARRIS. The appropriation for hospital is the same, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the coming fiscal year is \$37,800, and for the current year the appropriation was \$37,100. It is \$700 in excess of the appropriation.

Major HARRIS. If there is any increase, it is explained by the necessity for the purchase of more medicines and the employment of more service in connection with the care of the sick. The men are growing older and require more medical care each year.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the current fiscal year was \$37,800, and you were given \$37,100. Will the present appropriation meet the requirements of this Home?

Major HARRIS. I think an increase must be provided for.

Mr. MURPHY. We could spend a good deal more money if we had it. We could spend every dollar. Under the apportionment law we would make it cover the entire year if within the bounds of possibility.

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for transportation of members of the Home, \$2,000. That will be required, will it?

Major HARRIS. That will be required; yes.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for repairs. Your estimate is \$4,000 in excess of the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. It is thought that it will be required in connection with the repairs to the heating system there.

The CHAIRMAN. For some special repairs required on the heating plant?

Major HARRIS. Yes; the buildings there are, all of them, old, and as long as we use them we have to keep them in repair.

The CHAIRMAN. How many buildings are there in that Home?

Mr. MURPHY. Sixty-five, about.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men are there?

Major HARRIS. About 2,800 at present.

Mr. MURPHY. It is in miserable shape. We will reduce the number of those, we hope.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How about that old building that was ready to fall, a fire trap, that you mentioned last year?

Mr. MURPHY. That is still there, I am sorry to say. Fortunately, we did not have a fire there, but we had a fire that burned down the mess-hall kitchen. But that other building still exists.

PROPOSED REMODELING OF THE SOUTHERN BRANCH.

Now, in coming to these various items at the Southern Branch, if you will allow me, Mr. Chairman, I think it can be made clear to the committee if I can show you the locations on these maps.

Mr. SMITH. Is that a misprint there—"Johns Creek" and "Jones Creek?"

Major HARRIS. There are two creeks; Johns and Jones.

Mr. MURPHY. Here are the maps [producing same and indicating locations]. We have employed an architect who had some experience with Home work at Togus to devise a general scheme for remodeling the Southern Branch Home. It involves a concentration of the bar-

racks as near together as we can, the enlargement of the hospital, and putting the Home in good shape. The Home is bounded on the south by Jones Creek, and on the north by Johns Creek, both coming out into Hampton Roads.

We ask for an appropriation for a sea wall starting at the proposed bridge and coming down here [indicating] and on around here to this point, where it strikes the present sea wall. Under the appropriation last year we have four or five acres of land. This new sea wall gives about 30 acres of additional land, estimated at \$5,000 an acre. The people who own this property over here [indicating] are very desirous to sell. We shall get part of the value back to pay for the cost of the land.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is that dotted line the sea-wall line?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. What was the land you bought for Hampton?

Mr. MURPHY. This, running north of this avenue; substantially this [indicating.]

Now, the proposition is to take out a whole lot of buildings that will topple down very shortly if something is not done with them and to build instead substantial brick barracks.

This [producing blueprint] is the situation that will be if the appropriations asked for are granted. This shows what we propose to ask for this year. I have here the elevations. The instructions to the architect were to prepare buildings that should be substantial and solid and dignified but not elaborate nor expensive. The buildings should not be more than two stories high. These estimates were carefully prepared. It will make a dignified home, but in no sense an extravagant one. This will be, in its general features, very much like the Marion and Danville homes, well constructed and well arranged, but in no sense elaborate or costly. It will be what I think a Soldiers' Home should be. This Home, we all believe, will always be a very popular Home, but now it is in a condition of falling down.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Murphy, all of these items on page 336, which are new, are the items which you have described there for new construction at the Southern Branch?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the amounts specified here estimated for by the architect who prepared the plans and specifications?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir; they are on each one of these sheets. You will find detailed estimates on each building.

The CHAIRMAN. By the architect?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If any of these improvements are to be omitted from this year's appropriation, which ones could be omitted with the least disadvantage to the Home, in your judgment?

Mr. MURPHY. Well, I suppose we have got along so far with one but chapel, though it is quite inadequate; but if it is thought best to postpone that, that might be postponed. The bridge over Johns Creek could be postponed. The sea wall could be postponed. That, however, will take some time to build. It will take a year to build. It will take longer than a year or two to fill in, and it will be desirable to have that through as early as possible.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the lack of a sea wall there now operating to the detriment of the Government?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir. We already have a sea wall, and it preserves the property. The outflow of the tide is very, very gentle, so that I should say there was 500 or 600 or 700 feet of low water. We get 700 feet of new land there. The surf that comes in is not much except in a storm, and even then it is not much.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have not proposed any new structures on the reclaimed land?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir. That is intended for a park, an enjoyment place for the men. It is near the water, and will be very much enjoyed by the men.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The improvements would add to the attractiveness, but not necessarily to the utility of the home?

Mr. MURPHY. I think it is fair to say that it is estimated that the land obtained would be worth one-half of the cost of the expense of getting it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Worth one-half of the cost for what purpose?

Mr. MURPHY. Of course, if you never wanted to sell it, it would not be an available asset.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean it is a general improvement to the reservation?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes. If that land is worth \$5,000 an acre, this new land would be worth \$5,000 an acre. It would be an asset to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. How many acres are now included in the reservation?

Major HARRIS. Forty-three we bought. We had 29 in the other tract.

Mr. MURPHY. It is 69 or 70 acres. It is the smallest of all the Homes. Some of the Homes run into hundreds and thousands of acres. There are 60-odd acres here altogether. Here we estimate to get 34 acres. With all the land you can get there is still not very much at that Home. All the other Homes have many hundreds of acres. How many, Mr. Brownlow, have you got?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Four hundred and fifty-seven acres.

The CHAIRMAN (jocularly). But, you know, the land in Tennessee is not worth anything.

Mr. MURPHY. If I might be allowed to mention what is most important in their order, I should say the addition to the hospital and stand No. 1 and the three barracks, including the mess hall and kitchen, and stand No. 2, and the greenhouse No. 3.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a greenhouse there now?

Mr. MURPHY. We have. That one I have been holding up by braces in the last two years. We built it originally out of the post fund, but we have not had surplus enough to rebuild it out of the post fund, and we postponed the rebuilding of it until this land question could be settled. This is the first time that the Board has been able to present a reasonable scheme for the improvement of that Home.

JONES CREEK IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. SMITH. I notice you ask another appropriation for Jones Creek, when the hearings last year showed apparently that the money we gave you then would complete the improvement of Jones Creek.

Mr. MURPHY. That money has not all been spent. Our contractor has gone down on us to build this revetment. The contractor has not made his guaranty good. He is in business troubles. The revetment was not substantial enough to carry the load of sand against it as he pumped the sand in.

You will remember I spoke about the coal heaps. Here is the boiler house [indicating on map] and the proposed new one. The coal heap is here [indicating]. The additional \$5,000 is expected to make good the failure of the contractor here and to carry the thing up to this bridge. That is a very raw edge and very unsightly. It need not be the same sort of revetment as that down here, but it must be substantial.

Mr. SMITH. How much would it require to make good this default of the contractor?

Mr. MURPHY. It is difficult to estimate it.

Mr. SMITH. I remember you gentlemen were quite positive that what we gave you last year would complete it to your coal house.

Mr. MURPHY. It will do so, except for any expense that was unexpected by the failure of the contractor to live up to his agreement.

Mr. SMITH. You claimed a great economy in completing it up to the boiler house last year.

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. The committee might feel it was necessary to give you enough to make up this loss on the contractor and not improve it beyond. One is for improvement in looks and the other for economy in handling the coal. Can you give what would be required to make good this default of the contractor?

Major HARRIS. Last year it was stated that we desired to bring it up to a more convenient point for supplying the power house. This estimate is based on the new location of the power house, which requires a further extension of the revetment to bring it up there.

Mr. SMITH. You have no application in here for a new power house.

Mr. MURPHY. I know; but we are simply arranging for that.

Mr. SMITH. You estimated last year \$6,000 to build that improvement. This is from the record of last year [reads]:

The CHAIRMAN. Will this complete it?

Mr. MURPHY. That brings our channel up so that we can bring our boats abaft of the power house without unloading.

The CHAIRMAN. We might say "the completion of the improvement of Jones Creek."

Mr. MURPHY. I don't see any objection to that.

Major HARRIS. That was based on the old location of the power house.

Mr. SMITH. Now suppose we wanted to give you money enough to make this economical in administration in bringing the coal up there in boats to the present power house?

Major HARRIS. We can not bring it to the present power house. We dump it and carry it the rest of the distance. This is the new power house [indicating on map].

Mr. SMITH. You have not got the new power house yet?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. You do not even estimate for it. You claimed a year

ago that it was exceedingly important to get it up to the nearest point to the power house. That was for economy in administration.

Mr. MURPHY. I understand your point, and it is entirely correct; and the estimate, \$1,500, would be enough to make good that deficiency.

Major HARRIS. I think that would be sufficient, but I may be in error about that. There is nothing to base an opinion on.

Mr. MURPHY. The appropriation last year will do all that we claimed for it, and the only difficulty is this unexpected loss by the failure of the contractor. This plan does ultimately involve, if the committee so approve, the removal of the power house and the putting in of barracks where the power house now is; but to do what was stated last year we only need enough to make good the default of the contractor.

Mr. SMITH. It may be years before you need the power house?

Mr. MURPHY. That is true, but we must have some more barracks next year ahead of the new power house. We want to get these old men out of this administration building the first thing. They will fill about all the new barracks. There are four floors to that old building, and every one of them is occupied and crowded full; but in the new barracks they will be safe, and we shall feel very greatly relieved to get them out of that building. The next will be a set of barracks to replace the old wing barracks; that will not last long. The power house can be postponed.

WESTERN BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for Western Branch, current expenses, Leavenworth. Your increase over the current appropriation there is \$10,000.

Major HARRIS. That is the same explanation practically. It is to make good the support of the band that we have heretofore provided from the post fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Instead of the inmates getting what beer they receive now in the hall, they are apt to pay saloons for it outside?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is for subsistence. Your estimate is \$5,000 in excess of the current appropriation there. Is that because there are more people to be taken care of in the next fiscal year, in your judgment, than need to be taken care of now?

Major HARRIS. Yes; and it is doubtful if the present appropriation will hold out; but we will try to make it hold out. They are crowded very closely.

Mr. MURPHY. That branch is crowded beyond all reason.

Major HARRIS. It is a very popular branch all the time. We have to turn men away.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the next item, for household expenses, you estimate for the next fiscal year \$102,000, whereas you had for the present fiscal year \$92,000 under the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. We are building a new barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. To accommodate more men?

Major HARRIS. It is an annex to the hospital. It is a combination barracks. This increase is to provide for the heating and lighting, mainly, of that barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it also include furnishings?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where will you get the money to furnish it with?

Major HARRIS. We will take it from the ordinary appropriation for household. It will come under that.

The CHAIRMAN. What will the heating and lighting of the building cost you?

Major HARRIS. That is not estimated accurately. It is the entire expense under household connected with the operation of that new barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no independent heating plant, have you?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This building will be heated from your central heating plant?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it be steam or hot water?

Major HARRIS. Steam.

The CHAIRMAN. This will mean that you will pay out of this appropriation for radiators to go into the building?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. They will be paid for out of the appropriation for the building.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean this is on account of the additional fuel required?

Major HARRIS. Yes; the additional fuel and cost of heating and lighting. The furniture will also come out of the same appropriation.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for hospital, an increase of \$3,000 over your current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. That is to provide for the increased expenses of the hospital in the way of medicines and service in caring for the members as they grow older.

The CHAIRMAN. Will your present appropriation meet all the requirements of the Home for this fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. Yes; they will for this fiscal year.

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item, transportation, there is no change. You will need all the appropriation you have for transportation this year—\$4,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we will require it all.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. For repairs at this branch your estimate is \$62,000 for the coming fiscal year, as against \$60,000 in the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. That is largely explained by the necessity of employing civilian labor in place of the members that we have relied upon heretofore; but the heating plant is in very bad condition. There are items further on that provide for it.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 340 are a number of new items. Will you explain the situation that demands the new construction that you there estimate for?

NEW DORMITORY FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

Major HARRIS. The dormitory for civilian employees has been asked for twice heretofore and not allowed by the committee. It is for the convenience of the civilian employees at the power house—for their quarters and sleeping places. It is advisable to keep them together, because they constitute the only efficient fire department that we have. If they are kept together in a body, their services can be used much better than if they are scattered about in barracks, as they are now.

ASPHALT PAVING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for asphalt paving—\$27,500.

Major HARRIS. That has been asked for before and it has been stricken out.

Mr. MURPHY. After this was put in the board looked at that pavement very carefully and made up their minds that it was a little extravagant to ask for it. The officers of the Home want it, but we think the pavement already there is in very good condition, and we would like to withdraw that estimate. They do not like brick; but the brick is there and it makes a good pavement, and it is quite satisfactory in our opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will omit the item for asphalt pavement.

BOILERS AND AUTOMATIC STOKERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for boilers and automatic stokers, \$10,800.

Major HARRIS. Mr. Chairman, since these estimates were made we have had an expert examine the heating plant there, and it is proposed to withdraw this item here and also the item for renewing the heating system in the hospital, and we asked for the same amount under the general title, "For improvement of heating system." It is thought, in view of the report rendered, that the money can be applied more effectively on some other part of the system than to these particular objects here.

The CHAIRMAN. You want it appropriated for under what language?

Major HARRIS. "For improvement of the heating system, \$18,800."

Mr. MURPHY. The whole heating system there has got to be remodeled. It is very old and in bad shape. It is very expensive from

the fuel standpoint to run it, and this report that we had is very thorough, and it distinctly urges a remodeling of the whole system. We thought it would be better to apply this toward a remodeling of a new system on a general plan than in this way. In that way the money will be wisely spent for the establishment of a substantially permanent plant.

LODGE HOUSE AND GATE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for lodge house and gate, \$5,000.

Major HARRIS. This is required, in large measure, for the accommodation of the guard that they keep at the gate to restrain the members within the limits of the regulations, and the gate will give an entrance way to the grounds in keeping with the character of the surroundings.

The CHAIRMAN. The gate and house will cost what?

Major HARRIS. Five thousand dollars. That is for both the gate and the lodge.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate for each, separately?

Major HARRIS. It is proposed to erect this building at the entrance of the Home and utilize the present iron gate. The building and columns will be constructed of Carthage stone. In the building there will be two rooms—one used as a dormitory and the other as a guard-room.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the building?

Mr. SPENCER. Here is a blueprint showing the plan [submits same.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does this blueprint represent the gate as it is now?

Mr. SPENCER. Practically the same as it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not give the dimensions of the house?

Major HARRIS. The scale is shown there, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no scale here. What accommodations have you now for a guard there?

Major HARRIS. There is practically none. I think they have a little frame sentry box in which the men stand. But there is nothing in the shape of a guardhouse at this entrance.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at the cost of this building?

Major HARRIS. It is estimated in this specification:

Specifications for a lodge house and gate at Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

It is proposed to erect this building at the entrance to the Home and utilize the present iron gate.

The building and columns will be constructed of Carthage stone. In the building there will be two rooms; one will be used as a dormitory and the other as a guard-room.

ESTIMATED COST.

3,385 superficial feet of stone with backing, at \$1.15	\$3,892.75
4 windows, at \$25	100.00
1 floor	10.00
2 windows, at \$15	30.00
14 squares of slate, at \$10	140.00
2,000 feet dimension lumber, yellow pine	56.00
1,000 feet flooring, yellow pine	35.00
2,000 feet sheathing, yellow pine	54.00

Plastering	\$45.00
Painting	100.00
Plumbing	50.00
Carpenter labor and contractor's profit	487.25
	<hr/> 5,000.00

Approved:

W. W. MARTIN,

Treasurer and Acting Governor.

J. H. JOHNS, *Chief Engineer.*

The CHAIRMAN. I see the specification calls for about 3,500 superficial feet of stone, at \$1.15 per foot, aggregating \$3,893.85, which seems to be the principal cost of the structure. What is the character of the material of which the other buildings here are constructed?

Mr. MURPHY. Mostly brick.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the brick construction be more in keeping with the rest of the buildings and be cheaper also?

Mr. MURPHY. This is half a mile away. I suppose they thought this was perhaps more in keeping with that sort of a thing than a brick building would be; but I do not think there would be any objection to brick if the committee thought it best.

Mr. WADSWORTH. That Carthage stone is available in the neighborhood, is it not?

Major HARRIS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Carthage, Mo., is a long way off.

Mr. SMITH. That means Carthage, Mo.

PUBLIC TOILET AND LAVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for public toilet and lavatory, \$1,500.

Major HARRIS. That will be for the convenience of visitors. It will be a cheap building. It is necessary to provide a place of that kind. They have them at all the other Branches.

QUARTERS FOR CHAPLAIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for quarters for chaplain, \$4,000.

Major HARRIS. That is for the Protestant chaplain. He has no quarters. We built one recently for the Catholic chaplain. We want to treat them both alike. They both need quarters somewhere in the vicinity of the hospital, where their labors take them chiefly.

Mr. WADSWORTH. Have you the specifications for that, Major?

Major HARRIS. Yes. These are of the same character as those:

Specifications for a chaplain's quarters at Western Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

It is proposed to erect this building of wood in accordance with plans submitted. It will be a five-room two-story building with bathroom on the second floor and a cellar under the entire building. The foundation is to be of stone and the floor in the basement will be of concrete.

ESTIMATED COST.

Excavation, 150 cubic yards, at 20 cents.....	\$30.00
Stonework, 100 perch, at \$3.50	350.00
Brickwork, 5,000, at \$15	75.00
Granitoid floor in basement, 400 square feet, at 20 cents	80.00
Dimension lumber, 7,000 feet yellow pine, at \$28 per M.....	196.00
Siding, yellow pine lumber, 1,800 feet, at \$35.....	63.00
Flooring, yellow pine lumber, 3,000 feet, at \$45.....	135.00
Windows, glazed and set.....	250.00
Doors, set.....	50.00
Shingles, No. 1 cedar, 12 M, at \$3.50.....	42.00
Sheathing, yellow pine shiplap, 2,000 feet, at \$28.....	56.00
Outside finish, yellow pine, 1,800 feet, at \$50.....	75.00
Inside finish and stairs, yellow pine, 1,000 feet.....	60.00
Plastering, 200 yards, at 27 cents.....	54.00
Plumbing, including connection with street main.....	425.00
Heating, including connection with street main.....	510.00
Painting, inside and outside.....	275.00
Carpenter labor and builder's profit.....	1,284.50
	<hr/> 4,000.00

J. H. JOHNS, *Chief Engineer.*

Approved:

W. W. MARTIN, *Treasurer and Acting Governor.*

Mr. WADSWORTH. Of Carthage stone?

Major HARRIS. No; brick.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose to build a house for \$5,000 for the guard and a building for \$4,000 for the chaplain and his family?

Major HARRIS. That guardroom is to be largely ornamental. It could be built of brick and reduced in price.

Mr. MURPHY. That is the most sightly of all the Homes. It stands on a knoll, and it commands a beautiful view. There is just about enough ground around it to accommodate the buildings. It is very impressive. I think if we are to have a guardhouse at all it ought to be something on the monumental line. We could perhaps do without any, but if you give one it ought to be creditable. The Home is very attractive in every way.

The CHAIRMAN. How many chaplains have you there?

Major HARRIS. Two.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they now housed in one house?

Major HARRIS. No. The chaplain for whom we propose to build this building is now living in an old house cut on the outskirts of the reservation. I think it was acquired with the Home—an old farm house. It is inconvenient, and it is a long way from his labors in the winter time. It is quite a job for him to come in and break a path in the snow for himself.

Mr. TAYLOR. How far is that from there?

Major HARRIS. At least half a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they have much snow down there?

Major HARRIS. I suppose not on that ridge. I doubt if the snow would light there on account of the wind. But it is cold.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this for the Catholic or Protestant chaplain?

Major HARRIS. For the Protestant chaplain.

The CHAIRMAN. The Catholic chaplain has a home?

Major HARRIS. We recently provided one.

Mr. SMITH. How much did you give for that?

Major HARRIS. The original appropriation was something like \$2,000. It could not be built for that, and then we had an additional appropriation of \$3,000, making it altogether \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And having given \$5,000 for a house for a single man, you now propose to give \$4,000 for a house for a man with a family?

Mr. TAYLOR. You really do that because he has half a mile to walk, as it now stands?

Major HARRIS. Yes; I think he will be satisfied with the \$4,000 house.

HEATING PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. Before going on to the next item I want to revert to this heating matter. What are the defects in the present heating plant that make it necessary to make this improvement?

Major HARRIS. There are a number of defects. The pipes now run through tunnels that were badly constructed. They were put in twenty years ago, when the Home was established. They are all rough limestone rock, and they are not tight. They leak. The water collects in the tunnels and separates the pipes, which in some cases are on the floors of the tunnels, and of course that causes condensation, and it is extravagant.

The CHAIRMAN. Are your pipes covered with asbestos?

Major HARRIS. Some of them are, but not as they ought to be. It is to improve that condition that we want to use this first money that we get.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you intend to increase your boiler capacity?

Major HARRIS. Not yet.

Mr. WADSWORTH. As I recollect, the complaint against that heating plant is the same complaint as is made against all heating plants that were put in twenty-five or thirty years ago. They put in too small pipes, and the consumption of coal is too much for the amount of heat developed.

Major HARRIS. Our reports lay stress upon the defective character of the tunnels and the insulation of the pipes.

COAL SUPPLY.

The CHAIRMAN. How many tons of coal do you consume there?

Major HARRIS. 27,000 tons. We expect to save some of it, but we will use 25,000 tons anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do you get your coal?

Major HARRIS. It is mined largely under the reservation. We made an agreement with the coal mining company by which they were permitted to mine the coal underneath the reservation in consideration of supplying us with coal at a certain rate; and they paid for the privilege, I think, \$7,500 cash.

The CHAIRMAN. They paid \$7,500 for the right?

Major HARRIS. Yes, to work the mine underneath the reservation. I do not think it is mined under the reservation, because I do not think they have taken advantage of the permission yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they ever paid anything to the Government under this license which they have received to mine under the reservation?

Major HARRIS. They have paid it all.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not an annual payment?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it was a lump sum of \$7,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made that contract?

Major HARRIS. The Board of Managers.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what price we are to pay for the coal that we consume there?

Major HARRIS. Our contract in that agreement was for \$2.10 a ton; but it was necessary to have the coal broken up in order to be used with the automatic mechanical stokers that we have there and we allowed them 25 cents a ton for that. We are not obliged to use their coal. We advertise every year and take the lowest bidder, but they have always been the lowest bidder. The contract was made with them on their proposal.

CONTRACT TO UNDERMINE RESERVATION.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this contract made, giving them the right to mine under the reservation?

Major HARRIS. That was in 1901.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have special authority from Congress to make a contract of that kind?

Major HARRIS. Oh, yes. The Board of Managers by the organic act establishing the Home has authority.

Mr. MURPHY. The coal situation out there is very bad. We are using a bad kind of coal, for which we are paying a very high price. It has just been brought to the attention of the Board that there is a coal combination, and there are only two men from whom we can get bids. They apportion the territory and the agreement between them is that no one shall invade this territory. The Board has investigated the matter and they find a bad situation there. The Board does not propose to buy from these people longer, unless they give us better coal or unless they improve the coal. Of course we are bound to it this year. Next year we will get other bids. For several years only two people have bid. They have had it in their own hands, and they have compelled the Board to pay very high prices for very poor coal. Now we are taking that up and propose to rectify it.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We may bring it to the attention of the President as one of the abuses existing throughout the country. You know he is a member of the Board.

Mr. TAYLOR. It seems to me under the contract you have now you could give the coal to somebody to sell it back to you at the same price that other people would sell.

Major HARRIS. It is a very deep and a very thin vein. I do not think they have mined under the reservation yet. The land was a donation to the Home.

Mr. TAYLOR. It would justify you in donating it to somebody else.

REAL ESTATE VESTED IN THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mr. SMITH. Do I understand that any part of the real estate of these Homes is vested in the United States?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it is vested in the Board of Managers.

Mr. SMITH. And you interpret that as a right which gives you the authority to grant these privileges to undermine your ground?

Major HARRIS. It could not affect the stability of it at all.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell me any reason now, when the institution is supported from appropriations wholly from the United States Treasury, why this land should not be vested in the United States?

Major HARRIS. Under the present organization it is not contemplated that it shall be. Of course Congress can do what it pleases about it. I think it would tend perhaps to confusion to attempt to change the law now.

Mr. SMITH. If you abandon the Tugus Home, who ought to have that land?

Major HARRIS. That is a question that will have to be decided by Congress when it comes.

Mr. SMITH. We gave you last year \$110,000 to buy land with. Why should not that land be vested in the United States when the Government pays for the land and puts up every dollar that is expended on the buildings on it?

Mr. MURPHY. It is really under the Government, except it is under a different name.

Mr. SMITH. I think, without passing upon this question down there, that the matter of authority to grant a license to undermine this land ought not to exist in the Board.

Mr. MURPHY. I can see how in many instances it would work hardship.

Mr. SMITH. It would not have occurred to me (the evil of having this vested in your Board rather than in the United States) if I had not heard of this case.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The Board could well take and give title to it.

Mr. SMITH. I am not criticising anybody, but I am asking now if a reform ought not to be made? I was astonished to find, this morning, that out of the profits of the canteen fund buildings had been erected on the premises of the Home. That astonished me—that buildings without Congressional authority could be put up on Government land.

Major HARRIS. A great deal of this land was donated. Some of it was purchased.

Mr. SMITH. It was donated with the idea, probably, of building a Home.

Major HARRIS. The act of 1866 says the Board shall "have perpetual succession, with powers to take, hold, and convey real and personal property, establish a common school, and sue and be sued in courts of law and equity, and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations for carrying on the business and government of the asylum, and affix penalties thereto: *Provided*, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States." At that time the Homes were called the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

Mr. SMITH. Do you understand that it was contemplated at that time that these Homes were to be maintained exclusively out of the

Federal Treasury—at the time these great powers were given the Board?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it was not at that time. No special appropriations were made by Congress.

Mr. SMITH. If Congress furnishes Government money solely to buy land and build buildings, I see no reason why these vast properties should be vested in a private corporation, thereby clothing it with power to grant such licenses, perhaps advisedly and perhaps ill-advisedly, to undermine and let down such structures as the United States is building. This may be wise, but should such a power be vested in a private corporation?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think that power is vested in them?

Mr. SMITH. I think they could sell all of this property under that act.

Mr. WADSWORTH. We are appointed by Congress.

Mr. SMITH. Yes; but was not the conception at the outset that these institutions would be built up by the benevolence of people who would contribute to this great work, not that they were to be a distinctively governmental agency?

Mr. MURPHY. Can you explain that, General?

General HENDERSON. No, sir; I can not, and I never could understand why the United States was not the real owner of the property.

Major HARRIS. Section 5 of the organic act reads:

And be it further enacted, That for the establishment and support of this asylum there shall be appropriated all stoppages or fines adjudged against such officers and soldiers, by sentence of court-martial or military commission, over and above the amounts necessary for the reimbursement of the Government or of individuals; all forfeitures on account of desertion from the service and all moneys due such deceased officers and soldiers which now are or may be unclaimed for three years after the death of such officers and soldiers, to be repaid upon the demand of the heirs or legal representative of such deceased officers and soldiers, and said Board of Managers are hereby authorized to receive all donations of money or property made by any person or persons for the benefit of the asylum and to hold or dispose of the same for its sole and exclusive use.

That is a provision similar to that of the Soldiers' Home at Washington for the Regular Army.

Mr. SMITH. From all I can see, after we have bought all this land, the Board, without any consent from Congress whatever, can decide that these Homes shall be consolidated, and can sell every one of them, if they choose, and reinvest the money as they see fit. Is not that true?

Mr. MURPHY. I supposed the title was vested in the Government; but if it is vested in us of course we have that right.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They would not have the power to execute a sale except as a ministerial act?

Mr. SMITH. It was contemplated that this was to be a philanthropic enterprise, and donations were to be made by philanthropic and benevolent people. This design is not being carried out in the way in which it was originally intended, and it seems there should not, therefore, be any power within the Board to license the undermining of this property.

Mr. MURPHY. I can not see any objection to such a provision being there, and I can see every reason why there should be some provision of that kind. The Board has always treated it as Government property.

Mr. SMITH. If it were not for this matter of undermining the land of the Government under the license and this matter of the building

of buildings out of the post fund, I would never have dreamed that this was in the present condition.

Mr. MURPHY. They have helped to build theaters, and they have helped to build other things.

Major HARRIS. There is a question that is embarrassing them very much in connection with this question of title of land in most of the States where the Homes have been established. The States have ceded jurisdiction to the United States, and in several cases the Government, by act of Congress, has receded jurisdiction back to the States, reserving to the Board the powers and rights heretofore exercised. In the State of Ohio, in Montgomery County, where our Central and largest Branch is located, they claim the right to administer upon the effects of the deceased members as though they were residents of the county, and in doing that they interfere with our rules and regulations and cause us a great deal of annoyance. They have a suit in progress there now which is being defended by the Department of Justice, which comes about from their attempt to exercise these rights over the effects of the deceased members of the Home. We have the same condition in Wisconsin. We will have a suit on there now in a few days, and in various other branches they are attempting to exercise the same rights. The question is whether the States have the right to interfere with the management of the Homes.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose it was the declared purpose of Congress to acquire this title, would you doubt if the jurisdiction would be promptly receded? You do not have a doubt that any State in the Union would recede if they understood that Congress would insist upon that being done as a condition precedent to further appropriations being made?

Mr. MURPHY. I think the Government ought to have jurisdiction, surely, but I think it was receded by some gentlemen who were perhaps anxious to enter Congress and who perhaps had their eye upon the soldier vote. They can vote if it is State land, and they can not vote if it is Government land.

Mr. SMITH. They have no right to vote except by State law. They are not residents anyway.

Mr. MURPHY. I think that is true, but I think that is at the bottom of the reason why the jurisdiction was ceded back to the States.

Mr. TAYLOR. If a man lives in a State a certain time, he ought to have the right to vote. That would apply in the case of a retired soldier. As to a soldier in active service, that is another question.

PUMP HOUSE AND INSTALLATION OF A WATER-SUPPLY SYSTEM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is water supply: "For pump house and installation of a water-supply system, \$53,000." There is a gentleman here representing a company in Leavenworth who wishes to be heard in opposition to that proposition. He says he does not want more than ten minutes. Without objection, we will hear you, Mr. Woodling.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. G. WOODLING, OF NEW YORK, REPRESENTING THE LEAVENWORTH CITY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH WATER COMPANY.

Mr. WOODLING. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, very much for allowing me to say a few words in opposition to this project.

Mr. SMITH. I take it that is the item on page 340.

Mr. WOODLING. I may say I am the representative of the interests controlling the Leavenworth Water Company, not only supplying the city of Leavenworth, but the institutions maintained by the Government in that neighborhood. We have been supplying the Soldiers' Home for a number of years by a year to year contract. In the last few years complaints have come in and statements have been made that the water pressure is not sufficient. It is also stated that we violated our contract in furnishing this water. We deny that, although we admit that the pressure is not satisfactory; and to the end that we might correct the difficulty, we have had two expert examinations made, one by an engineer by the name of G. W. Pearsons and one by an engineer by the name of W. Kiersted, one of the best experts in the Missouri Valley. I have his report here, in which he recommends the installation of a new pipe line to connect with the mains on the Home grounds. We submitted this report to the local governor of the Home, and received it back from him; and he asked whether the defective pressure noted by Mr. Kiersted will be corrected, and when, and says it is important that he should know this without undue delay.

The report of Mr. Kiersted, referred to, is as follows:

KANSAS CITY, MO., August 15, 1906.

Mr. W. T. HEWITT, *Secretary Water Company, Leavenworth, Kans.*

DEAR SIR: I have carefully looked over Governor Cooke's letter of July 23, and will make suggestions which occur to me as I read it. I can not see that the water service at the Home can be improved altogether satisfactorily by either the Water Company or the Home acting independently. It is a situation where cooperation is necessary.

If the Water Company were to enlarge the feeder to the supply main leading to the Home grounds, a lavish use of water at the Home may still serve to deplete the pressure in the distributing pipes about the Home buildings, and nothing that the company could do with reasonable expense could meet satisfactorily any situation of this kind. It seems to me that it is but fair that the company should be free from responsibilities which they should not be expected to assume, and one of these responsibilities is the guaranty of any stated pressure at the Home.

I have no evidence that there is a waste of water on the Home grounds, but where water is purchased on an annual-rate basis, there is certainly no incentive for the consumer to avoid waste or to practice the conservative use of water. It would seem to me that some arrangement could be made by which the water supplied to the Home would be paid for by meter measurement at some stipulated unit of price. The use of a meter has a tendency to prevent waste, and should, I think, make much more satisfactory arrangement for both the Home and the company.

I simply make these suggestions as a basis upon which you may be able to act and upon which you may see your way clear to increase the capacity of the main-line feeder, and I would further suggest that as a matter of self-protection you arrange some way for maintaining a pressure-recording gauge on your pipe line at the entrance to the Home grounds.

There is no question in my mind but what reinforcement of the Home pipe system and a provision for fire service at the Home is needed quite as speedily as the reinforcement of the company's main-line feeder is needed. It would seem to me that the situation is one where cooperation should prove to be an advantage in every way.

Yours, very truly,

W. KIERSTED.

The letter of the governor, Colonel Cooke, referred to, is as follows:

WESTERN BRANCH, July 23, 1906.

LEAVENWORTH CITY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH WATER COMPANY,
Leavenworth, Kans.

GENTLEMEN: I return under separate cover the report of Mr. W. Kierstead on the Leavenworth and the Home water service. I should like to have a copy of this and would be glad if you would advise me what the cost of one will be.

Regarding the merits of the question of water pressure at this Home, I beg to say that Mr. Kierstead's report clearly points out that the pressure furnished us is insufficient and is due to defects in your system outside of the Home grounds. That being true, I do not deem it advisable to spend any money changing our pipe system until the defects in your supply system are corrected. It would then be sufficient time to make such changes, if any are needed, as your corrected pressure indicated as necessary.

Please inform me whether the defective pressure noted by Mr. Kierstead will be corrected in your system, and when; it is important that we should know this without undue delay.

Yours, respectfully,

S. G. COOKE, Governor.

We notified Colonel Cooke on August 16, 1906, that we would proceed to make the installation in accordance with the experts' recommendation. Our letter is as follows:

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., August 16, 1906.

Gov. S. G. COOKE.

National Military Home, Leavenworth County, Kans.

DEAR SIR: In reply to yours of 23d. We do not agree with you in your deduction made from Mr. Kierstead's report, and respectfully call attention to the following:

Mr. Kierstead says in his "conclusions" it is necessary to reinforce the 6-inch line at the boiler house to improve the service of the barracks, boiler house, laundry, ice plant, and bakery, also that the facilities for supplying water to the Home are better than the facilities for distributing water at the Home, and that the pipe lines at the Home are not adequate to maintain proper pressure during the hours of heavy water consumption; also that the pipe line at the Home offer a much greater resistance per unit of length than the company line furnishing water to the Home; that if the 12-inch main is put in by the water company, the Home line will not be of proper size to carry the water and furnish what is wanted.

We are, however, as I stated to you in person, ready to put in larger mains, but we are of the opinion that the defects in the Home lines should be remedied if, when our main is in, the Home expects to receive the benefits it desires.

As Mr. Kierstead points out, this new main will be a big expense to us and would be wholly for the Home, which of course you know. We think the Home should be more than willing to do what is necessary on its own grounds.

Mr. Kierstead also points out the amount of water used at the Home, and you will please note the amount the Home is paying for water per 1,000 gallons is at an extremely low rate, in fact, it is much lower than the report of the Kansas City Water Company shows they can even pump water for. This should surely be greatly in our favor, and we respectfully submit same for your information.

In conclusion, we beg to say we will take the necessary steps to procure the right of way and secure material for the new 12-inch line.

Trusting this will meet your entire favor, we remain,

Very truly, yours,

THE LEAVENWORTH CITY AND FORT LEAVENWORTH WATER COMPANY.

By _____,
Secretary and Treasurer.

In that letter you will notice we notified Colonel Cooke that we would proceed in accordance with the recommendations of the experts. We have purchased our pipe and put it down, and now have it in the ground; and this appropriation to build a water plant would be a great injustice to us and to the city, for the reason that the water company could not exist without the Government contracts.

I may say that what we give the Government is 1,000 gallons of water for less than 3 cents. It is pumped from the Missouri River

and forced into their mains with the same pumpage that we give to the city of Leavenworth, which is at all times 140 pounds pressure.

The pressure at the Home has not been satisfactory, but it has been our endeavor to remedy that. I have a continuity of correspondence here, dating back to October 3, 1905, showing that we have given attention to this subject. Here is the first letter:

KANSAS CITY, MO., *October 3, 1905.*

W. T. HEWITT.

Superintendent Leavenworth Water Company, Leavenworth, Kans.

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have caused tests to be made to ascertain the condition of your pipe lines and what pressure is to be furnished at the grounds of the Soldiers' Home.

The elevation of the Pilot Knob reservoir is given as 350 feet above the Leavenworth city directrix. The hydrant at Union and Logan, north of the Soldiers' Home, is on an elevation of 122 feet, allowable friction loss in pipe is from 8 to 10 feet per mile, and the authorities at the Home will naturally be critical to not have this exceeded, as the sewerage of the city practically debars them from getting other supply.

The distance by the nearest available route from the reservoir to Union and Logan is about 3 miles, making the friction loss allowable from 25 to 30 feet, requiring about 85 pounds pressure at the latter point.

Your test of September 7, extending from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m., gave pressures of from 80 to 85 pounds at this point with great regularity, showing that while the pumps were in action you were practically giving all the pressure that you could be called on to supply. The hydrant in the Home during this time showed a frictional loss in the two 8-inch pipes of 18½ feet per mile, with a consumption of water at the rate of 1,200,000 gallons in twenty-four hours.

The examination showing that the pressure maintained at Logan and Union avenues is all that can be derived from the elevation of the Pilot Knob reservoir, it follows that to give the full benefit of this pressure to the various parts of the grounds at the Soldiers' Home requires an increase of capacity in their pipe lines.

We therefore suggest that the westerly 8-inch pipe be changed to a 12-inch line, or a 10-inch line laid in addition to it—this should be continued to and connected with the hospital line.

The lines descending to the ice plant and boiler house are also too small, and should be reinforced by an 8-inch line extending from this 10-inch line, between Barracks Nos. 8 and 9 to the lake supply pipe east of the hospital, this, being connected to the hospital supply, will relieve the difficulty caused by the present insufficient supply and also give the necessary support to the lines supplying the boiler house, ice plant, etc.

Respectfully submitted.

G. W. PEARSONS,
Consulting Engineer.

Further, in opposition to this plan now proposed, not speaking as an expert, but as one who is familiar with the locality, I may say that there is not a gravel bed within 40 miles of Leavenworth. A pump recently installed by us cost \$30,000. The lift of the water is 350 feet above the river to Pilot Knob; and a proposition to build a water-works with \$53,000 would be but scratching the ground, and no more. It could not be done with any such sum. The water comes out of the Missouri River, and there is no other place from which it can be had. We have not endeavored to mulct the Government or to violate our contract.

I have the contract here, which I will submit, which provides in its terms that the water shall be supplied through a 12-inch main, excepting when interrupted by accident or temporary stoppage for necessary repairs, and delivered at the National Volunteer Soldiers' Home at the pressure prevailing at Pilot Knob. That pressure, we admit, is defective, but the experts also find in this examination, which was very exhaustive, that some correction of the pipes on the Home grounds should be made, and attention is also called to the great waste of water.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you understand to be the chief complaint of the officers of the Home with respect to this water supply?

Mr. WOODLING. The lack of pressure; and that we have remedied as far as possible by making arrangements for installing this pipe as soon as it can be connected up.

Mr. SMITH. What has been the flat rate?

Mr. WOODLING. Nine hundred and fifty dollars a month. We pump that water 3 miles, after lifting it from the river to the three settling basins, and then into a reservoir, and then into the Home grounds. The conditions are such out there that there is no other way to get water.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the price charged to the Home compare with the price charged to the local consumers?

Mr. WOODLING. It is about one-third the price charged to the local consumers.

Mr. SMITH. How many gallons a day do you pump?

Mr. WOODLING. About 5,000,000 gallons a day. We supply the Government prison, to the west of the city, a new institution, and the fort; but we supply the fort through a meter, which is the proper way to buy and sell water. But this contract with the Home is by a flat rate, and we furnish them with all the water they want, although the pressure, as we admit, is not right. We have endeavored for a year to remedy it, and finally we determined on May 21st last, through this report of Mr. Kiersted's, what the trouble was, and then we set about and installed this new connection of a mile of pipe, 12 inches in diameter, to connect with the Home grounds.

It would be a manifest injustice to us and a detriment to that whole section of country to cripple this water company. This water company is not in the best shape. If any of you gentlemen know much about water companies in municipalities, you will know that they are not, as a rule, in good shape. The municipalities have harassed them and subjected them to hard conditions. This water company can not exist if it does not retain this contract. It has been put to the expense of installing this main in compliance with the request of the Home authorities, although we do not admit that we have violated the contract, because the contract does not call for a stated pressure. The contract calls for the pressure of the Pilot Knob reservoir. It does not give the pressure desired at the Home. We have corrected that, but we could not determine that until we had examined the system underground.

Before putting in this pipe we had to buy the pipe in the open market. I have a letter here in which the manager says that he had to look all over the country to find pipe that would suit. He says, also, "We also endeavored to borrow pipe from other companies without success." Here is his letter:

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *January 12, 1907.*

Mr. E. G. WOODLING, *New York City.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to report as follows regarding the new pipe line to Soldiers' Home: We have put in, so far, 2,400 feet of 12-inch pipe and waiting for shipment of the balance to complete the line. We have had a hard time finding pipe heavy enough for our pressure, though we wrote to all the manufacturers, going as far east as Philadelphia. We also endeavored to borrow pipe from other water companies without success.

The weather has been unsettled and it has cost more to build this line at this time of the year than at any other, but we are trying to push it through in order to satisfy the Home authorities and furnish what they want, and as we agreed to do.

Upon the arrival of the pipe it will take about three weeks with fair weather to complete the work, as we have secured all right of way over both public and private grounds and have all valves, lead, and yarn purchased and received necessary to complete the line.

Very truly, yours,

(Signed) W. T. HEWITT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. SMITH. Where are your existing basins?

Mr. WOODLING. There are three on the bank of the Missouri River.

Mr. SMITH. You have to pump it twice?

Mr. WOODLING. Yes. We raise it from the Missouri River, and then we raise it to Pilot Knob. We pump against the whole system.

Mr. SMITH. You have what you call a combined reservoir and direct pressure?

Mr. WOODLING. Yes, sir. It requires very heavy pipes and very heavy hydrants. The pipes would shake in the streets if you put any more pressure upon them.

Mr. SMITH. Would it be possible for the Government to avoid pumping water twice if it built works at this fort?

Mr. WOODLING. There is no way of getting it except from the Missouri River.

Mr. SMITH. There is no plant on the Missouri River that is not pumping twice?

Mr. WOODLING. Not that I know of. There is not a packing house on the river from Omaha or Kansas City that does not buy water. The Kansas City Stock Yards at Kansas City spent \$100,000 for a water plant and then practically abandoned their plant, for the reason that they could not keep an intake in the Kaw River. Even if you get cheaper machinery, you must have provision for the settling. You can not use the water otherwise. It is vile. It must be handled. The fact is we manufacture water and deliver it to you.

Mr. SMITH. What does the coagulation consist of?

Mr. WOODLING. It is a solution of alum.

Mr. SMITH. Alum filtration?

Mr. WOODLING. Yes, sir. This company has been beset by every possible trouble. Not only has the city reduced its hydrant rentals and dictated its rate, but it had to install new machinery, which keeps up the high pressure, and in the last two years we have spent over \$80,000 cash on the plant. We have no property in the Home reservation nor in the Government reservation. We installed a meter at the fort and one at the works.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to ask some representative of the Home whether this water scheme contemplated at Leavenworth involves getting water from the Missouri River?

Mr. MURPHY. The answer to that, I suppose, is yes and no. We do not propose to take it directly from the river, as this water company does, but from driven wells sunk near the river, which will avoid a great deal of silt. We think we will get very much better water by that method, and surely get it very much cheaper.

I think this gentleman is correct in what he says about the cost, if

we should undertake his system, but we do not propose to do that at all. It is something very much cheaper and simpler.

Mr. SMITH. You are aware that Sioux City has what is called the "dry system?"

Mr. WOODLING. No; I was not aware of that. The Kansas State prison—I am speaking now of an institution where you can easily verify the figures—is entering into a contract with us for water.

Mr. SMITH. It is not necessarily gravel, as distinguished from sand, in order to make dry wells work, is it?

Mr. WOODLING. Possibly not. They never could get it to work at Kansas City. The same objections obtain all along there. Kansas City, Kans., and Kansas City, Mo., can not get it.

Mr. SMITH. It is a fact that Sioux City is supplied with water from dry wells and the city water system is based upon that source of supply—

Mr. WOODLING. With a possible resource from the river. The only one I am acquainted with of that kind is at Pine Bluff, Ark. They have the well system and a river connection. They have to use the river every once in a while. The wells and pump get out of order and your wells go dry and you have to resort to the river.

Mr. SMITH. I understand they have no method of using river water at Sioux City at all. They pump directly from the wells.

Mr. WOODLING. Yes; the water at Pine Bluff smells like sulphur.

Mr. MURPHY. As to our experts' opinion of quantity and quality, he says: "There is absolutely no risk encountered in being able to secure an ample volume of water from this source, and water already from this water-bearing sand shows it to be a water of exceptional purity." We rest on the report of the experts.

Mr. SMITH. What experts did you have?

Mr. MURPHY. Burns and McDonnell.

Mr. SMITH. From where?

Mr. MURPHY. From Kansas City.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke a moment ago about the consumption of water on the Government reservation. Is that the amount consumed by the Home alone?

Mr. WOODLING. You mean a million gallons?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. WOODLING. That is the amount that goes to the Home. They have a lake and a fountain and hose playing and everything else. They have a million gallons a day.

Mr. MURPHY. The Home does not admit that statement at all. It is far away from the facts, as we believe them to exist.

Mr. SMITH. How many people are there at the Home, all told?

Mr. MURPHY. 2,700 or 2,800; about 3,000. I think the quantity of water used is 300,000 gallons a day.

The CHAIRMAN. By what means do you determine the number of gallons that flow through the mains to the Home daily?

Mr. WOODLING. The experts put a measure on the outflow for ten hours. I can give it here. The average rate of consumption per minute is 865 gallons. That rate is equal to 1,245,600 gallons for twenty-four hours. That, figured out on the contract, is $2\frac{5}{8}$ cents per thousand gallons.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you take those measurements during the day, when the water is being consumed, or at night?

Mr. WOODLING. The gauge observation was taken during the interval from 6.25 a. m. to 8 o'clock a. m., on May 8, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is a fair test of the use of water for twenty-four hours?

Mr. WOODLING. I think so. Most of the water companies let down on their pumpage at night.

Mr. SMITH. Would it take twenty-four hours at the rate shown during that period to use 1,240,000 gallons? Do they estimate twenty-four hours' use at the same rate? If they do, it would be ridiculous.

The CHAIRMAN. The night rate of consumption would not be as great as the day rate of consumption.

Mr. SMITH. The consumption here in Washington on the average would be 800 gallons a day. The rate at my home is about 400,000 gallons a day.

Mr. WOODLING. There is just one thing in regard to the injustice of this proposed appropriation—

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have you clear up this question if you can. From the report from which you read a moment ago, giving the aggregate consumption, I would like to know whether that average is based upon a test made between 7 o'clock a. m. and 6 o'clock p. m. and then computing the whole twenty-four hours at that rate?

Mr. WOODLING. My impression is that it is from 5 o'clock a. m. to 8 o'clock a. m.; but I will submit the report later.

The CHAIRMAN. Give it to the stenographer and it will be put in the record.

Mr. WOODLING. I would like to read a part of this letter from Mr. Cooke, the governor of the Home, in regard to our making changes. Under date of July 23, 1906, he says: "Please inform me whether the defective pressure noted by Mr. Kiersted will be corrected in your system and when; it is important that we should know this without undue delay."

This was answered on August 16, 1906, where it was stated, "In conclusion we beg to say, we will take the necessary steps to procure the right of way and secure material for the new 12-inch line. Trusting this will meet your entire favor, we remain, very truly, yours, The Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company."

Mr. SMITH. What is the date of that?

Mr. WOODLING. That letter is dated August 16. We never received a reply to that. We proceeded to install our mains. The first thing we heard about it after that was this item of \$53,000.

[Filed by Mr. Woodling.]

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

Entered into at Western Branch, National Home for D. V. S., this 10th day of October, 1906, between the National Home for D. V. S., by Major W. W. Martin, treasurer Western Branch, National Home for D. V. S., of the first part, and the Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company, a corporation of Leavenworth, of the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, of the second part.

This agreement witnesseth that W. W. Martin, treasurer Western Branch, National Home for D. V. S., for and on behalf of the National Home for D. V. S., and the said Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company, for themselves, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have mutually agreed and by these covenants do mutually covenant and agree to and with each other, as follows:

ARTICLE 1. That the said Water Company shall during the period commencing the first day of November, 1906, for a term of eight (8) months from Nov. 1, 1906, to and

ending June 30, 1907, supply the National Home for D. V. S., at Leavenworth, Kansas, from its works or its reservoirs near the Missouri River and on Pilot Knob, such quantities of water as may be required by the National Home for D. V. S., said water to be delivered into the pipes of the said National Home for D. V. S. at a point on the north boundary of the land of said National Home, where pipes are now located, which north boundary is also the south limits of the city of Leavenworth, for the exclusive purposes of the said Home, the supply to be continuous through a 12-inch pipe, excepting where intermitted by accident or temporary stoppage for necessary repairs, and delivered into the pipes of the National Home for D. V. S. at the point indicated in this article and under the pressure given by the reservoir at Pilot Knob.

ARTICLE 2. Payment shall be made monthly by the treasurer of the Western Branch, National Home for D. V. S., and should that officer be without funds when payment is due then payment shall be made as soon thereafter as funds shall be received by him for that purpose.

ARTICLE 3. That for and in consideration of the faithful performance of the stipulations of this agreement the said Water Company shall be paid at the office of the treasurer, at the rate of nine hundred and fifty (\$950.00) per month, and in view of the monthly rate instead of the meter rate the National Home for D. V. S. agrees to use great care in order to prevent the waste of water and appoint an inspector for that purpose at its own expense.

ARTICLE 4. That in case of failure of said Water Company to carry out fully the conditions of this contract the said Water Company shall be liable to the National Home for D. V. S. for all reasonable damages which may result from any neglect or fault of said Water Company, and for the cost of supplying water from other sources when not supplied as herein agreed by said Water Company, and the National Home for D. V. S. may retain any rent money due to the amount of said damages and cost, said cost to be determined by a board of arbitrators, to be composed of three persons, who shall be elected in the following manner, viz: One person to be chosen by each of the parties hereto and the two thus selected to choose the third, a disinterested person, who shall be a competent hydraulic engineer, and their findings to be subject to the approval of the president of the Board of Managers, National Home for D. V. S.

ARTICLE 5. This contract is to continue in force from the first day of November, 1906, and for a term of eight (8) months from the first day of November, 1906, to and ending the 30th day of June, 1907, and shall be renewed for the next fiscal year at the option of the Home, conditioned on appropriations by Congress for the purpose and the considerations to be agreed upon.

ARTICLE 6. Payment of this contract depends upon an appropriation made by Congress for and adequate to its fulfillment, and nothing in these articles shall be construed as to involve the National Home for D. V. S. in any obligation for the future payment of money in excess of the appropriations granted by Congress for the purpose.

ARTICLE 7. The said Water Company shall have the right to inspect the fixtures at any and all times, to determine that no leaks or unnecessary waste of water exists.

ARTICLE 8. Neither this contract nor any interest therein shall be transferred by the said party of the second part to any other party; and any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract so far as the National Home for D. V. S. is concerned. All rights of action, however, to recover for any breach of this contract by the said party of the second part are reserved to the National Home for D. V. S.

ARTICLE 9. In witness whereof the undersigned have hereunto placed their hands and seals the date hereinbefore written.

THE NATIONAL HOME FOR D. V. S. [SEAL.]
By W. W. MARTIN,
Treasurer Western Branch.

THE LEAVENWORTH CITY AND
FORT LEAVENWORTH WATER COMPANY. [SEAL.]
By W. T. HEWITT, *Treasurer.*

Witness:

FRED C. RUNKLE.

A. GAMMETER.

Approved.

S. G. COOKE,

Governor Western Branch, N. H. D. V. S.

In re Leavenworth City and Fort Leavenworth Water Company. Observation taken May 8, 1906.

Hon. JAMES A. TAWNEY,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to state that the average rate of consumption per minute from 6.25 a. m. to 8 a. m. is 865 gallons, which is equivalent to a rate of consumption of 1,245,600 gallons per twenty-four hours. Mr. Kiersted, C. E., does not show the consumption for a continuous twenty-four hours, but it would seem fair to presume that at least 1,000,000 gallons of water are used in twenty-four hours. The Water Company receives \$950 per month for this water, or an average of about 3 cents per 1,000 gallons.

Very respectfully, yours,

E. G. WOODLING,
For Water Company.

Mr. MURPHY. You have heard the story about that company that has been supplying us with water. The difficulty has been twofold: First, want of pressure, and, second, the quality of the water. The quality of the water that we get from them is such that our pipes are constantly needing cleaning; and it is not satisfactory, whether it is because of the amount of alum they use or otherwise, I do not know. We have tried every year to get this company to live up to their contract. We need good water. We feel we owe it to ourselves to provide good water.

The CHAIRMAN. The question whether the contract has been violated or not depends upon the question whether you were getting all the pressure that is afforded from Pilot Knob. That is all they are obliged to give under their contract, as I understand from reading that contract this morning.

Mr. MURPHY. That is as I understand it. There is no complaint about the quantity.

The CHAIRMAN. If the pressure from that point is sufficient, it would not constitute a violation of the contract. If the contract is not violated, or unless the Board shows that the contract has been violated, then would not the Board of Managers or the controlling power of the Home be liable under the contract with this company for damages in the event they should install a new water power on these premises?

Mr. MURPHY. I think that is the feeling of the Board, because this contract is made for a certain time. Then we have the right under that contract to renew it for a certain time. I think that involves the right also not to renew it.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contract expired by limitation?

Major HARRIS. It runs to the 30th of June, with the permission of renewal for one year more. The question is complicated by the fact that they have not furnished the water directly from the reservoir, but have supplied it to the city of Leavenworth from the pipes that supply the Home. That is one of the complaints of the Home.

Mr. WADSWORTH. What do we pay for that water?

Major HARRIS. \$11,400 a year.

Mr. MURPHY. It is not our opinion that we use half the water that the agent of the company spoke of.

Major HARRIS. It is impossible that we could use it.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever made an experiment to ascertain with certainty how much you do use?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir; but we can use as much as we please.

Mr. SMITH. Does the water all enter the ground at one point or at two points?

Mr. MURPHY. I think one, but I am not sure.

Mr. SMITH. It would be a matter of trifling cost for you to put a meter in there to determine.

Mr. MURPHY. We have not done that because we were not buying by the gallon.

Mr. SMITH. But you ought to care, because if you are going to have a plant of your own you will have to know how much you will have to pump for your use. If you need any such amount of water as they say you use, you can not even start it with \$53,000.

Mr. MURPHY. Not according to his plan of waterworks.

Mr. SMITH. No. For a plant of a million gallons a day you can not start it with \$53,000.

Major HARRIS. At the Hampton Home we use a little over 300,000 300,000 gallons a day.

Mr. SMITH. How compact is it?

Major HARRIS. It is more compact than the Leavenworth Home.

Mr. SMITH. Do you do any such considerable amount of sprinkling at the Southern Branch as at the Leavenworth Branch?

Major HARRIS. No. They use more at the Leavenworth Branch.

Mr. SMITH. Of course the water we drink is but a very small proportion to the amount we use.

Mr. MURPHY. I am inclined to think that this application for money to build our own plant has brought this company to terms, and they are now endeavoring to do what we think they ought to have done under the contract without pressure. Now, I think the company has been reorganized, and some New York capitalists have gone in there and they have been in to see me about it at headquarters, and they have been around to see Major Harris. I think they have shown a disposition now to live up to their contract, and my own information, after hearing their statements, is that it might be prudent to postpone action for a year.

Mr. SMITH. Have you that statement of your expert with you there?

Mr. SPENCER. Here it is [submitting following]:

JULY 31, 1906.

Col. S. G. COOK,

National Home for D. V. S., Leavenworth, Kans.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your instructions we have made an examination of all the local conditions affecting the design and construction of a water supply for the National Home for both domestic use and for ample fire protection. In general we find no difficult features, and we are of the opinion after making our examinations that it would be wise business investment for the National Home to have an abundant water supply, that you may be entirely independent for both domestic use and for fire protection. In making our examination we have kept in mind the future needs and economy of operation, and in our preliminary estimate of cost we have estimated only on the best construction work throughout, using the most economical type of machinery, thereby keeping the cost of operation at a minimum.

Water supply.—There are two available sources of water supply. First, taking the water from the river, and this water in its present state would require purification. While a purification plant could be installed without a doubt as to its successful operation, using Missouri River water, yet we find the first cost of a purification plant and the cost of operating would be some greater than taking the water supply from wells, which supply would need no purification plant and could be operated at less expense. From the data we have obtained concerning the amount of sand and gravel occurring in the lower ground along the river and adjoining the Missouri Pacific Railroad track, we are of the opinion that an abundant supply of good pure water can be obtained

from this source. Owing to the large amount of fine silt and sand, and at the depth at which this is encountered, we would recommend the use of an air-lift system of pumping to raise the water from the wells to a surface reservoir. With this system of pumping you avoid the usual trouble of having this fine sand and silt clog the suction strainers and points commonly used.

Ample data are available concerning the depth of sand and distance at which water is encountered, so there is absolutely no risk encountered in being able to secure an ample volume of water from this source, and water already secured from this water-bearing sand shows it to be a water of exceptional purity.

General design.—The plant will be located on the high ground above the extreme high water west of the Missouri Pacific track, and at a convenient point where a switch can be taken from the main line of the Missouri Pacific track, so that material, fuel, etc., can be unloaded from the switch to the power house.

The machinery throughout will be in duplicate, using an air compressor for delivering the water from the wells to concrete lined reservoir. From the reservoir the water would flow to the suction of the compound condensing pumps, which pumps would deliver the water to an elevated storage tank, supported on a steel tower, this to be located on the extreme high point northwest of the pumping plant, the elevation of this point being a little above the ground level of the present buildings of the National Home.

The storage reservoir would be built at an elevation of 120 feet above the level of the ground, thereby insuring good fire protection to all buildings as well as good domestic pressure. The plant would be arranged with cut-out valves, so that direct pressure in time of extreme hard fire could be given on very short notice, although the storage reservoir will be of capacity to supply four good fire streams at one time, for a period of two hours, to the top of any building at the National Home. This could be accomplished without resorting to direct pressure, but in hard fires it is usually customary to start the pumps.

Regarding the use of the steel tower and tank instead of standpipe, will say that the steel tower and tanks are replacing the use of standpipes, and is well adapted to the conditions at the National Home. They are considered by engineers a safer structure, and can be made more ornamental in design, their chief advantage being that all the water stored is at an elevation available for fire pressure, which is not true of the standpipe. Records show that in the last ten years there have been 28 standpipes that have blown down, while out of several hundred steel towers and tanks erected we have yet to learn of the failure of one of these structures.

We submit herewith our estimate of cost, covering more in detail all the different features of the plant. You will note the estimate provides for the complete installation of the plant ready for operation.

Respectfully submitted,

BURNS & McDONNELL.

ESTIMATE.

2 compound condensing, 1,000,000 gal. pumps; 2 duplex feed pumps, surface condenser and vacuum pumps erected on concrete foundations.....	\$4, 000
2 100-H. P. boilers, similar to present type used, equipped with mechanical stokers and feed water heater erected on foundations.....	4, 275
2 air compressors with two air receivers, piping to well and piping from well to reservoir, erected.....	3, 200
Steam piping, steam valves, connections, and fittings.....	500
Pipe system including 3,500' 12" C. I. P., laid, at \$1.95 per foot, this price based on cost of cast iron f. o. b. cars National Home, or \$38 per ton, including special castings, at 3½ cents per pound, and labor at \$2.00 per day.....	6, 825
Rock excavation, setting special castings, connecting and setting gate valves and hydrants.....	1, 900
10 wells, including casing and discharging air pipe from air compressors to well, equipped with valves.....	5, 400
Piping and discharge lines from wells to reservoir, including the necessary valves and fittings.....	3, 500
One million gal. reinforced concrete lined reservoir.....	6, 000
Brick fireproof power house, residence and chimney.....	7, 000
Elevated steel tower and tank, 100,000 gal. capacity, 120' high, erected on concrete foundations.....	8, 500
Suction lines from compound pumps to reservoir, including suction strainers and gate valves and fixtures.....	400
Surveys, maps, plans, specifications & gen. supervision.....	1, 500
Total.....	53, 000

Mr. SMITH. You have no estimate whatever as to the cost of operating the water power there, I see?

Mr. MURPHY. No, sir. Colonel Cooke had this done.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of an appropriation would be required to make a thorough investigation of the practicability of erecting a plant and to ascertain the cost of a plant and the cost of operation?

Major HARRIS. We have already a report on that subject.

Mr. MURPHY. That is not the point. What will it cost to do it over, and do it thoroughly?

Major HARRIS. \$1,000, say.

Mr. MURPHY. Give us \$1,000, and we will spend as much of it as we need.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to suggest to you, as far as I am personally concerned, that I would like to know if that water is not exceedingly hard, and whether it will not require much softening?

Mr. HARRIS. River water is hard everywhere.

Mr. SMITH. No; the river water is not hard. The river water is snow water, as soft as cistern water. The well water is hard, and can not be used for any purpose without softening.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, Major Harris, is on page 341, for farm, \$18,000. That is the same as the current appropriation. Will you expend that entire appropriation this year?

Major HARRIS. I think we will. Yes; I am quite sure we will.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any part of last year's appropriation turned into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Yes; they turned in \$2,000 last year.

PACIFIC BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is for current expenses at the Pacific Branch. I observe that you estimate \$49,600, as against \$37,000 for the current year.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. That is explained by the discontinuance of the sale of beer.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for subsistence. Your estimate for the current fiscal year, \$148,000, is the same as the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. It is the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any part of this money turned back into the Treasury last year, when your appropriation was \$130,000?

Major HARRIS. \$3,000 was turned back. Part of that accrued from sales, you know. They sell to the officers' families and to the post fund. There is quite a little income from that which goes in with the appropriation. They use it up very close and will do so this year.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. On the next item, for household expenses, your estimate is the same as the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. It is all required.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether you had a balance left over at the end of the fiscal year 1906?

Major HARRIS. Yes; we turned in \$10,000; but I do not believe it would be safe to reduce it. They have built another barracks since then, which adds to the cost of lighting and heating.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, I think this is the first household item that has not been increased. Is the number of old soldiers diminishing?

Major HARRIS. I think it is, perhaps, a little more generous than the others, Mr. Sullivan.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital your estimate is \$1,000 in excess of your appropriation for the current year. That is due, is it, to the increasing demands on the hospital by reason of the age of the inmates?

Major HARRIS. Yes.

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Transportation is the same amount. Will you use all that appropriation?

Major HARRIS. We will use all of that, I think.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is repairs, \$40,000. Will you use all your appropriation for this year under that head?

Major HARRIS. This is \$5,000 less than last year, is it not?

The CHAIRMAN. It is \$5,000 less than the last fiscal year, but it is the same as the current fiscal year. Was there any excess?

Major HARRIS. We turned in \$1,700.

The CHAIRMAN. Your expenditure for this purpose for the fiscal year 1906 was \$39,000.

Major HARRIS. It was \$48,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had only \$40,000 for the fiscal year 1906. You had \$45,000 during the current year.

Major HARRIS. We asked for \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And we gave you \$5,000 less than you asked for. I wanted to know whether there was any balance left over for the fiscal year 1906, and whether the current appropriation was sufficient to meet the requirements?

Major HARRIS. A small balance of \$1,700 was turned in on that appropriation.

COMBINATION DINING HALL AND KITCHEN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for combination dining hall and kitchen, \$10,000.

Major HARRIS. That is to provide mess facilities to the aged members who are not able to go to the general mess hall for their meals.

There is a provision at all the Branches of that kind except at the Pacific Branch, and this is to be built as an annex to one of the barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have this combination dining hall and kitchen at all the other Branches except this one?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WADSWORTH. The average age now, Mr. Chairman, is 67 years, and the members that can go to the central hall are constantly decreasing in number, and the policy has been to build kitchens and dining rooms and connect them with barracks already in existence by a covered way. You will find that every year, perhaps, in the future the demand for these combination kitchens and barracks will increase. Ten years hence those old men will be 77 years old and very few of them will be able to get out to the central mess hall, and the number who can not go will be constantly increasing.

QUARTERMASTER'S STOREHOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for quartermaster's storehouse, \$25,000.

Major HARRIS. They have no storehouse there, and the stores are scattered all over the barracks, in the basement, and so on. It is a wasteful way of taking care of supplies. As a matter of economy they should be concentrated.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Board visited this Home since the last year's estimates were made?

Mr. MURPHY. We go out next May. We go out every second year.

Major HARRIS. We have storehouses at all the Branches except the Pacific Branch. This is for a plain building.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a detailed estimate for this building upon which you base this amount?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom was it prepared?

Major HARRIS. I think this was prepared by the chief engineer of the Branch. He is quite a competent man and he has saved us the services of an architect by doing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give that to the stenographer and let him insert it, so that when we come to take up the bill we can go over it?

Major HARRIS. Yes; here it is:

Detailed estimate for the construction of quartermaster's storehouse at Pacific Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, fiscal year 1908.

Base, 1,300 linear feet, at \$0.12 per foot.....	\$156.00
Brick, foundation, 110 M, at \$18 per M.....	1,980.00
Casings, door and window, 60 sets, at \$2.50 per set.....	150.00
Ceilings, Canton steel, 150 squares, at \$10.50 per square.....	1,575.00
Columns, cast iron, 12, at \$20 each.....	240.00
Cornice, 400 linear feet, at \$1.25 per foot.....	500.00
Doors, double sliding, 6, at \$20 each.....	120.00
Doors, common, 30, at \$8 each.....	240.00
Electric fixtures, complete.....	350.00
Electric wiring, complete.....	450.00
Elevator, hydraulic, 12-inch.....	750.00
Excavation, 200 cubic yards, at \$0.50 per yard.....	100.00
Fire apparatus, complete.....	980.00
Flooring, finished O. p. 1½ by 2½ inches, 12,000 feet, at \$55 per M.....	660.00
Flooring, sub. O. p. 1 by 6 inches, 24,000 feet, at \$45 per M.....	1,080.00
Frames, door and window, 60 sets, at \$7.50 each.....	450.00

Galvanized-iron work.....	\$250. 00
Gutters, cement, 400 linear feet, at \$0.40 per foot.....	160. 00
Hardware, extra heavy, complete.....	450. 00
Heating, direct, hot-water system, complete.....	650. 00
Lathing and plastering, 1,500 square yards, at \$0.40 per yard.....	600. 00
Lumber, O. p. rough, 137,000 feet, at \$35 per M.....	4,795. 00
Lumber, O. p. 2 by 6 inches, 10,000 surface feet, at \$40 per M.....	400. 00
Painting, three coat work, exterior, 3,275 square yards, at \$0.25 per yard..	818. 75
Painting, three coat work, interior, 3,922 square yards, at \$0.25 per yard..	980. 50
Plumbing complete.....	600. 00
Railing porch, complete, 200 linear feet, at \$1.10 per foot.....	220. 00
Roof, corrugated iron, galvanized, 105 squares, at \$8 per square.....	840. 00
Sheathing, 1 by 6 inches, O. p., sur. 1 side, 11,000, at \$40 per M.....	440. 00
Siding, 1 by 6 inches, redwood rustic, 13,000 feet, at \$50 per M.....	650. 00
Stairway, complete.....	75. 00
Wainscoting, 1½ inches O. p., sur. 1 side, tongued and grooved, 1,350 linear feet, at \$1 per foot.....	1,350. 00
Walls, interior, steel siding, 123 squares, at \$8 per square.....	984. 00
Window sash, 48 sets, at \$6 each.....	288. 00
Ventilation, complete.....	450. 00
Total estimated cost.....	24,782. 25

J. H. DOBBINGS, *Chief Engineer.*
E. H. PARSONS, *Quartermaster.*

Approved.

O. H. LA GRANGE, *Governor.*
H. H. MARKHAM, *Local Manager.*

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this Home been in operation?

Major HARRIS. The Pacific Branch was opened in 1887.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first time you have made an estimate for this storehouse?

Major HARRIS. I think not. I think we asked for it some years ago, but I am not positive.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not included in the original plan?

Major HARRIS. I could not answer that. The necessity was not as apparent in past years as it has become recently. We hold the quartermasters to a more rigid accountability for the property now than we did ten or twelve or fourteen years ago; and in connection with that it is necessary to give them facilities to look after the property.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the nature of the property that is stored?

Major HARRIS. All kinds of supplies used in the daily consumption of the Home. We have to keep a reserve supply on hand.

MORGUE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for morgue, \$4,600.

Major HARRIS. They have no suitable room for a morgue. They have been using a room in the basement of the hospital, and they ought to have one provided with refrigerating apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they use at the other Branches?

Major HARRIS. We have morgues at the other Branches.

ADDITIONAL PIPE LINE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for additional pipe line to water system, \$6,500. Are you extending your water system?

Major HARRIS. We have been having considerable difficulty about

the water there. The country is growing up beside the Home, and the rates for water are increasing. They are increasing their rate, and it is questionable how long we will be able to get it from that source. This is to utilize fully the water that is delivered on contract, and we have a supply of our own on the grounds of the Home which furnishes a small supply of very poor water, but we use it for irrigating purposes.

Mr. MURPHY. This is really very important.

Major HARRIS. It is to replace the pipe that is worn out and to stop the waste of water, if there is any.

IRON FENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For iron fence, \$8,325?"

Major HARRIS. The Branch grounds are entirely uninclosed, and it is considered advisable to have a fence as a disciplinary measure in the restraint of the old soldiers and to prevent the probable—

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). How near is this Home located to a town or city?

Major HARRIS. It is very close to a little miserable town which has grown up around the Home, filled with groggeries and dishonest people of all kinds, and we strongly suspect that our supplies are spirited out, and it is thought better to have a fence inclose the inhabited part of the Home—only that part occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you not construct a wooden fence there which would answer all purposes at much less expense than an iron fence?

Major HARRIS. It could be done; but if we build an iron fence it is there for all time and it does not require repairs and it will be more suitable than a wooden fence.

Mr. MURPHY. The Board at the Central Branch last fall inspected a number of samples of fence, and they chose one about 7 feet high with iron spikes which they thought was very reasonable indeed in price.

The CHAIRMAN. Wire?

Mr. MURPHY. No; iron.

The CHAIRMAN. All iron?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Did you not know when you adopted this fence what it cost a foot?

Mr. MURPHY. Yes, sir. My recollection is it was a dollar, and it struck me as being an extremely low price. They have a cheap but very effective post, so you do not have to dig a post hole, and it makes a saving in the construction.

Major HARRIS. There is to be 12,500 feet of fence at 65 cents per foot.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "farm," and your estimate is \$1,000 in excess of the current appropriation. Do you know whether any part of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1906 was turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Five hundred and thirty-eight dollars was turned back.

MARION BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the Marion Branch, page 345, and for "current expenses," your estimate is \$42,500, as against \$39,000?

Mr. MURPHY. It is less than most of them.

The CHAIRMAN. The same conditions which you have explained prevail to make this necessary at this Home?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. The increase is smaller for this Branch because they have not depended so largely upon the post fund.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "subsistence," and I see there is no increase in your estimate under that item?

Major HARRIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend the entire appropriation next year?

Major HARRIS. I think we will.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any part of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1906 turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Seven thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars were turned back into the Treasury.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "household" objects, and your estimate is \$55,000, as against the current appropriation of \$48,000?

Major HARRIS. You will observe that the appropriation for that purpose has been increasing right along. When that Branch was established we used natural gas entirely. It has given out, and we now use natural gas, coal, and oil.

The CHAIRMAN. Was any part of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1906, \$42,500, turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Three thousand dollars, but I doubt if there will be any turned back this year, not very much. I think it would be prudent to give them the whole amount asked for. I am sure it will not be expended unless it is necessary.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "hospital," and there is an increase of \$3,000, which I presume is accounted for by the reason you have given concerning other hospitals?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; the same conditions which exist at other hospitals.

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for "transportation" is the same as the appropriation for the current fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. For "repairs" you have reduced the estimate from \$39,000 to \$32,000?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. Colonel Steele thought he could get along with a less amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1906 under this head was turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Five thousand seven hundred and eleven dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the current appropriation of \$39,000 be sufficient to meet your demands?

Major HARRIS. They will use it up pretty closely. I think it will be enough, but not any too much.

MESS BUILDING FOR NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND CLERKS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item for this Branch is "mess building for noncommissioned officers and clerks," \$5,000?

Major HARRIS. The noncommissioned officers and clerks have a mess of their own, which is necessary in the interest of discipline, and they are now located in a dark and badly ventilated basement room, which has been condemned by the inspector and by the inspector of the War Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How many clerks and officers have you there?

Major HARRIS. I think in that mess there are in the neighborhood of thirty persons. I do not remember exactly about that.

The CHAIRMAN. You intend to build only a one-story building or a two-story building?

Major HARRIS. A 1½-story building. It provides for a dining room and a dormitory and also for a kitchen. There is an itemized statement of cost which makes it \$5,000.

BATH HOUSE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "bath house," \$10,000?

Major HARRIS. It is desirable to change the title of that item. The board examined into that question and concluded it would be better to provide more bathing facilities in the barracks than to build a new house, and if it can be done we would like to have the title of the appropriation changed to "for additional bathrooms in barracks," leaving the amount the same. It can be used to better advantage in that way.

Mr. SMITH. In view of your constant applications for combination barracks and the conversion of your general barracks into combination barracks, it seems to me that a separate bath house would be useless in a little while?

Major HARRIS. I think so; yes, sir.

Mr. MURPHY. I think it is a very wise suggestion. We now have one or two bath tubs in each barracks.

COTTAGE FOR CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "cottage for civilian employees, \$1,000?"

Major HARRIS. They have there a very fine dairy. The barn has been recently constructed, and it is absolutely essential that the dairyman should live in the vicinity of the dairy, to be on hand in case the cows become sick.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this appropriation construct a house of sufficient size to accommodate a man and his family?

Major HARRIS. That is what Colonel Steele has estimated.

OFFICERS' QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For officers' quarters, \$4,500." Where are they now?

Major HARRIS. They have officers' quarters at that Home, but they claim they are inadequate.

The CHAIRMAN. Because the number of officers has increased or because the building in which they are quartered is crowded?

Major HARRIS. They have been crowded a good deal, two in one house, very uncomfortable, and we want to give them more room, if we can.

ADDITION TO HOSPITAL BATHROOMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For addition to hospital bathrooms, \$6,000."

Major HARRIS. That is necessary. The bathing facilities in the hospital are not what they should be and we want to put in some new rooms.

Mr. SMITH. Is this language sufficient to equip the bathrooms?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it is designed to make the alterations.

The CHAIRMAN. This will not increase the bathing facilities, it will only increase the size of the room?

Major. HARRIS. We buy the facilities out of the "repairs" appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the present room in the hospital?

Major HARRIS. I can not say as to their exact size.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had an estimate made by a competent engineer or architect as to the cost of these improvements?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we have.

The CHAIRMAN. And you propose to build on to the end of the hospital?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Four additional bathrooms?

Mr. WADSWORTH. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. This item does include the tubs.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For farm," and your estimate is \$18,000 for the coming fiscal year, as against the current appropriation of \$12,500, an increase of \$5,500?

Major HARRIS. They want to increase the dairy operations there by purchasing more cows and providing, of course, more feed for them.

The CHAIRMAN. What size dairy have you there?

Major HARRIS. About 300 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. As you increase the number of cows and increase the number of dairies at these Homes do you decrease any of the expenditures?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; it reduces the expenditures under "Subsistence."

Mr. WADSWORTH. At some Homes we have done away with the dairy entirely as conditions exist. At the Milwaukee Home we have sold the dairy.

Major HARRIS. They have splendid opportunities to get milk at Milwaukee and the dairy did not operate at a profit.

DANVILLE BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the Danville Branch, and your estimate for "current expenses" is \$53,000, as against \$42,500 for the current fiscal year, which you explain in the same way as the increase at all the other Branches?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. For "Subsistence" your estimate is the same as the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; the present appropriation is running very close and we will not have any thing to turn in.

The CHAIRMAN. The present appropriation will not be more than sufficient to meet the requirements during this year?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; they will have all they can do to get through.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for "household" expenses, \$80,000, is in excess of the current appropriation to the extent of \$5,000.

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; and we will need every cent of that. They are running short. We have asked for \$4,000 additional appropriation for the current year and they need it now badly. In order to comply with the law as to apportionments, we have stopped expenditures until we get that deficiency appropriation.

Mr. WADSWORTH. You had a deficiency the year before?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. WADSWORTH. You had one of \$4,000 in 1906 and one of \$8,000 in 1904?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we estimate very close and will need it all, I am sure.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a very substantial increase in the estimate for hospital at this Branch.

Major HARRIS. They think it will be needed. It is a large Branch and the members continue to increase there.

The CHAIRMAN. You also estimate \$3,000 for transportation, which is an increase over your current appropriation. Will you exhaust the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; we will. We always run very short on transportation at that Branch.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. I see the item for "repairs" is increased \$3,000.

Major HARRIS. That is principally required for increased expenses due to the employment of civilians instead of members for skilled work which members are no longer able to perform with profit.

CHAPLAIN'S QUARTERS.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you constructed the chaplain's quarters authorized last year?

Major HARRIS. Not as yet. The bids were all in excess of the appropriation and we had to modify the specifications and readvertises. That is the status of it now, but with the modified specifications I think we will build it out of the appropriation which we received. The combination barracks—we have that contract ready for action, but we have not let it yet.

The CHAIRMAN. What were the bids on the combination barracks?

Major HARRIS. They were very close. We will have all we can do to get it built, but I think we will get it out of the appropriation.

ICE MACHINE AND COLD STORAGE PLANT.

The CHAIRMAN. The first new item is "for ice machine and cold-storage plant, including building, \$25,000."

Major HARRIS. That is very necessary. We have been paying \$4 a ton for ice ever since the Branch was established. We can manufacture ice at very much less cost and it would be a great economy to have an ice machine.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an estimate of the items which make the total of \$25,000?

Major HARRIS. It is said that they use about a thousand tons of ice at the Branch yearly, paying \$4 a ton for it. It is estimated that they can manufacture it at a cost of about 90 cents per ton. The estimate is in very great detail. Brick and stone work, \$7,000; foundations, \$373; refrigerating apparatus, \$13,000, and steam and water pipes and connections, \$375.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost of the ice machine?

Major HARRIS. \$13,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it give the capacity of the machine—the number of tons you can manufacture a day?

Major HARRIS. I will see.

The CHAIRMAN. They use how many tons of ice there?

Major HARRIS. The report is a thousand tons a year.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be \$900 cost?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; against \$4,000 by purchase.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you include in that cost the total cost of operating the plant?

Major HARRIS. I think they do. We manufacture ice at other Branches at a cost which would indicate that this would be approximately correct.

The CHAIRMAN. How much fuel would you consume in a year?

Major HARRIS. It would be very difficult to separate that.

The CHAIRMAN. You would have to have an engineer and fireman?

Major HARRIS. They generally operate it in connection with the main power house.

The CHAIRMAN. You would not have a separate power plant?

Major HARRIS. No, sir. We might have a separate engine, but the steam would be supplied from the boiler house.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate includes an engine, and you would have to have an engineer?

Major HARRIS. We could use an employee from the general power house, if it was located conveniently to it. That is what we do at the other Branches. We would have to have some employees to attend to the manufacturing of the ice.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an engine room of sufficient capacity to put an ice machine in?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; it would have to be adjacent to it, conveniently located with reference to the power house.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose the depreciation would amount to half as much as the ice is now costing, without any cost of operation at all?

Major HARRIS. I really do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. They generally figure on 9 per cent depreciation on machinery.

Major HARRIS. This is the only Branch where we purchase ice at such an extravagant price. We spent \$30,000 for ice from the establishment of the Home down to June 30, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. How many years is that?

Major HARRIS. Five years.

The CHAIRMAN. The average would then be \$6,000 a year?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This Home must have been established more than five years ago?

Mr. SPENCER. It was established in 1898.

Major HARRIS. There was a lump-sum appropriation before that.

Mr. SMITH. I would like to understand about the \$4 a ton. Do they deliver the ice during the summer at \$4 a ton?

Major HARRIS. They deliver it as required for use, taking their own chances on leakage.

Mr. SMITH. The shrinkage comes out of the man who sells it to you?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have paid out \$30,000 since the establishment of the Home; that is ten years?

General HENDERSON. Nine years, I think.

Mr. SPENCER. The first purchase was made in 1898.

Major HARRIS. But we did not take care of any members until 1899.

TELEPHONE SYSTEM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For installation of telephone system, \$5,000."

Major HARRIS. That is the installation of a telephone system in the Home for the convenience of transacting business.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you telephone systems at other Homes?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; they are all provided with a system of some kind.

The CHAIRMAN. How many phones do you contemplate using under this system at the Danville Home?

Major HARRIS. Six instruments and two trunk lines will be connected and paid for under contract. All instruments connected with the private exchange and wires will be the property of the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you install a switchboard?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there will be 10 desk phones and 36 wall phones, telephone booths, subway junctions, junction boxes, terminal strips, wiring, and iron conduits.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition you will have to pay for connecting the trunk lines with the telephone system of the city?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. This will give interior service only.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you have to pay for the outside connection?

Major HARRIS. I do not now remember what we do pay.

Mr. SPENCER. The rate is low in Danville.

The CHAIRMAN. How many phones are you using there now?

Major HARRIS. The phones they are using there now are for outside connections. We have no internal system.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are you using?

Major HARRIS. I think they have five.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know, General, how many you have there?

Mr. HENDERSON. I do not know of but one. That is in the headquarters.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what you are paying now for the phones?

Major HARRIS. No; I can not say. I have no data here to show. I do not remember. I have an impression, which I think is correct, that the rates at Danville are reasonable.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is your estimate for "farm," \$13,500, the current appropriation being \$11,500. Will you please explain the necessity for the increase in this appropriation?

Major HARRIS. They require it for additional walks and for the improvement of the grounds. The park system is not well developed there yet and they are spending a little every year in order to bring it up to a better condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you make improvements of that kind out of this appropriation?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

MOUNTAIN BRANCH.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is under the Mountain Branch, for "current expenses," and your estimate is \$44,500, as against the current appropriation of \$40,000. Is that increase caused by the same conditions that prevail at the other Homes?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; by the discontinuance of the sale of beer.

SUBSISTENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimate for "subsistence," \$114,000, is the same as the current appropriation. Was any part of the appropriations for the fiscal year 1906 turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; there was quite a large amount, \$66,000.

Mr. SMITH. Has not that Home grown a great deal since then?

Mr. BROWNLOW. Yes, sir.

Major HARRIS. We have turned back money into the Treasury from under all the heads of appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you use all of the current appropriation?

Major HARRIS. We will probably turn back a portion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an approximate estimate of how much you will turn back?

Major HARRIS. Undoubtedly we will turn back a portion of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no information as to the amount expended thus far this fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; I have not the figures with me; but there has been no very large increase over the conditions of last year.

HOUSEHOLD.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "household" expenses, \$57,000, which is your estimate for the coming fiscal year, as against the current appropriation of \$66,000. For the fiscal year 1906 you had \$70,000 under this appropriation. Will you please tell us how much of that was turned back into the Treasury?

Major HARRIS. \$21,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the current appropriation will you turn back a proportionate amount?

Major HARRIS. I think we will turn back some, but not much.

HOSPITAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "hospital" expenses, and your estimate is \$29,000, as against the current appropriation of \$30,000?

Major HARRIS. We turned back a considerable amount last year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Major HARRIS. \$8,000; but this year we will not turn back as much, and I think we will need all that is asked for here—\$29,000.

TRANSPORTATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for "transportation" of members at this Branch is \$5,000, and your current appropriation is \$5,000?

Major HARRIS. I think we will require it all.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it you require more for transportation at this Home than at other Homes?

Major HARRIS. More members are going there, while the Branch is filling up. They have room there, while at the other Branches they are already filled to their capacity.

Mr. MURPHY. It is an expensive place to get to.

REPAIRS.

The CHAIRMAN. For "repairs" you estimate \$21,000, and the current appropriation is \$30,000. Have you reduced that estimate as much as you think you can?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; I do not think we can reduce it more. They turned in last year \$2,300.

The CHAIRMAN. This is a comparatively new home. What do you pay out of this appropriation?

Major HARRIS. All the employees engaged in repair work and all of the machinery and appliances that are bought come from that appropriation. This does not represent actual repairs to buildings, but the wording of the appropriation is such as to pay the chief engineer, the blacksmiths, the painters, the electrical employees, the steam-fitters, the stone and brick masons, the whitewashers, and the laborers, and also for the repair of roads and other improvements of a permanent character. It is quite comprehensive, and outside of the repairs of buildings there are many sources of expenditure.

WAGON AND IMPLEMENT SHED AND HORSESHOEING SHOP.

The CHAIRMAN. The first new item is "For wagon and implement shed and horseshoeing shop, \$4,000?"

Major HARRIS. That is a necessity in order to keep the wagons and implements in proper condition.

The CHAIRMAN. What material is it proposed to build this of?

Major HARRIS. Brick outside.

BRIDGE OVER BRUSH CREEK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For bridge over Brush Creek, \$1,600."

Major HARRIS. That is required to give a suitable approach to the main entrance to the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that to be constructed out of reinforced concrete?

Mr. SPENCER. A concrete bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a bridge have you there now?

Mr. BROWNLOW. A wooden bridge which has been there always—twenty-five years.

GREENHOUSES.

I want to talk to you just a minute about this new item. In the original plans which I have here there was a frontage, with four additions running back. This [indicating] shows the additions running back. There is only one addition, and it was planned for four.

The governor has sent in an estimate for a tool shed and arrangements for these greenhouses, and it provides for one other extension. This [indicating] is the present extension here and that is for chrysanthemums. It is intended that we shall have an extension for carnations and an extension for roses. That [indicating], as you see, is in the main part of the lawn, and to build part of it now and to build part of it hereafter makes a constant tearing up of the principal part of the lawn of the reservation. If you add \$2,400 to the estimate sent in by the governor then you will complete the whole proposition as it was planned from the beginning.

FARM.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for "farm," and your estimate is \$20,000, or \$1,000 in excess of the current appropriation. I presume, Mr. Brownlow, you can explain that?

MR. BROWNLOW. That is for the increase in the number of cows bought for the dairy.

BATTLE MOUNTAIN SANITARIUM.

CURRENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Battle Mountain sanitarium," and the estimate for "current expenses," etc., is \$25,000 in excess of the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. It is very difficult to know what we will require there, because they have not taken in any members, but it is going to be very expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the whole \$150,000 appropriated for this year?

Major HARRIS. We will turn in some.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there no members there?

Major HARRIS. None as yet. We are equipping it and getting it ready to open and will open it pretty soon.

The CHAIRMAN. What current expenses have you if you have no inmates there?

Major HARRIS. This amount is expended for the equipment. We have the officers there. It is necessary to have them there in order to make preparations for the opening. We will open it very soon now.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not estimate with any degree of certainty for next year?

Major HARRIS. It is very difficult to say, but I do not think the estimate is excessive.

CLOTHING FOR ALL BRANCHES.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for "clothing for all of the Branches" is the same as it has been for several years?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

CLERK FOR INSPECTOR-GENERAL AND CHIEF SURGEON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item under this head is \$1,500 in excess of the current appropriation.

Major HARRIS. That is required to provide a clerk for our inspector-general and chief surgeon. We have recently combined the office of chief surgeon with the inspector-general in order to have a proper supervision over the medical department of the Homes, and in order to do the work effectively he needs a clerk, which has never heretofore been provided.

The CHAIRMAN. You have already done that?

Major HARRIS. We have provided the inspector-general.

The CHAIRMAN. You have combined the positions of inspector-general and chief surgeon?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; he supervises all the medical expenditures and the conditions at the hospital.

Mr. MURPHY. He will be the clerk for the entire inspector-general's department; is not that right?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates have you now in all the Homes?

Major HARRIS. Including the National and the State Homes?

The CHAIRMAN. No; just in the National Homes.

Major HARRIS. We have 24,000 present and absent now.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was the increase in number in the fiscal year 1906 over the fiscal year 1905?

Major HARRIS. We have given those figures in our annual report. There were 28,661 for the year 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any data to show the increase during the current fiscal year?

Major HARRIS. We have nothing here to give the exact figures.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you observed from the records that there has been or will be any material increase this year?

Major HARRIS. There will be in the number present and absent; but the number present at this time is smaller than at the same time last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the capacity of the Homes at the present time sufficient to meet the requirements of all who apply for admission?

Major HARRIS. I think it is, practically.

Mr. MURPHY. That is, taking it as a whole. At some Branches it is not, and at some Branches it is more than sufficient. At the Western Branch it is not, and at the Mountain Branch it is more than sufficient. That is a new Branch and is filling up.

Mr. WADSWORTH. I think somebody said last year when we were on the trip that there were a thousand vacant beds at that Branch, and I think that 75 per cent of that number have returned for the winter.

COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the annual cost now per inmate?

Major HARRIS. \$154.55 for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an increase over the cost the preceding year?

Major HARRIS. It is a reduction of \$3.21.

The CHAIRMAN. Of all the inmates in the Homes, what proportion is from the Spanish war?

Major HARRIS. We have about 1,200 Spanish war veterans.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever made any inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining whether the proportion of Spanish war veterans was greater than the proportion of civil war veterans in proportion to the whole number?

Major HARRIS. No; we have not. That would be somewhat difficult to do. Of course, to make a comparison you would have to take the same period of time after the civil war that has elapsed since the Spanish war and get the proportion. We have not done that.

The CHAIRMAN. We had over 2,000,000 men enlisted in the civil war. We had in the neighborhood of 225,000 men enlisted in the Spanish war, engaged in the war for about four months. Now, you have 28,000 inmates who served in the civil war.

Major HARRIS. 24,000 present now.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say 28,661?

Major HARRIS. That is the total.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Spanish war veterans?

Major HARRIS. About 1,200. About forty years have elapsed since the civil war and only eight years since the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that the proportion of soldiers who are now in the Homes and who served in the civil war is less than the proportion who served in the Spanish-American war?

Major HARRIS. It might possibly be.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would it not be more accurate to inquire into the proportion of the Spanish war soldiers, compared with the number remaining of the soldiers of the civil war—not to take the proportion of the whole number of enlistments in the civil war, but the proportion of the men now living—how many are now living in proportion to those in the Spanish war?

Major HARRIS. It would be very difficult to say.

Mr. WADSWORTH. You would have to compare eight years after the civil war with eight years after the Spanish war.

The CHAIRMAN. These men who are admitted to the Homes on account of the Spanish war are not taken in on account of age?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; they are subject to an examination, and we discharge them when they are able to go.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they accepted on account of disabilities contracted in the service?

Major HARRIS. Not necessarily.

The CHAIRMAN. They were presumed to be sound when they went in?

Major HARRIS. That is true; but we do not inquire whether or not the disability was incurred in the service.

The CHAIRMAN. None are admitted who are not disabled?

Major HARRIS. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that the probable demand for maintenance on the different Homes has been reached?

Major HARRIS. No; I do not. I think we are liable to have an increase, small perhaps; but I think it will continue for a number of years. I think if we should have a period of depression and hard times it would tax our capacity to take care of them.

CANTEEN OR BEER HALL.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the limitations put on this appropriation for the current fiscal year respecting the sale of beer in the Homes, which will take effect March 4, has your Board considered the probable consequences of such action upon the health and comfort of the inmates of the Homes after this limitation has gone into effect?

Major HARRIS. I think the Board has given very serious consideration to that subject. They have treated it in their annual report, and I think it is the opinion of the Board that the effect upon the members of the Home, both physically and morally, will be bad, and bad upon the discipline of the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what circumstances the Board took into consideration in reaching that conclusion?

Major HARRIS. It has been a matter of experience in the history of the Homes that the tendency is for low grogeries to be located in the vicinity of the Homes, and it has always been the programme to keep the men from frequenting these vile and low places, where they not only sell the lowest kind of liquor, but they are run and occupied by thieves and prostitutes and everything that is vile. It has been the programme, as I say, to keep the old veterans of the Homes from frequenting those places. The beer hall was established primarily for the purpose of mitigating the evils connected with these conditions, and the experience in connection with it was such that it has been continued for that purpose, to restrain the men from seeking liquor outside.

The CHAIRMAN. How long were the Homes maintained before the canteen was established in any of them?

Major HARRIS. The sale of beer grew up in the early history of the Homes without any specific authority given—that is, at one or two of the Branches; but I think it was in 1881 or thereabouts that the Central Branch of the Homes, when General Patrick was governor, that he established what he called a “beer hall” for the sale of beer, and he made a report to the Board management on a year’s experience. The results were such that the Board heartily approved it.

The CHAIRMAN. You say “the results were such,” what do you mean by that?

Major HARRIS. The effect upon the inmates, diminishing the number of arrests for drunkenness and their going outside without permission.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that been the experience in the other Homes where the Home was run for some years without a canteen, after the canteen had been established?

Major HARRIS. I think it has been the invariable rule. The Marion Branch was run for many years without a canteen; but a year ago it was opened, and it has resulted in good order and temperance and the attendance of the members has been very greatly improved.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Board ever had any complaint made to it by any class of citizens residing in the vicinity of the Homes on account of the existence of the canteen or beer hall?

Major HARRIS. I have no knowledge of any such complaint having been made. I know, however, that at the Mountain Branch, in that locality, Johnson City, Tenn., and that region, there is a very strong sentiment against the canteen in connection with the temperance

movement which occupies the attention of the people there. The laws are such that no liquor is sold anywhere in the vicinity. I think it must be a county local-option law, but no liquor can be legally sold within 25 miles of the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact, is liquor sold around the Home?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Clandestinely?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir; and the vilest kinds of concoctions. Men have been poisoned at the Mountain Branch by cider that had been sold which was doctored with wood alcohol, and they have had a good deal of trouble with the peddlers who furnish it.

The CHAIRMAN. You refer to the "bootleggers?"

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have covered the subject fully in your report?

Major HARRIS. It has been treated quite fully in the annual report and in the reports of all the governors and the chaplains of the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. Do all the governors and chaplains recommend the continuance of the canteen in which nothing but beer is sold?

Major HARRIS. All the governors do and, with two exceptions, all the chaplains. There were two chaplains who dissented. They thought that the canteen was an evil rather than a benefit. One of those has experienced a change of heart since his last letter and has made a report in favor of the canteen. He has revised his opinion. The experience of the other man in the Home has not been very great, and I have no doubt his expression is honest as to his views on the subject. With those two exceptions all are very heartily of the opinion that the canteen is a benefit rather than a detriment to the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the judgment of the Board and the governors, and, with one exception, the chaplains, that the maintenance of the canteen or the beer hall in the Home is more conducive to good order and discipline and more beneficial physically and otherwise for the inmates of the Home than it would be if that institution was prohibited?

Major HARRIS. Very decidedly, it is.

The CHAIRMAN. That judgment is based upon the experience of the Board and the governors and chaplains where they had no canteen and have since had the canteen, where these men have formed their judgment from personal observation as to the changed conditions brought about by the addition of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. Experience has also shown, and that is borne out by the reports of the governors, that whenever for any reason the members have been confined within the limits of the Home and had free access to the canteen and did not have access to saloons outside, that drunkenness has ceased and good order has been maintained to a marked degree.

The CHAIRMAN. About what percentage of the men that avail themselves of the advantages and comforts of the Home do you find to be addicted in any degree to the use of intoxicating liquors?

Major HARRIS. Probably about 10 per cent, to a marked degree, enough to be noticeable, as a detriment to discipline.

Mr. MURPHY. How many total abstainers would you say there were?

Major HARRIS. I think fully one-half are total abstainers.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Board taken the consensus of opinion of

those total abstainers in the Homes upon the question of abolishing or continuing the canteen?

Major HARRIS. No, sir; we have not. The Board, as a matter of discipline, never consults the members as to what they consider right or wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any reason to believe that those who are total abstainers favor the abolition of the canteen?

Major HARRIS. I do not think they do; I think it is looked upon as a very reasonable and proper institution in the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. For the regulation and discipline of the Home and for the good of the men who are in the habit of using liquors?

Major HARRIS. Yes, sir. We have had the experience of chaplains going into the Home and other officers who were temperance prohibitionists, but after seeing the workings of the canteen they have invariably changed their views and have concluded that it was a good thing for the Home.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Board, therefore, recommend the repeal of the limitation on the current appropriation, which otherwise will go into effect March 4?

Mr. MURPHY. I think there is no doubt of it, if it is possible to secure it.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the judgment of the Board that it should be repealed?

Major HARRIS. Surely so. I commend to the attention of the committee the present report to Congress, a considerable portion of which is taken up with a discussion of the canteen question. We have investigated it as carefully as we could. We have sought information from all the governors and all the chaplains and we have investigated the statistics, and we feel, as a result of our experience and investigations, that it is distinctly in the interest of temperance and in the interest of the welfare of these soldiers, whose management we are charged with and whose care we are charged with, that the canteen should be continued. The abolition of the canteen will increase crime, it will increase punishment of all sorts, it will shorten the lives of these men, it will work for harm physically and morally beyond any question whatever. I think that is the unanimous opinion of the Board, on which we have at least two, and I do not know but more, total abstainers, and they are quite as earnest in their view as the rest of the Board. There is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent, if at all, was the Board influenced by the fact that the abolition of the canteen would diminish the post receipts that are now used for the entertainment and pleasure of the inmates?

Mr. MURPHY. A year ago, when we took up the question, we took it up from both points—first, the moral benefit to the mean and, second, the financial question. This year in investigating the matter we have practically excluded the financial question and we have investigated it and discussed it solely from the standpoint of the physical and moral effect upon the men, throwing aside the financial question entirely.

Major HARRIS. Incidentally, however, it should be considered from the financial point of view. The fact is that when they come into the Home they have lost all interest in life and are inclined to brood over their condition and are unhappy, and anything that can be done to

distract their minds and amuse them is distinctly for their benefit, and the post fund, which is maintained largely from the sale of beer, affords a means of giving amusement which probably we could not ask Congress for, and in that way the financial aspect of the case is important.

LEGAL SERVICES.

I have just one item that I would like to call your attention to. In the wording on page 354, the last line, appear the words "rent, medical examinations, stationery, telegrams, and other incidental expenses." We no longer require "medical examinations," except such as are given by our own surgeons. Those two words should be stricken out, but we would like to have inserted in place of those two words the words "legal services." There is no provision in the law now by which the Board of Managers can employ a lawyer to advise them.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you occasion for that?

Major HARRIS. Frequently; and we have now very urgent occasion in the lawsuits that are in progress in regard to the claims of the State to settle the effects of the deceased members of the Home as citizens of the State. They interfere with the Home in that respect.

MONDAY, February 4, 1907.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY, AND ARREARS.

STATEMENT OF MR. BENJAMIN F. HARPER, AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. SMITH. You are Auditor of the Treasury for the War Department?

Mr. HARPER. I am.

Mr. SMITH. The first item is on page 357 of the bill, back pay and bounty. For payment of amount for arrears of pay of two and three year volunteers, for bounty to volunteers and their widows and legal heirs, for bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, and so forth, \$200,000. What was your balance for the fiscal year 1906?

Mr. HARPER. I don't remember. It was not very much. The reason why I did not use it all was because I did not have the force in working order to work it all up.

Mr. SMITH. Will you have a balance in 1907?

Mr. HARPER. In the year which will end in 1907, I have used \$106,000 out of \$200,000. I think I will have just about enough to last until the end of the fiscal year, but I possibly might not have enough to last.

ARREARS AND ALLOWANCES SPANISH WAR AND PHILIPPINES.

Mr. SMITH. For payment of amount for arrears of pay and allowances on account of service of officers and men of the Army during the War with Spain and the Philippine Islands, and so forth, \$200,000. There you ask for \$50,000 less than the current appropriation.

Mr. HARPER. I reduced that for the reason that I have worked most of those claims off. Probably not over 500 a month come in now, and by the end of the year I will have all of those claims finished.

Mr. SMITH. Will you have any considerable balance of the \$200,000 at the end of this fiscal year?

Mr. HARPER. I think not. I think I will have hardly enough to run me at the rate I am settling them. I am settling these claims faster than they have been settled before. I was 17,000 behind at the first of this month in the civil war claims, and now I am about 14,000 behind. I think by the first of June that I will be current with my civil war accounts at the rate I am working on them.

TUESDAY, February 5, 1907.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

STATEMENTS OF HON. CHARLES J. BONAPARTE, ATTORNEY-GENERAL; MR. O. J. FIELD, CHIEF CLERK; GEN. CECIL CLAY, GENERAL AGENT; MR. R. V. LA DOW, ASSISTANT GENERAL AGENT; MR. JOSIAH A. VAN ORSDER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL; MR. WILLIAM E. FULLER, ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL; MR. JOHN J. GLOVER, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF ACCOUNTS, AND MR. E. M. KENNARD, CHIEF BOOKKEEPER AND RECORD CLERK.

COURT-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have under your charge the first item, court-house, Washington, D. C.?

Mr. FIELD. That is an item submitted by Mr. Woods, the superintendent of the Capitol. It includes \$5,000 for repairs to the building and \$12,000 for the installation of two elevators.

INSTALLATION OF ELEVATORS.

The elevators are desired for the following reasons: The following courts and offices are located on the third floor of the court-house building, namely, the court of appeals, the offices of the chief justice and associate justice, the office of the clerk of the court of appeals, equity court No. 2, the supreme court, the retiring room of the presiding justice of the court, the office of the United States attorney and the auditor of the court, the grand jury room, and the library of the Bar Association, besides four or five jury rooms, some of which are frequently used for commissions holding proceedings for condemnation for opening land for streets, and so forth. It is an estimate submitted by Mr. Woods.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does he estimate for the elevators?

Mr. FIELD. \$12,000 for the two elevators.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there none in the building now?

Mr. FIELD. I am not familiar with the details of that building or the elevators. It is under the charge of Mr. Woods. This is an estimate submitted by him.

PENITENTIARY, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Colonel Clay, we will take up the matter of the Leavenworth, Kans., penitentiary.

Colonel CLAY. The first suggestion, Mr. Chairman, is to strike out the word "Fort" and call it hereafter "United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas," for the reason that the word fort was used there at the time that the military prison at Fort Leavenworth was turned over to the Department of Justice for a penitentiary until such time as our penitentiary should be constructed. Now, we have gone into the penitentiary proper and returned the fort penitentiary back to the War Department. All mail is now addressed, "United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas," because they have given us a city service. Our reservation abuts right on the city limits.

PURCHASE OF NECESSARY MATERIALS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. You insert here new language, "The purchase of the necessary material therefor, the payment of salaries to citizen employees, to the superintendent of construction, and to the architects, including traveling expenses."

Colonel CLAY. I do not think it is necessary to insert that. That is included in the appropriation of the money for the construction of the penitentiary. I think it was in the original appropriation years ago. The architects have continued to put that verbiage in.

The CHAIRMAN. It is the law now?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why should the word "site" be in here, Colonel?

Mr. LA DOW. That is to distinguish it from the maintenance appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. It ought to be "construction" instead of "site."

The CHAIRMAN. The site has no relation to the continuation of construction?

Colonel CLAY. You might strike that out entirely.

Mr. KENNARD. The Treasury manufactures those titles and never changes them when they are once established.

Mr. SMITH. I do not see that the word "site" has any meaning at all in that connection.

Mr. LA DOW. We could have either "site" or "construction," as you wish.

Colonel CLAY. The original estimate as presented by the architect was \$150,000. I went over it and struck out \$13,000, leaving it at \$137,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you be able to spend \$137,000 by the end of the next fiscal year in addition to what you have now?

Colonel CLAY. Possibly not the entire amount. We are pushing that work as rapidly as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. How long since is it that you began pushing it?

Colonel CLAY. We began pushing it last year. By pushing it I mean we are getting them to do more work. The penitentiary was started before I was general agent, but the idea then was that the work would not be pushed too rapidly, because the object was to give the prisoners as much occupation as possible, as when it is finished a serious problem will be presented as to what to put them at.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you anticipate the building will be completed?

Colonel CLAY. By the 30th of June, 1909.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$200,000 appropriated for the current year will be expended during this fiscal year?

Colonel CLAY. It will be expended, all but a very small balance, because we have contracted for enough stone to keep our men employed in the stone shed, sufficient to do a large amount of work, and for that reason you will see that in the estimate for this year there is no stone. It is confined to cement, sand, plastering, sheet metal, paints, oil and varnish, work on main cell building, salaries and emergencies, architects' salary and expenses, stable building, landscape work, roofing, lumber, steel, and iron. We have contracts out now that are a charge against that appropriation of last year.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is on page 360, "United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.: For continuing the construction of United States penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.," etc., \$102,000.

Colonel CLAY. They had an estimate of \$125,000 for that. I cut it down to \$102,000, which I think is reasonable. I struck out an entire item of \$10,000 for granite with which the building is being faced, because we had contracts outstanding for granite for the year sufficient to keep the men occupied.

I would like to show you a photograph of the Atlanta penitentiary. It will take but there minutes, and it will illustrate the work that is going on there.

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to see it.

Colonel CLAY. The character of work that is being done there by the men is very creditable, as you will see from this [submitting photograph]. All that stonework is being done by the prisoners, who came in without a single atom of knowledge of stonecutting at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimated cost of the building when completed?

Colonel CLAY. \$1,105,000 have been expended thus far.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you spend all the \$80,000 this fiscal year?

Colonel CLAY. That will all be taken up but \$4,000 or \$5,000, because we have sufficient contracts now to keep the men going with the stone this coming year. That is the reason why I struck out the item of \$10,000 from the architects' estimate.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, M'NEIL ISLAND, WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington. The estimate is \$4,000. What remains to be done to complete that?

Colonel CLAY. A little appropriation was made several years ago of \$30,000 to build an additional cell wing to the penitentiary there and put up a small brick plant. We have bought land with brick clay on it adjoining the plat we had there, so as to get the prisoners to make brick for the walls of an additional cell wing to hold 100 persons, because if we had that there would be no necessity for providing the third United States penitentiary provided for in the act

of 1891—the one west of the Rocky Mountains—because then that penitentiary would hold, at McNeil Island, 200 men, and we could take care of the prisoners properly, after purchasing land and providing for the brick plant.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this one in Washington will hold 200 men?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; when completed. We could never get the State to take it off our hands, and we thought it better to spend just enough money on it to enable us to take care of the Alaska prisoners and thus avoid the necessity of putting up a large penitentiary. The prisoners east of there can be sent to Leavenworth penitentiary. We can complete the one at McNeil Island with that amount, \$4,000.

Mr. SMITH. If you can complete it why do you use the words "For continuing," and not "completion" of the building?

Colonel CLAY. Perhaps that was my improper use of the English language.

Mr. LA DOW. I think that is because all the appropriations are available until expended.

Mr. SMITH. That would not change that. The usual form, when more appropriations are necessary for completion, is to use the word "continuing," and when it is final to use the word "completion."

The CHAIRMAN. \$4,000 will finish the work, will it?

Colonel CLAY. I do not expect to add any more.

Mr. GLOVER. It would be carried on as a separate appropriation in the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the State of Washington using this building for a penitentiary?

Mr. LA DOW. No, sir; they have their own institution. Mr. Chairman, at the top of page 360 there is some new language at Atlanta similar to that at Leavenworth.

REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. I have stricken it out.

The next item is the Reform School, District of Columbia.

Colonel CLAY. Mr. Chairman, if you have no objection, I would like the officials of the school to speak to you about those items.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Colonel CLAY. They are in the other room—Mr. Darnall, the superintendent of the board of trustees, and others. I would say as to my own part in the consideration of the item that I was not here in the fall when the estimates were made up, but I went over them with the superintendent and Mr. Jenkins, who is the consulting trustee on the part of the House, and Mr. Jenkins expressed a desire to appear before the committee when this item came up.

The CHAIRMAN. What part have you in connection with it?

Colonel CLAY. I have this, that the Reform School being under the control of the Attorney-General, all the accounts for the school come through my office, just as those of the penitentiaries do. I am charged with all matters relating to the United States prisons and prisoners and consequently as to these prisoners in the Reform School, just as I am with those as to prisoners in the penitentiaries. The reason I suggest the officials coming in is because they have suggested a number of changes in their employees and their salaries.

**STATEMENTS OF MESSRS. JOHN J. JENKINS, SAMUEL W. CURRI-
DEN, WILLIAM M. SHUSTER, AND FRANCIS H. DUEHAY,
TRUSTEES, AND MR. O. E. DARNALL, SUPERINTENDENT.**

BUILDINGS.

Mr. SMITH. I was at the Reform School the other day and I did not think that much progress had been made. Will you need \$50,000 in the next fiscal year?

Colonel CLAY. This amount is to finish the building under contract.

Mr. SMITH. When was the contract let?

Mr. DUEHAY. About the 1st of last December.

Mr. SMITH. They have not done much on the work?

Mr. DUEHAY. They have dug the foundations, but they can not do any work during the cold weather. We are getting the material together and ready to go to work as soon as the weather breaks.

ADDITIONAL FAMILY BUILDING.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is an application for a new family building. Whom do you wish to have examined on that item?

Colonel CLAY. They desire an additional building for the reason that these buildings were put up to accommodate about 50 boys each, and when you come to put 70 boys in a building that is only intended to accommodate 50 there are reasons affecting their morality, as well as sanitary reasons, why the quarters should not be overcrowded. Then, again, 70 boys make too large a family for one teacher to take care of. Fifty is about the number they have in similar institutions—for instance, at Lancaster, Ohio. We were of the opinion—I was on the board at the time—that an additional family building was needed several years before this fire took place, a year ago last December, and destroyed the main building and took away the dormitory capacity for one of the families. We had then about 70 boys in that building, and this appropriation for a new building simply replaces that, but it does not go on and give an additional family building, which was then thought necessary on account of the requirements. I did not know about this item being in the estimate until after I had returned from the West, but I understood why it was put in, because it was thought necessary before the other building burned. The new building will not provide for any other boys than were provided for in the destroyed building.

The building which was destroyed was originally built as the school. It was not thought then—that was many years ago—that the school would develop as largely as it has and they built a building which was to contain everything—the administrative offices, the kitchen, the dining room, the storeroom, and dormitories for the boys, and hospital rooms, and also quarters for the employees. Of course, as the school increased they built one family building and another, each to accommodate fifty boys. They provided quarters for the employees in those family buildings, but we still also needed this third building very much. Now, when the fire destroyed the main building it threw out the dormitories and now we are putting the dormitory part in a special building.

and the work that goes on in all of the different shops. Everything is under his supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. As compared with the responsibilities and duties of clerks receiving \$2,500 in the different Departments, do you think \$2,000 is an adequate salary?

Mr. JENKINS. I stated at the time they were considering it that I did not think \$2,000 was sufficient, because it requires a man of peculiar fitness. I am very happy to say that we have a very competent and satisfactory man, and I do not think it would be possible to keep him unless we were able to pay him something near reasonable.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he have his residence provided by the Government?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And his subsistence?

Mr. JENKINS. Yes, sir; for himself and his wife.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Will \$2,000 be sufficient?

Mr. JENKINS. That is what we are asking for now. In a private business I do not think any gentleman here would ask a man of his fitness and qualifications to perform the services for \$2,000. It requires a peculiar man. I could not fill the position, no matter how long I have studied law.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any suggestions to make; any other recommendations?

Mr. JENKINS. I leave that to the judgment of the other gentlemen, but I believe sincerely that this should be done. I wanted to call your attention to it; I have given it careful consideration and am familiar with the situation and if I were to pass upon it I should say it was a very reasonable increase.

ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT—INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The same reasons you have given in regard to the superintendent apply to the \$500 extra for the assistant superintendent?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir. He is worth it. I know that from my own personal knowledge.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he also furnished a residence and subsistence?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; but for himself only.

The CHAIRMAN. Not for his family?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir.

LAUNDRESS.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How about the increase of \$120 for the laundress?

Mr. DARNALL. Even with an increase of \$120 she will then be the lowest paid laundress in charge of similar work in the District of Columbia. To show you the difference, in the Industrial School over here [indicating] they have two laundresses each of whom receives \$40 a month. This woman has charge of all the laundry for the entire institution, for the employees and officers, and she only receives \$20 a month, which you all understand is very small. Thirty dollars a month is a very low salary.

DINING-ROOM ATTENDANTS AND HOUSEMAID.

The CHAIRMAN. Your dining-room attendants and housemaid at \$180 each, is that their total compensation?

Mr. DARNALL. Yes, sir; and it is not sufficient. Increases were not recommended because the board did not want to make the committee think that they were asking for too much at a time. It is not enough for the work which they do. Their work is very laborious and we have to get good people for the places.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they provided with lodging and subsistence also?

Mr. DARNALL. Yes, sir; but their work is early and late, long hours. They have charge of the boys, and the responsibility upon them is very great. They have immediate charge of the boys.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do they have the evenings to themselves?

Mr. DARNALL. After about 7.45 p. m. They are on duty in the morning about 5.45 or 6 o'clock, and practically on duty all day until 7.45 in the evening, with the exception of an hour in the forenoon and a couple of hours in the afternoon. If they are absent for one meal it is charged against their vacation allowance unless they can get someone to take their place.

WATCHMEN.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The watchmen receive only \$270 now, and you ask \$360 a year.

Mr. DARNALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much time do these watchmen give?

Mr. SHUSTER. I would like to say that these watchmen practically take the place of ward officers. It is necessary that the boys should be under the personal supervision of somebody all the time, and I might say that the increase in these salaries is necessitated by the increase in the growth of the school. The salaries were fixed at a time when the school was not as large as it is now, not so many inmates, not so much work to be done, and that is the necessity for these increases all along the line.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How many hours do the watchmen work?

Mr. SHUSTER. Twelve hours a day. Some of them have charge of the boys at night. They have to sleep in the dormitories.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They get their lodging and subsistence?

Mr. SHUSTER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are they young men?

Mr. SHUSTER. As a rule, they are as young as we can get and as efficient as we can get for the money.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How young, as a rule?

Mr. SHUSTER. Their ages run from 35 to 45 years—some older and some younger. The superintendent of the school is more familiar with that than I am.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I was wondering how you could get young, capable watchmen for that salary?

Mr. SHUSTER. We find the greatest difficulty is getting them. They are important people in the school.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do they have the evenings to themselves, if they choose to go out?

Mr. DARNALL. No, sir. They are the principal persons about the school that I am interested in. The night watchmen, 5 in number, go on about 5 o'clock and remain until 7.45 the next morning. You can see what hours they have, and they are supposed to keep awake, and before the fire we had a register clock and each watchman was required to register every hour to show that he was awake. With those hours \$360 is a very low salary, and we can not get the very best men for that work.

Colonel CLAY. They have supervision of the dormitories during the whole night.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can they supplement their earnings by outside work?

Mr. DARNALL. No, sir; nobody at the school ever does that.

ADDITIONAL CLERK.

Colonel CLAY. The clerk at \$720 will cost the Government nothing, because it is simply a transfer of that official from the box factory.

PAROLE OFFICER.

The last item is a parole officer, at \$900. Before I left the board of trustees of the Reform School, several years ago, by approval of the Attorney-General, I suggested legislation to allow the board of trustees to make rules and regulations for paroling these boys, similar to those in operation in reform schools in other States. I had collated a whole lot of information from the reports of other schools, and Congress passed an act giving the trustees authority to make rules for the parole of the boys not inconsistent with the general law. Since that day the boys have been paroled, but there was no provision made for a parole officer to look after the boys. For a little while it was possible for the assistant superintendent to act as the parole officer, but after several years, boys being paroled who still lacked a number of years of obtaining their majority, as the growth of the school continued, unless in certain instances they had such a good record as that they came back and asked for their absolute discharge, the number of boys out on parole got so large that it was impossible for the assistant superintendent to perform his duties at the school and also to act as the parole officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not possible for the parole officer here in the District to serve in that capacity?

Colonel CLAY. I do not know personally who that officer is or under what administration he comes. The United States boys at present get their good-time allowance under the uniform good-time law for United States prisoners, because they are convicted of violation of United States statutes. With regard to the parole system for United States prisoners, no rule has yet been adopted. There is one bill pending in Congress now, and it was sent over from the Senate the other day to the Attorney-General for his views. That whole matter was taken up by the Attorney-General last fall, and he went over it thoroughly, and we had collected data with regard to the working of the parole system in institutions all over the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates are there in the reform school from the District of Columbia?

Mr. DARNALL. One hundred and ninety-two on the first of the month.

The CHAIRMAN. And two hundred and sixty odd in all?

Mr. DARNALL. Two hundred and fifty-five.

The CHAIRMAN. So there are about 65 from different States?

Mr. DARNALL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Where do the most of them come from—from what States?

Mr. DARNALL. Recently the most of them have come from the Indian and Oklahoma Territories. We get them from any of the Southern States or any of the States where they have not State institutions for caring for them—Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, more especially the Southern and Southwestern States. The Northern States, I believe, all have institutions in which the boys convicted in the Federal courts of the States are put.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the construction of the building had any effect at all upon bringing boys into this school from territory outside of the District of Columbia?

Mr. DARNALL. As I understand it, after the burning of the building certain courts were instructed not to send them here on account of the lack of room, and that reduced the number of United States boys.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any boys coming from the States which it would be impracticable for the parole officer to have charge of?

Colonel CLAY. The United States boys are not paroled, because they come under the uniform good-time law as United States prisoners. The parole of all United States prisoners was considered by the Attorney-General, Mr. Moody, last fall, and he recommended in his annual report that no legislation be enacted in that direction at this session of Congress, because it was not feasible to provide for the parole of United States prisoners while confined in State institutions.

Mr. SMITH. In at least a number of States, I do not know how many, it has been sought in a slight degree to remove the odium from these boys in after years by changing the name of the school to an industrial school in place of a reform school. What objection would there be to this school being called the Industrial School of the District of Columbia in place of the Reform School?

Colonel CLAY. There is an industrial school already. There is one now over in Georgetown, the Industrial Home School, where they have some little boys from around the District.

Mr. LADOW. The law under which these boys are confined says that they shall go to a house of refuge or a reformatory.

Mr. SMITH. It would be a very easy matter to change that by simply saying that all laws with reference to this school should be applicable under the new title.

Mr. DUEHAY. It has been suggested to call this a school of discipline.

Colonel CLAY. So far as the boys in the District, where they are under observation, is concerned, I do not think that the fact of their having been in the Reform School casts any particular odium on them at the present time, because for years I have been in the habit of meeting some one of them every little while in the streets who says "How do," and I know from the way he speaks that he must have

been one of the boys at the school, and I learn that he is employed by Doctor So-and-So and drives his carriage, or else he is in some other employment. In fact, people send to the school to get good boys.

The CHAIRMAN. The word "reform" itself implies that an institution having that name is in the nature of a penal institution, and no boy can escape from the effect of the stigma that would attach to his service there, while, as a matter of fact, they are there primarily because of a lack of discipline in their homes and not because of their being vicious or criminals?

Colonel CLAY. The idea held constantly before both the boys and the employees is that this is a school. Now, as I understand, the Junior Republic, where they have a lot of boys, the principle on which it is run, so far as I have been able to learn—I have never been there, although I have talked with the superintendent—is that but two phases of life are held up to those boys—keep out of jail or get into jail, and if a boy commits some little offense in school the court, composed of his peers—supposed to be his peers—sentences him to go to jail, and he is then compelled to wear a striped suit.

SUPPORT OF INMATES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for support of inmates, including groceries," etc. There is no change in your estimate—\$12,000—and I suppose that appropriation is no more than adequate to meet the requirements of the school.

Colonel CLAY. No, sir.

EXTENSION TO LAUNDRY BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "for extension to laundry building and purchase of new laundry machinery, \$3,500." Please explain the necessity for that item.

Mr. CURRIDEN. The need for better facilities in the laundry is very apparent. In the last year we have increased the number of undergarments for the boys, and the work of the laundry has increased very largely. Our building is crowded and cramped, and it is necessary for us to build an extension in some direction which the building committee will decide upon, and this was deemed the smallest possible expense.

Mr. DARNALL. Just recently we had a sanitary inspection of the laundry, and the doctor who made the inspection very severely criticised the washing of the garments of the boys in the same washer with the table linen. The doctor was to have made a report on that, and I was hoping I would get it in time to bring it before the committee.

Mr. SMITH. At the steam laundries do they not wash everything in the same vats?

Mr. DARNALL. Most reform schools or institutions of that kind have a special washer for the clothes of the boys and a special washer for the table linen and those things supposed to be more cleanly.

Mr. SMITH. Do you not understand that when we send our "stuff" to the laundry that all the cotton goods, for instance, are washed together?

Mr. DARNALL. Yes, sir; but the people do not have the same physical ailments that some of the boys have.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For appliances necessary to the increase in industries, including making of brick and blacksmithing, \$8,000."

Mr. CURRIDEN. For years we have been wanting to put some of our larger colored boys at work making brick and tempering clay. It will cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 to build a brick kiln, and I think we can buy some secondhand machinery and in a short time we can be burning enough brick for the walls and approaches, and, if we had had it in time, enough brick for these buildings, but it can not be done. Then there is the question of carpentering work. The boys would go out with a better knowledge of carpentry, and if we can get this \$8,000 I feel sure that the board can guarantee you in two years that we will have a blacksmith, carpenter, and brickmaking plant that will please every one of you, if you will come out to see it.

FURNITURE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For purchase of furniture required in the new family building and in the reconstructed main building, \$7,000." How much do you estimate for the new family building? Is this the new family building now in the course of construction?

Mr. CURRIDEN. This \$7,000 item is for the building you authorized at the last session of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you can furnish it for \$7,000?

Mr. CURRIDEN. Yes, sir.

EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For extraordinary repairs to buildings and to steam-heating plant and for approaches to new building, \$4,000."

Colonel CLAY. That, as I understand, is to include the \$1,000 usually appropriated for ordinary repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS OBJECTS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Judge Van Orsdel, we will hear you. You have the administration of the appropriation on page 362 of the bill, for the purpose of defending suits in claims against the United States?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for the next fiscal year, 1908, is \$65,000.- Your current appropriation and the appropriation for this service for the three last fiscal years has been \$55,000?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state to the committee the necessity for this increase?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. I will state that the business before the Court of Claims is increasing very rapidly, and I am compelled to take on extra force and employ some additional attorneys to in any way near keep up with the work. We are in fact now behind several thousand cases on the docket.

Last year we found that our appropriation ran so short that during the last sixty days before the end of the fiscal year we were compelled almost to discontinue the work of taking testimony in the field. As a result of our appropriation for the last fiscal year, when we got through we had just 13 cents left in the fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the appropriation for this fiscal year meet the requirements of your service?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. I am making it do so. I have established a system up there; I have a standing call at the office of the disbursing clerk to report to me on the 10th of every month the exact status of the appropriation.

I estimate the amount that will be required to conduct the business of the office during each month and subdivide the annual appropriation accordingly. If at the end of a certain month I find that the estimate is overdrawn, I protect the overdraft in the estimate of a succeeding month, and in this way will be able to keep the business of the office moving within the appropriation. I will state, however, that the Attorney-General has submitted an estimate for additional room for my branch of the Department, and it is the intention, if the additional \$10,000 here requested is allowed, to put on extra force next year.

We have to have extra room, and my intention next year is to put on two or three extra attorneys. We will have to do it to keep up with the new business and at the same time bring up the back business.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you apportioned the appropriation for this next fiscal year by monthly or other allotment?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir. I have made my arrangements so as to carry us through this year. The taking on of some extra force, which we will have to do next year, we estimate will require \$10,000 more to cover the expense and keep up with the business of the court, it has increased so rapidly.

I will state briefly that last year the business before that court amounted to a total of \$41,932,465.45. We disposed during the year of 5,274 cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The amount of money you mention, is that the amount appearing on the face of the petitions?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir; and there was a recovery against the Government on those of \$2,297,994.95.

The CHAIRMAN. A recovery on these same petitions?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir. We defeated about \$39,000,000, against a recovery of two millions and something. But I will state that to take care of all that business requires a good deal of work in the field, and we have to employ a large proportion of our attorneys out of this fund. There are only 6 attorneys there that are paid out of other funds; 6 regular assistant attorneys. The others are special. There are 17 attorneys employed there now. We will have to increase that force.

The CHAIRMAN. This additional \$10,000 is intended to cover that?

Mr. VAN ORSDEL. Yes, sir. I estimate that we will be able nicely to keep up the business of the Department next year on that amount.

PROSECUTION OF CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, gentlemen, under the Department of Justice, is on page 363, under the prosecution of crimes.

Colonel CLAY. Before you go into the amount of that appropriation, Mr. Moody suggested that there be inserted in the title of the appropriation some verbiage. That is, after the estimates were in, Mr. Moody suggested to me that there should be inserted in the title of the appropriation after the words "the inspection of United States prisoners and prisons," the following language:

the collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records, and their exchange with the officials of State and other institutions.

So that the provision would read as follows [reads]:

Detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States preliminary to indictment; the investigation of official acts, records, and accounts of marshals, attorneys, clerks of the United States courts, United States commissioners, for which purpose all the records and dockets of said officers, without exception, shall be examined by the agents of the Attorney-General at any time; the inspection of United States prisons and prisoners; the collection, classification, and preservation of criminal identification records, and their exchange with the officials of State and other institutions; to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General and to include salaries of all necessary agents in Washington, District of Columbia.

That does not involve the expenditure of any additional money. It was simply to put the preservation of these records which we are now collecting in the Department, instead of at the separate penitentiaries. We have at Leavenworth about 13,000 identification records, and we have 6,000 or 7,000 at Atlanta.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this appropriation of \$65,000 be expended this year?

Colonel CLAY. We will expend about \$60,000 of that by the end of the year. You remember last year you increased it from \$45,000 to \$65,000.

DEFENSE OF INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the defense of Indian depredation claims, on page 364, where your estimate is \$35,000 and the current appropriation was \$40,000. Have you reduced that as much as you think you can?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir; I was just talking with Assistant Attorney-General Thompson, who has charge of that work, yesterday and he feels that that is all that it is safe to reduce it next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much of it will be expended this current fiscal year?

Mr. FIELD. Practically all of it, from the current estimates.

Mr. SMITH. How many years is it since these depredations occurred? Have any occurred in recent years?

Mr. FIELD. The depredations themselves took place a great many years ago. This branch of the Department was organized in 1894, since which time 11,000 cases were filed. Of these 11,000, 2,500 cases remain undisposed of to-day, and it is supposed that 700 of them will be disposed of at this term of court. Judge Thompson hopes that the most of them will be completed in two years.

Mr. SMITH. His impression is that the business is running out, and it will practically cease in a short time?

Mr. FIELD. Oh, yes; it is running out, and will end in a short time.

These cases are all heard before the Court of Claims, and it is a special branch of the Court of Claims business.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any limitation of time in which an Indian depredation claim shall be filed after the depredation?

Mr. FIELD. I think there is.

Mr. SMITH. There have been no Indian depredations now for twenty years, have there been?

Mr. FIELD. I think not; but I would not want to answer positively.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF THE INTERCOURSE ACTS AND FRAUDS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Punishing violations of the intercourse acts and frauds." The current appropriation will be expended, will it?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir. We have done excellent work with that money. Congress appropriated at the last session, as you know, \$25,000 for the Department of the Interior to take up similar work, and provided that \$15,000 of it be expended in the Indian Territory. We had only \$4,000 for our work, and our agent acted with the Interior Department agent, resulting in a great deal of valuable work.

The CHAIRMAN. The Interior Department wanted to organize a new branch of the service?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What are these intercourse acts?

Colonel CLAY. Acts against the sale of liquors to Indians. We send an agent around to the different points all over the country where allegations are made of violations of these acts in connection with the Indian reservations.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES, TERRITORY OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item on which there is change is on page 366, "Incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska," where your estimate for 1908 is \$6,000 and your current appropriation is \$5,000, the increase being \$1,000.

Mr. GLOVER. That increase was caused in this way: Some expenses heretofore paid out of moneys in the hands of the courts will now be paid out of this appropriation. You see, there is practically no money in the hands of the courts now to be made available for any of the expenses of the courts.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been heretofore?

Mr. GLOVER. They had a great fund until a year ago last winter.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of a fund?

Mr. GLOVER. I can not tell you that. The Nelson bill was passed in January, 1905, I think it was—

The CHAIRMAN. What was the source of that income?

Mr. GLOVER. Licenses for all sorts of business.

The CHAIRMAN. The licenses were in the hands of the court?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; a large amount of money was in the hands of the court. It was reduced from time to time.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically all the revenues in the District of Alaska were in the hands of the court? They had no practical system of taxation except licenses?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. First half of the money was turned over to the incorporated towns. Then later all the money collected inside the incorporated towns was turned into the towns. Then half the money collected outside of the towns was still available. Now all that is taken away. Part of it is used for roads and the like, and the rest is used for schools. It goes into the Treasury.

DEFENSE OF SUITS BEFORE SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The CHAIRMAN. Judge Fuller, we have an estimate here of \$92,000 for the fiscal year 1908, under the head of "Defense of suits before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission." This estimate is the same, Mr. Fuller, as your current appropriation?

Mr. FULLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will your present or current appropriation be sufficient to meet the purposes for which it was made?

Mr. FULLER. I think it will.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been apportioned by quarterly or monthly apportionment throughout the current fiscal year, so as to avoid a deficiency?

Mr. FULLER. No, sir; we could scarcely do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Why?

Mr. FULLER. The expenditures are not uniform for each month.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not uniform in any Department of the Government. Do you say there will be no deficiency in the current appropriation?

Mr. FULLER. I do not expect there will be any, although it is barely possible there might be. We do not expect that there will be.

The CHAIRMAN. I think this is one of the appropriations that could be apportioned. The statute requires it to be apportioned.

Mr. SMITH. In the case of special counsel fees, I can see how it will be exceedingly difficult to tell whether you would need a man in the first, second, third, or fourth quarter.

PROBABLE TIME OF COMPLETING THE WORK.

The CHAIRMAN. It is entirely possible under the law. Can you give us any information, Judge Fuller, as to the probable time when this work will be wound up?

Mr. FULLER. I do not believe I can do anything more than make a good guess.

The CHAIRMAN. If it is a good guess, it will answer our purpose, perhaps.

Mr. FULLER. Well, I think it will take from two to three years, from present advices. I did not think so sometime ago, but I think so now.

The CHAIRMAN. The claims are all presented, are they not?

Mr. FULLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. There can be no more presented under the statute?

Mr. FULLER. No, sir; not without additional legislation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I was looking in the record, Judge, for the official guess of last year as to the time when this Commission would complete its work. I do not find it.

Mr. SMITH. I think it was Mr. Chandler's guess.

Mr. FULLER. I do not think I made a guess, Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. SMITH. I think they changed witnesses on you. I think it was Mr. Chandler that answered last year. [Laughter.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. My recollection of it was that one year from that time was estimated as the day when these cases would be practically disposed of. Do you remember, Judge?

Mr. FULLER. I remember something of that kind.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What has occurred within the year in the transaction of this business that leads you to believe that the final day will be postponed still further?

Mr. FULLER. I had thought that under the decision of the Commission a large per cent of these cases would not be pushed for final adjudication, but from the answer of the attorneys for the claimants to the Commission recently in practically all of the cases I am satisfied that they intend to take the testimony and try the cases in some forum. To take my answer a little more complete, I will say that I addressed a letter to the president of the Commission on January 2, in answer to a letter from him in reference to this matter, in which I used this language—and I think it probably covers your question, Mr. Sullivan—in which I said (reads):

I have not changed the views heretofore expressed by me that in my judgment the principles laid down by the Commission and the decisions in a number of large and comprehensive cases have in fact settled a large majority of the pending cases, at least in amount, unfavorably to the claimants, but the attorneys for the claimants do not so express themselves and do not seem inclined to dismiss their cases. Of course it is very rare that an attorney for a claimant would dismiss his case or express a willingness to do so until he is brought up to the point where he is compelled to take some action; and I am not surprised, therefore, that attorneys do not now say that they will dismiss their cases. I am now pretty well satisfied that in many cases attorneys for the claimants intend to proceed and take their testimony regardless of the question of either (1) submitting them to this Commission for final hearing, or (2) of obtaining an award thereon. They desire, however, in my opinion, to take and preserve their evidence in their cases with a view to some future development or change by which they may have their cases considered, possibly, by some tribunal other than this Commission; and they are doubtless encouraged to do this by the fact that the Government is paying nearly all the expenses, and they can therefore afford to proceed in this way, taking their chances upon future developments as affording them some sort of relief.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your idea, then, is that their idea is to perfect their cases in the hope of Congressional action which will furnish a more favorable rule of construction than that laid down by the Commission? That is to say, the Commission having in its rules or decisions made it impossible for these claimants to succeed, they hope now by Congressional action to obtain a more liberal rule of construction, and they are accordingly perfecting their cases?

Mr. FULLER. They are in hopes of some Congressional action either granting them a writ of certiorari or the selection of some other tribunal by which they may obtain a reversal of the decisions of the Commissioner for their benefit.

Mr. SULLIVAN. But if no certiorari bill is granted, then they, having perfected their cases, in a minute you think they would abandon them, or at all events they would not push their cases before this Commission?

Mr. FULLER. I think that if the claimants fairly understood that there was to be no further action taken by Congress a large number of these cases would never be tried.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Because the rule laid down by the Commission makes it impossible for them to succeed?

Mr. FULLER. Yes, on certain elements of their cases.

EXPENSE OF TAKING TESTIMONY ABROAD.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I notice there is no estimate of the expense for taking testimony abroad this year?

Mr. SMITH. It is in the next item, again in a separate communication.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It has come in later, and it is \$5,000 more?

Mr. SMITH. Yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has the President extended the life of this Commission beyond the 2d of March?

Mr. FULLER. Yes; he has.

Mr. SULLIVAN. For another six months?

Mr. FULLER. Yes; for another six months.

CONDITION OF THE WORK.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you tell us how many cases have been disposed of by the Commission in the last year, both favorably and unfavorably to the Government?

Mr. FULLER. I have in my hand, Mr. Sullivan, a table showing the condition of the business during the last ten months, and I think that will fully answer your question, and I present it as a part of my answer.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would like to have it put in the record. That will give us an account of the business in the last ten months.

Mr. FULLER. Yes, sir. Here it is.

	Apr. 1, 1906.	Jan. 31, 1907.
Number of cases pending.....	321	200
Pending on demurrers.....	10	4
Awaiting amendment where demurrer is sustained.....	51	3
Awaiting more specific statements.....	26	2
At issue on answers with no testimony taken by claimants.....	160	145
At issue on answers with some testimony taken by the claimants, but evidence not entirely completed.....	55	40
Awaiting briefs and argument.....	15	5
Submitted for final decision, but not yet decided.....	3	1
Cases having a special status.....	1	
Total.....	321	200
Amount claimed in cases pending.....	\$50,907,430.27	\$35,935,611.09
Amount awarded from beginning of 542 cases.....	362,252.00	648,936.34
Amount rejected in cases where some awards were made.....	2,025,177.26	6,250,814.20
Amount rejected in cases where no awards were made.....	8,377,218.25	18,836,716.15
Total originally claimed in 542 cases.....	61,672,077.78	61,672,077.78

[Cases originally brought, 542; disposed of to April 1, 1906, 221. (See S. Doc. 308, p. 7.)]

It will be seen that during the last ten months the number of cases pending have been reduced by 121 and is now 200; that 18 additional awards have been made which amount to \$286,684.34 and carry the total of 36 awards to the sum of \$648,936.34; that the amount rejected in these 18 cases and in the 103 cases where nothing was

awarded has been \$14,685,134.84, making the total disallowances in 342 cases disposed of the sum of \$25,087,530.35, and leaving now claimed in the 200 cases still pending \$35,935,611.09 out of the \$61,672,077.78 which was claimed in the 542 cases when they were originally brought before the Commission.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you tell me, Judge, whether the recent disturbances in Cuba have interfered with the taking of testimony there?

Mr. FULLER. They have, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. To what extent and in what way have they interfered?

Mr. FULLER. They are not interfering at the present time, but at the time of the trouble we did but very little business for some weeks.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Was the disturbance a serious one? How far back did it set you in your work in taking testimony? Can you estimate that in weeks or days?

Mr. FULLER. I should say six weeks; possibly more. During that excitement the attorneys for the claimants would not go down to Cuba, but we did some business with the attorneys residing in Habana, but not much for the reason that the witnesses could not be procured.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think you were retarded more than six weeks altogether?

Mr. FULLER. It does not seem to me now that we were interfered with more than that time.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And there is no interference now?

Mr. FULLER. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the condition with reference to taking testimony in Spain now?

Mr. FULLER. There is no interference.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is the Spanish Government submitting its archives readily?

Mr. FULLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Well, will there be a necessity for the continuance of that branch of the service much longer?

Mr. FULLER. I hope not. As I said to you a year ago, there is a good deal of work in connection with getting at those archives, as they are located in four or five different cities in Spain—Seville and Madrid, and I think two or three other cities; and they are not indexed or in any orderly shape. We have to send our representative there, who is obliged to hunt the archives that apply to our cases, and it takes time, and it is slow.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Can you set any time beyond which it will not be necessary to take further testimony in Spain or receive further archives from Spain? Or would it be any better than a guess on your part?

Mr. FULLER. I do not believe I can. Our orders are to our representatives to send these archives just as fast as they can obtain them in all the cases, and with the limited force that we have there it can not be done in a short time. I can say here that the expense is not now as heavy in Spain as it was last year by probably \$400 or \$500 a month. We are not using as large a force as we did.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If these attorneys for claimants had taken testimony during the last year, is it your opinion that you could have finished the work of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission by the 1st

day of July, 1907, as predicted last year—"predicted" is too strong a word—as estimated last year?

Mr. FULLER. I do not remember that there was a prediction. I think there was a hope expressed that the majority of the cases would be finished in case the principles were carried out and applied to these different cases—the principles laid down by the Commission. And in answer to your question directly, I do not think all of the cases would have been finished, because in a large number of these cases there are small items of damages for which the United States undoubtedly is liable, and they would have to be tried out.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If this Congress adjourns without giving these claimants any form of relief, how long then will it be, assuming that there will be no Congressional action in the next session of Congress, before the Commission can wind up its affairs?

Mr. FULLER. As I said awhile ago, I think now it will take between two and three years to finish up the business. On the order of the Commission the claimants came in and made answer as to what their intentions were with reference to the cases at issue, and my recollection is that there are over 180 cases at issue, in which the claimants announced a short time ago that they expected to take testimony in the near future.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Has there been any reduction of force under the jurisdiction of the Commission or the Attorney-General in the last year?

Mr. FULLER. No material reduction, I believe.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you remember if there has been any reduction?

Mr. FULLER. I think not. There have been one or two resignations but the places have been filled.

Mr. SMITH. It appeared last year, I think, that the Commission had adopted a rule that the Government would pay for the Commissioner to take testimony abroad, for the stenographer to aid him, and for the interpreter, alike for the claimant and for the Government. Because the Government could not furnish commissioners, stenographers, interpreters, and attorneys to take all of this testimony at once, under those rules, just as long as the claimant says he needs to take his testimony, there is no means of disposing of his case?

Mr. FULLER. Not under the rules.

Mr. SMITH. And he can lay the blame upon the Government for not taking his testimony?

Mr. FULLER. For the Government not taking his testimony?

Mr. SMITH. The claimant can lay the blame upon the Government for not taking his own testimony, because the Government has furnished him no commissioner, stenographer, or interpreter to take his testimony?

Mr. FULLER. If those circumstances should arise, but they have never arisen. The Government has always been able to furnish the commissioner, the stenographer, and the interpreter up to date.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose your commission would by rule require that the claimant pay all the expense of taking his own testimony, the commissioner, the stenographer, and the interpreter, and that it should be a taxable cost, and should provide that unless the claimant deposited \$1,500 or \$2,000 in cash within thirty days to cover the cost of taking his own share of the testimony, would not nine-tenths of the cases be dismissed in six months?

Mr. FULLER. Oh, certainly, a very large number. Many would not be able to put up the amount to pay the expenses.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not the custom of the Federal courts to require deposits of costs in cases?

Mr. FULLER. I believe it is.

Mr. SMITH. And is it not the practice of every court you ever heard of to require the claimant to pay the expenses of taking their own testimony in the first instance?

Mr. FULLER. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So there would be no injustice, at least no injustice that is not constantly practiced in the Federal courts, from such a provision as I have suggested?

Mr. FULLER. I think that these cases are a little different from the cases that you mention, for the reason that under the treaty with Spain we assumed those claims of American citizens. The damages were in a foreign country and it would seem as if it would not be improper for the Government to furnish some facilities for the taking of that testimony, especially from the fact that we have no arrangement with Cuba for the purpose of taking testimony and there would be no way except under the plan we have now and which is in accordance with an order issued by General Wood during American occupancy. I think as a practical question, unless there were some negotiations and arrangements made with the Cuban authorities, that it would be impossible to take the testimony in the mode you suggest.

Mr. SMITH. I am not proposing the slightest change in the manner in which it shall be taken. Every court prescribes who shall act as its commissioner in some form to take testimony abroad. I am proposing that you continue exactly your present practice of the Government furnishing the commissioner, stenographer, and interpreter, but that is a cost and should be paid, so far as the claimant is concerned, in my judgment, by the claimant. If I assume your debt and anyone wants to sue me upon the assumption of your debt he has got to pay the cost of taking his testimony to show that I assumed your debt in the first instance. If he wins the costs, are taxed against me, but he must advance them. Here, a man with a completely spurious claim can compel the Government to pay in advance for taking his testimony and can never recover it, even though he fails in the suit, which is contrary to the practice and procedure of every court I ever knew of.

I want to know why the ordinary rules of the courts everywhere should not be applied to the claimants and they be required to put up enough money to cover the cost of taking their own testimony?

Mr. FULLER. As I said before, Congress adopted the present plan several years ago and of course it is for Congress to change that plan, if it thinks best.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose in connection with this appropriation of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be reported, we should report an amendment providing that it shall not be used to pay for the taking of testimony of claimants, and that the Commission should by a proper rule require such deposit by the claimant within thirty days from the passage of the act as it might fix in each case to cover the costs, would not all this business be cleaned up in the next six months?

Mr. FULLER. In one sense it would continue the business much longer than under the present plan, for the reason that a commissioner would be obliged to be selected and there would be no way to compel the witnesses to appear before that commissioner.

Mr. SMITH. Just as much as there is now.

Mr. FULLER. Not if I understand your question. My understanding is that it would be left for the claimants to obtain their own testimony.

Mr. SMITH. I propose that the testimony shall be taken in every respect as it is now, and that the claimant shall be required to assume his share of it, and in order to secure his paying it to require a deposit with the clerk of your Commission of such sum as may be deemed proper to cover the cost of taking that testimony. That is practically the rule of every Federal court I know of in this land.

Mr. FULLER. I think it would lessen the number of cases we try.

Mr. SMITH. Would not the majority of these claimants fail to put up the money for taking the testimony when they had been beaten in exactly similar cases, and would not they simply quit right there?

Mr. FULLER. I think possibly that is true.

Mr. SMITH. Can you give me any reason, other than the reasons you have already given, why the general rule requiring the advancement of costs by parties in the Federal courts should not apply to your Commission?

Mr. FULLER. I do not think of any other reason than I gave. Under the circumstances it is possible that the Government should give these claimants some aid in the taking of the testimony.

Mr. SMITH. Do you mean financial aid?

Mr. FULLER. Facilities.

Mr. SMITH. I am proposing to give them exactly the same facilities you are giving them, but propose to make them pay their own losses up to the time of trial. Do you say that the Government should furnish them some financial aid in prosecuting suits against the United States?

Mr. FULLER. I would not say financial aid.

Mr. SMITH. I propose to give them every facility you are giving them now. What reason is there that this practice in the Federal courts should not apply to your Commission?

Mr. FULLER. It certainly would be an equitable rule.

Mr. SMITH. And certainly would put an end to most of this litigation in short order.

Mr. FULLER. I think it would result in a great many of these cases never being tried. But inasmuch as the entire expense of taking the testimony in these cases outside of the United States up to the present time has been paid by the Government, it would seem to be inequitable now to change the rule; further, the treaty expressly provides that the United States "shall adjudicate and settle" these claims, and this would seem to take these cases out of the ordinary category and furnish some additional ground for claiming that the Government should pay the expense; and again, the expense of taking testimony in these cases outside of the United States is specially heavy, because of the peculiar circumstances, and as many of the claimants have been impoverished as a result of the revolution in Cuba, it would certainly appear inequitable to drive them out of court because of their poverty.

ENFORCEMENT OF ANTITRUST LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. You wanted to be heard on three items, General; first, the enforcement of the antitrust law?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Mr. Chairman, the situation of affairs in regard to that is that the balance available for that purpose is now about \$68,000. That will certainly be insufficient, according to all apparent provision, to last until the 1st of July. Therefore, we have requested that a portion, so much as may be necessary, of the appropriation for next year should be made immediately available. Of course, as the committee will readily understand, it is simply impossible to state what will be the expense of this antitrust crusade, or whatever is the proper term to be given to the enforcement of the laws affecting the trusts. There is a fine, healthy young octopus which turns up every little while and has to be hunted. According to all present indications the expenses will tend largely to increase in the future. I have here a statement of the number of cases actually instituted at the present time in connection with such proceedings—18 or 20, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Antitrust cases?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir; antitrust cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Instituted under the antitrust law?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir; the Sherman Act or the Elkins bill. I do not think there is anything here under the last legislation, but we have, in addition to these, I should say, half a dozen very important cases under consideration, and some of them just about to be brought.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the expenses incident to the institution and preparation of the cases you have enumerated, of which you say there are about 20, which have been instituted under the antitrust law, all paid for out of the antitrust fund or the appropriation made some years ago, or is there any part that has been paid out of the general appropriations?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. All from this appropriation. The district attorneys and permanent officers have rendered services in connection with them; but so far as there is anything special, the expense comes out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the force here in Washington is paid out of the antitrust fund, if any?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Three attorneys in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. They ought to be specifically estimated for under the act of 1882, prohibiting the employment of personal services not estimated for. The point is whether without specific authority you can employ or pay any compensation out of any lump sum unless specific authority is given for that purpose, in view of the act of 1882.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. In the District of Columbia?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir. "At the seat of government" is the language of the act.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I would suggest that, while it is rather a matter of detail, at the same time I think it would probably work better to leave the fund as little tied up with conditions as possible, because it is very difficult to tell in advance what expenditures you have to make out of it. Mr. Field suggests to me that

these gentlemen to whom I have referred are not employed all the time in Washington. They are, so to speak, circulating around, but they have their headquarters at the Department. I do not know, of course, whether the whole of the \$250,000 will be needed. I do not suppose it will be needed between now and July 1, 1908, but nevertheless I think it would be inadvisable to reduce the amount, because it may be needed, and indeed it is really utterly impossible to tell what you will want for this specific purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you say of that appropriation was unexpended?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. According to this memorandum, \$68,858.15.

The CHAIRMAN. You had, on May 1 of last year, a balance of \$298,000 in that fund. Then there was \$160,000 transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. On the 16th of April, Mr. Chairman, \$45,000 was transferred to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. In a deficiency bill?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir; and \$160,000 was transferred on June 30.

The CHAIRMAN. Making a total of \$205,000?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir. The original amount, I think, was \$500,000, and on the 15th of April we had \$353,000 left.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you submit, for the information of the committee, a statement of the expenditures made since the last statement was submitted—last June?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir; I will have that prepared.

Mr. FIELD. For the entire amount?

The CHAIRMAN. No, supplementing the statement submitted last year giving in detail the payments out of this fund.

Statement of disbursements under the appropriation for the enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Name.	When paid.	Paid for.	Amount.	Total.
Amount of disbursements from March 17, 1903, to June 29, 1906, inclusive, as shown by printed letter of Attorney-General, dated June 29, 1906 (S. Doc. 526, 59th Cong., 1st sess.)				\$150,709.66
O. E. Pagin.....	June 30, 1906.....	Expenses.....	\$106.20	
Do.....	do.....	Salary.....	211.67	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	108.34	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	437.00	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	do.....	495.67	
R. J. Kercheval.....	do.....	Expenses.....	15.00	
N. Y. Telephone Co.....	do.....	do.....	12.55	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	do.....	50.00	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	Salary.....	150.00	
				1,586.43
H. L. Stimson.....	July 1906.....	Expenses.....	383.90	
W. J. Boggs.....	do.....	do.....	96.43	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	29.45	
M. D. Purdy.....	do.....	do.....	173.45	
P. S. Hichborn.....	do.....	do.....	18.30	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	20.25	
J. Byrne & Co.....	do.....	do.....	2.00	
E. P. Grosvenor.....	do.....	do.....	135.67	
E. N. Hill.....	do.....	Salary.....	200.00	
E. B. Kellogg.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	8,044.02	
E. T. Sanford.....	do.....	Salary.....	1,000.00	
F. H. Levy.....	do.....	do.....	350.00	
J. M. Beck.....	do.....	do.....	4,688.86	

Statement of disbursements under the appropriation for the enforcement of the antitrust laws—Continued.

Name.	When paid.	Paid for.	Amount.	Total.
E. P. Grosvenor.....	July, 1906.....	Salary.....	\$350.00	\$16,080.84
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	416.66	
Southern Rwy.....	do.....	Transportation.....	55.10	
C. & O. Ry.....	do.....	do.....	19.95	
N., C. & St. L. Ry.....	do.....	do.....	20.15	
L. & N. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	33.65	
P. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	13.00	
H. B. Duncan.....	August, 1906.....	Salary and expenses.....	398.70	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	do.....	484.10	
W. J. Boggs.....	do.....	Salary.....	75.00	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	do.....	120.00	5,120.95
E. P. McAdams.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	98.35	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	Expenses.....	46.15	
R. H. Maxson.....	do.....	do.....	826.65	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	do.....	50.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	211.16	
P. S. Hichborn.....	do.....	Salary.....	40.00	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	208.33	
P. S. Hichborn.....	do.....	do.....	75.00	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	396.25	
C. M. Shew.....	do.....	Expenses.....	75.00	
P. S. Hichborn.....	do.....	do.....	73.14	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	177.85	
F. H. Levy.....	do.....	Salary.....	200.00	
F. B. Kellogg.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	416.67	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	do.....	120.00	
C., B. & Q. Ry.....	do.....	Transportation.....	21.60	
B. & O. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	17.00	
J. H. Graves.....	September, 1906.....	Expenses.....	153.87	3,947.01
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	417.31	
W. J. Boggs.....	do.....	Salary.....	75.00	
J. N. Dolding.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
T. H. Thomason.....	do.....	do.....	276.25	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	Salary.....	208.33	
P. S. Hichborn.....	do.....	do.....	75.00	
J. D. Warren's Sons.....	do.....	Expenses.....	8.00	
C. H. Bailey.....	do.....	do.....	442.50	
Journal Printing Co.....	do.....	do.....	29.00	
C. H. Brown.....	do.....	do.....	35	
Gunthorp-Warren Printing Co.....	do.....	do.....	317.40	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	53.48	
R. C. Adams.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	73.85	
C. B. Morrison.....	do.....	Salary.....	1,000.00	
E. N. Hill.....	do.....	do.....	350.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	416.67	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	October, 1906.....	Salary and expenses.....	453.56	1,000.00
W. J. Boggs.....	do.....	Salary.....	107.14	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	555.61	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
C. M. Shew.....	do.....	Salary.....	125.00	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	do.....	150.00	
N. Y. Telephone Co.....	do.....	Expenses.....	17.25	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	12.30	
C. G. Burgoyne.....	do.....	do.....	615.25	
N. Y. Telephone Co.....	do.....	do.....	15.80	
W. B. Burford.....	do.....	do.....	20.00	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	38.17	
Do.....	do.....	Salary.....	208.34	
M. E. Rhames.....	do.....	Expenses.....	17.50	
A. Kershner.....	do.....	do.....	44.10	
V. Ferguson.....	do.....	do.....	44.10	
Pearle Bone.....	do.....	do.....	30.60	
S. Lashlee.....	do.....	do.....	44.15	
L. Fitzgerald.....	do.....	do.....	44.15	
E. M. Hattox.....	do.....	do.....	37.50	
W. J. Boggs.....	do.....	do.....	25.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	28.00	
C. M. Shew.....	do.....	Salary.....	100.00	
W. S. Gregg.....	do.....	Expenses.....	41.42	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	489.32	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	do.....	441.59	
F. H. Levy.....	do.....	Salary.....	2,000.00	
F. B. Kellogg.....	do.....	do.....	4,000.00	
C. B. Morrison.....	do.....	do.....	3,000.00	
C. Nagel.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
C. H. Krum.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
E. C. Crow.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	

Statement of disbursements under the appropriation for the enforcement of the antitrust laws—Continued.

Name.	When paid.	Paid for.	Amount.	Total.
O. E. Pagan.....	October, 1906.....	Salary.....	\$416.66	
B. & O. R. R.....	do.....	Transportation.....	17.50	
P. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	68.50	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	19.50	
Erie R. R.....	do.....	do.....	20.00	
C. M. Buss.....	November, 1906.....	Expenses.....	45.50	\$16,298.01
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	Salary.....	120.00	
S. E. Greene.....	do.....	Expenses.....	3.75	
E. N. Hill.....	do.....	Salary.....	250.00	
F. H. Levy.....	do.....	do.....	250.00	
E. P. Grosvenor.....	do.....	do.....	750.00	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
G. G. Baker.....	do.....	do.....	2.25	
C. S. Pearce.....	do.....	do.....	6.00	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary.....	2,538.88	
Do.....	do.....	Expenses.....	85.17	
G. T. Ry.....	do.....	Transportation.....	18.00	
B. & O. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	37.75	
E. N. Hill.....	do.....	Salary.....	3,000.00	
Margaret Knapp.....	do.....	Expenses.....	80.00	
Jessie E. Scott.....	do.....	Salary.....	50.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	208.33	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	Expenses.....	89.37	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	470.32	
G. C. Todd.....	do.....	Salary.....	500.00	
C. M. Shew.....	do.....	do.....	100.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	do.....	416.67	
J. H. Graves.....	December, 1906.....	do.....	208.33	9,061.99
C. H. Aron.....	do.....	do.....	125.00	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	292.63	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	Salary.....	150.00	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	Expenses.....	19.75	
N. Y. Telephone Co.....	do.....	do.....	10.50	
J. H. Wilkerson.....	do.....	Salary.....	350.00	
L. H. Eddy.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	190.60	
C. F. Curry.....	do.....	Expenses.....	12.55	
H. W. Taft.....	do.....	Salary.....	1,700.00	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
H. L. Stimson.....	do.....	do.....	45.00	
McCowat-Mercer Printing Co.....	do.....	do.....	5.00	
L. C. Laylin.....	do.....	do.....	11.00	
N. Y. Telephone Co.....	do.....	do.....	17.75	
J. J. Sullivan.....	do.....	do.....	124.25	
J. H. Graves.....	do.....	do.....	17.35	
C. H. Aron.....	do.....	Salary.....	100.00	
Gates Legal Publishing Co.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	Salary.....	416.67	
V. N. Roadstrum.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	571.17	
C. M. Shew.....	do.....	Salary.....	125.00	
S. H. Gore.....	do.....	Expenses.....	6.00	
J. H. Graves.....	January, 1907.....	Salary.....	208.34	4,568.55
O. E. Pagan.....	do.....	Expenses.....	193.43	
H. B. Duncan.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	452.38	
J. N. Golding.....	do.....	Expenses.....	50.00	
New York Telephone Co.....	do.....	do.....	14.25	
W. J. McDermott.....	do.....	Salary.....	120.00	
J. W. H. Crim.....	do.....	do.....	125.00	
C. W. Swisher.....	do.....	Expenses.....	150.00	
Lewis H. Eddy.....	do.....	Salary and expenses.....	208.50	
T. P. Riley.....	do.....	Salary.....	187.50	
Pennsylvania R. R.....	do.....	Transportation.....	21.25	
F. H. Levy.....	do.....	Salary.....	500.00	
C. P. Bennett.....	do.....	Expenses.....	1.50	
H. V. McChesney.....	do.....	do.....	17.00	
J. R. Burrow.....	do.....	do.....	10.00	
J. J. Sullivan.....	do.....	do.....	72.10	
S. D. Dickinson.....	do.....	do.....	70.50	
J. H. Wilkerson.....	do.....	do.....	82.05	
W. F. Barry.....	do.....	do.....	80.00	
F. A. Lambert.....	do.....	do.....	80.00	
F. M. Mohney.....	do.....	do.....	14.40	
O. C. Ludwig.....	do.....	do.....	6.50	
M. K. & T. R. R.....	do.....	Transportation.....	15.65	
C. & O. R. R.....	do.....	do.....	35.50	
Pennsylvania R. R.....	do.....	do.....	17.00	
Stillman Appellate Co.....	do.....	Expenses.....	316.00	
Win Wylie.....	do.....	do.....	25.00	
Gunthrop-Warren Printing Co.....	do.....	do.....	113.00	

Statement of disbursements under the appropriation for the enforcement of the antitrust laws—Continued.

Name.	When paid.	Paid for.	Amount.	Total.
J. H. Wilkerson	January, 1907	Salary	\$350.00	
J. L. Cahall	do	Expenses	5.00	
J. A. Rose	do	do	10.50	
C. J. Mears	do	do	2.70	
O. K. Shannon	do	do	2.25	
C. S. Tingey	do	do	10.05	
J. H. Page	do	do	7.40	
E. R. McDavid	do	do	5.00	
W. P. Snyder	do	do	4.50	
J. H. Page	do	do	7.20	
Robt. McAfee	do	do	105.50	
F. I. Dunbar	do	do	11.50	
C. P. Salen	do	do	14.75	
W. B. Martin	do	do	14.90	
A. Galusha	do	do	1.75	
E. N. Hill	do	do	300.00	
C. A. Thompson	do	do	96.50	
W. M. Olin	do	do	1.00	
Timothy O'Connor	do	do	27.00	
F. A. Sims	do	do	18.50	
J. L. Whalen	do	do	22.95	
Adler & Ruley	do	do	3.50	
W. C. Hayward	do	do	3.20	
E. F. Porter	do	do	8.00	
C. C. C. & St. L. R. R.	do	Transportation	20.25	
C. G. W. R. R.	do	do	29.00	
C. H. Aron	do	Salary	100.00	
Geo. Pearson	do	Expenses	1,281.50	
Robt. McAfee	do	do	6.25	
J. B. Grimes	do	do	6.50	
C. A. Stillings	do	do	1,153.85	
J. W. Raynolds	do	do	3.00	
C. H. Filson	do	do	5.00	
H. B. Duncan	do	Salary and expenses	228.45	
V. N. Roadstrum	do	do	547.64	
O. E. Pagan	do	Salary	416.66	
Do	February, 1907	Expenses	137.32	\$9,018.50
C. M. Shew	do	Salary	100.00	
D. Q. Eggeston	do	Expenses	12.00	
J. H. Graves	do	Salary	208.33	
J. N. Golding	do	Expenses	50.00	
N. Y. Telephone Co.	do	do	12.80	
W. J. McDermott	do	do	120.00	
J. H. Wilkerson	do	Salary	350.00	
H. A. Parkin	do	do	83.33	
Fletcher Dobyns	do	do	303.33	
F. A. Lambert	do	do	100.00	
Wm. Barry	do	do	100.00	
M. D. Purly	do	Expenses	47.30	
J. W. H. Crim	do	Salary	125.00	
Grand total	February 6, 1907.		1,742.41	226,431.35

RECAPITULATION.

Amount originally appropriated, sundry civil act of February 25, 1903.	\$500,000.00
Amount transferred to Interstate Commerce Commission, deficiency act of April 16, 1906.	\$45,000.00
Amount transferred to Interstate Commerce Commission, sundry civil act of June 30, 1906.	100,000.00
Amount expended to February 6, 1907.	226,431.35
Balance.	68,568.65

You say that you have some 20 cases now pending?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir; here is a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would give that statement to the reporter and let it be incorporated in the minutes.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes, sir.

The statement referred to is as follows:

CASES PENDING UNDER THE SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

United States v. Jacksonville Wholesale Grocers' Association (southern district of Florida).—Bill in equity filed September 12, 1903, in the United States circuit court, for the purpose of dissolving a combination of wholesale grocers operating in violation of the antitrust law. The case will probably be tried during the present month.

United States v. Armour & Co., et al. (northern district of Illinois).—Indictment was returned July 1, 1905, charging a combination in restraint of trade in the sale of beef and beef products. Pleas in bar sustained so far as the individual defendants are concerned and overruled with respect to the corporations. The case against the corporations is pending.

United States v. Metropolitan Meat Company, et al. (district of Hawaii).—Bill in equity filed in October, 1905, to restrain the alleged unlawful operations of certain combinations in the matter of the restraint of trade in beef and beef products. Case is pending.

United States v. Allen & Robinson, et al. (district of Hawaii).—Bill in equity filed in October, 1905, in the United States circuit court for the district of Hawaii, to restrain the operation of an alleged unlawful combination to control the trade in lumber in that Territory. The case is pending.

United States v. The Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis, et al. (eastern district of Missouri).—A petition was filed in the circuit court of the United States on December 1, 1905, to enjoin the defendants (The Terminal Association, the bridge companies, and the railroad and ferries crossing the Mississippi River at St. Louis) from carrying out an unlawful combination entered into between them to operate the Eads Bridge and the Merchants Bridge as a common agency of interstate commerce, and to suppress competition between said bridges and between the bridges and ferries, and to monopolize interstate transportation at this point. Testimony is being taken in this case.

The Tobacco Trust Cases—MacAndrews & Forbes Company et al. (southern district of New York).—In June, 1906, the grand jury returned indictments against the McAndrews & Forbes Company, the J. S. Young Company, a corporation of Maine, and Karl Jungbluth and Howard E. Young, their respective presidents, for illegally combining and conspiring to regulate the interstate trade in sale of licorice paste, an article used in the manufacture of plug and smoking tobacco, snuff and cigars. The demurrers interposed by the defendants to the indictments have been recently overruled. Corporations found guilty and fine of \$18,000 imposed.

United States v. National Association of Retail Druggists et al. (district of Indiana).—Bill in equity was filed on May 9, 1906, in the United States circuit court for the district of Indiana against the National Association of Retail Druggists and others, alleging a combination in restraint of interstate trade and commerce in the matter of the sale of drugs and proprietary medicines to consumers through retail druggists. The defendants demurred to the bill, which demurrers have been overruled by the court. The case is pending.

United States v. Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company et al. (middle district of Tennessee).—On May 25, 1906, the grand jury returned an indictment against 31 corporations and 25 individuals engaged in the fertilizer business in the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Tennessee, charging them with engaging in a conspiracy in violation of the Federal antitrust act, and with conspiring to commit an offense against the United States, viz, the aforesaid conspiracy, in violation of section 5440 of the Revised Statutes. The fertilizer manufacturers combined to fix the price of fertilizers in the territory mentioned and to apportion the trade among themselves according to an agreed percentage. The question as to the right of the Government to remove certain of the defendants from the State of Virginia to the State of Tennessee, under the provisions of section 1014 of the Revised Statutes, is now before the Supreme Court of the United States. The case has been argued before that court, but no decision has been rendered.

F. A. Amsden Lumber Company et al. (district of Oklahoma).—An indictment was returned on May 4, 1906, in the district court for the Territory of Oklahoma, charging the F. A. Amsden Lumber Company, The Minitonka Lumber Company, A. M. Gloyd, F. E. Gloyd, and George Crowell with engaging in a combination in the city of Alva, Okla., to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Pending.

Chandler Ice and Coal Storage Plant et al. (district of Oklahoma).—Indictment was returned on September 19, 1906, against the Chandler Ice and Coal Storage Plant, a corporation, and John W. Graves, charging an unlawful agreement to apportion territory in the sale of ice. The case is pending.

Alfred M. Gloyd et al. (district of Oklahoma).—An indictment was returned on September 21, 1906, against Alfred M. Gloyd and Fleming E. Gloyd, doing business as the Gloyd Lumber Company; and John E. Gormley, George B. Gothan and Frank E. Barber, charging a combination to maintain prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. Pending.

Peoples Ice and Fuel Company et al. (district of Arizona).—Indictment was returned on October 23, 1906, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice. The case is pending.

Demund Lumber Company et al. (district of Arizona).—Indictment was returned on October 23, 1906, against the Demund Lumber Company, a corporation; T. W. Chamberlain Lumber Company, a corporation; Valley Lumber Company, a corporation; H. W. Ryder, and H. P. Demund, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of lumber. The case is pending.

Phoenix Wholesale Meat and Produce Company et al. (district of Arizona).—Indictment was returned on October 23, 1906, against the Phoenix Wholesale Meat and Produce Company, a corporation, P. T. Hurley, and S. J. Tribolet, charging a combination to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of meats. The case is pending.

United States v. T. B. Hogg et al. (district of Oklahoma).—Indictment returned on December 8, 1906, against T. B. Hogg, H. B. Hogg, T. H. Hogg, W. J. Haywood, J. P. Marshall, S. M. Gloyd, L. O. Allen, J. F. Foresman, and T. M. Richardson, jr., lumber dealers in Oklahoma, including Harry A. Gorsuch, of Kansas City, Mo., secretary of the Southwestern Lumbermen's Association, charging them with a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in lumber in the Territory of Oklahoma. Case pending.

United States v. American Ice Company et al. (District of Columbia).—July 12, 1906, indictment returned against the American Ice Company, and Samuel A. Kimberly and George F. Hoover, its officers, and the Chapin-Sacks Manufacturing Company, and Arthur S. Chapin and Samuel C. Redmond, its officers, charging an agreement to control prices and restrict competition in the sale of ice in the city of Washington.

United States v. Standard Oil Company et al. (eastern district of Missouri).—Bill in equity filed November 17, 1906, for the purpose of dissolving said combination. A motion was filed recently for the purpose of vacating the order directing the service of subpoenas upon nonresident defendants. Argument was had upon this motion on January 30, 1907, but no decision has as yet been rendered by the court.

The CHAIRMAN. You have how many suits in contemplation?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I suppose there are as many as a dozen in one stage or another.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all the cases now pending, and those you contemplate instituting in the future, under laws that existed prior to the passage of the legislation of the last session on this subject?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Just at this moment I do not recollect any one that is under the rate bill, but there may be. It may be that some of them will turn out to be. They are in various stages.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you construe this appropriation to apply to the expenses of cases instituted under legislation that was passed during the last session of Congress?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Up to the present time, there has not been any, as I remember.

The CHAIRMAN. The question I have in mind is this, whether, if we appropriate in the language that was formerly used, it would relate to the laws that were in existence and known as antitrust laws at the time the appropriation was made, and whether to make it applicable to laws enacted since that time it would be necessary to change the language?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It says "all acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, and other acts mentioned in said appropriation." That is a pretty broad expression.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the rate law to-day known definitely as an anti-trust law?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I think it would do no harm for the committee to include in that paragraph some language as "including the act approved June 29, 1906, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission.'" It has been treated by the Department, so far as I know, as a part of the antitrust legislation, but, speaking just from memory at the present moment, I do not think of any proceeding in contemplation under that act. As the committee is no doubt aware, a question arose in connection with certain proceedings under the Elkins bill in Chicago as to whether or not that act superseded certain provisions of the Elkins bill, and how far it did. Those suits have not been instituted under the rate bill, but under the previous legislation.

JUDICIAL.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of United States Courts," page 368. Your estimate there is \$1,400,000, as against an appropriation for the current year of \$1,380,000.

Mr. GLOVER. We have already asked for a deficiency for 1907, I believe, and we think this whole amount will be necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an estimated deficiency of how much?

Mr. KENNARD. An estimated deficiency of \$30,000.

Mr. GLOVER. There are some problems about this that no man can settle now. The expenses of the Indian Territory ought to be very considerably decreased; how much I can not tell. I do not think the committee can tell either very nearly.

The CHAIRMAN. What will operate to diminish the expenses of the Territory?

Mr. GLOVER. If it becomes a State a little work now done in the United States courts will be taken into the State courts. Just how much there will be of that I can not tell. The situation down there is very peculiar in this, that they had no legislature in the Indian Territory. All the prosecutions down there are either under the United States statutes proper or under the statutes of Arkansas, as made applicable to that Territory. Now, just what proportion of this work will be transferred to the State I do not know. I have not gone into it enough to determine that. In the first place, the question will be whether the law of Arkansas, being adopted by statute as the law applicable to the Indian Territory, will be treated as a United States statute, or whether it will be treated as a State statute of Oklahoma and Indian Territory when they have come into the Union.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended down in Indian Territory out of this item? Do you know?

Mr. KENNARD. We expended for 1906—that is, the last complete year—about \$182,000 from salaries, fees, and expenses; and in all

probability—it is a guess, of course—we will need perhaps a hundred thousand dollars less after it becomes a State, which might be deducted from this estimate.

Mr. GLOVER. Of course the prosecutions under the law as to selling liquor in the Indian Territory will still be United States offenses—violations of this intercourse act, I suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you recommend the omission of this language between brackets on page 369, “and the annual salaries of the United States marshals for the district of Idaho and the southern district of California are hereby fixed at \$4,000, respectively?” Is that because it is permanent law?

Mr. GLOVER. That was put in last year and became permanent legislation.

Mr. KENNARD. It is permanent legislation.

TRANSMISSION OF ACCOUNTS OF UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 370 is a new item [reads]:

Provided, That the time prescribed by law for the transmission of accounts of United States marshals and other disbursing officers of the Department of Justice to the Auditor for the State and other Departments is hereby extended from sixty to eighty days after the date of their receipt in the Department of Justice at Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. GLOVER. It often happens that we have to send accounts back for rendition or amendment in some way or another, and then we have to propound questions to the marshals as to the accounts; and, especially in cases where the marshal has a large number of field deputies, there is always a delay in getting the information so that that the Department can properly act upon the accounts. Now they have to go over within sixty days, and the Auditor can keep them as long as he sees fit.

He may delay a year, and there is no law to prevent it. But if we do not get them over within sixty days we have to get a waiver by the President, and that is a thing we do not like to do.

There is another objection in the present system: If they have to go over sixty days, it means a period at the end of each quarter when my clerks on the marshals' accounts rather have to hunt for work, so that if this were changed I would have steady work for the men from the beginning to the end of the quarter. Of course I keep them at work in hunting up old matters and bringing up things; but there is not that push for the work that there would be if it were done as it is during the rest of the quarter, so that I do not see that this provision can possibly do anybody any harm. We will get the accounts over as soon as we can anyway.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this tend to delay the adjustment of the accounts and the receipt of the money that the marshals are entitled to?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. The money has already been advanced to the marshals. It does not affect the money at all.

The CHAIRMAN. It does not affect the disbursement, but merely the convenience of your Department?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; the convenience in our Department; and now, sometimes, in order to get them over in time, we send them over with the understanding that we shall get them back, or in some other way avoid that provision of law. We have to do that in an irregular way, and we do not like to.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, ETC.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no change, I see, in the next item, "For salaries of United States district attorneys and expenses of United States district attorneys and their regular assistants," \$475,000.

Mr. KENNARD. That will be affected by the Indian Territory change too.

Mr. GLOVER. There will be dropped out in the Indian Territory three marshals and three district attorneys; that is, four will be dropped out and one new one provided for. Each of these marshals get \$4,000 and each district attorney gets \$4,000. They will go out of existence, and instead of four in the Indian Territory there will be one marshal and one district attorney appointed for the Indian Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. For that part part of the future State of Oklahoma, where they now have four district attorneys, there will be one?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. Then there is another thing that wants to be attended to by Congress. The salaries of the district attorneys and the marshals for the new State of Oklahoma are not now fixed by law. The law provides that they shall have compensation like other district attorneys, but the question is: Like what other district attorneys? Some get \$5,000, and some get \$2,500 or less, so that there must be legislation fixing their salaries.

Colonel CLAY. I took up that matter with Attorney-General Moody away back in the fall, and called his attention to the fact that there was no provision made for the salary or compensation of the attorneys and marshals for the new State. It simply said they should receive the same compensation as officers performing like services in other districts, and as this compensation runs by law from \$2,000 to \$10,000, as in the case of the southern district of New York, the question is: What shall they receive? Mr. Moody said to bring it to the attention of his successor, Mr. Bonaparte, and he said: "Let that go over, and bring it to my attention in time for the next session of Congress." That would leave them, of course, six months without anything.

The CHAIRMAN. What provision of law is it that fixes the salaries of district attorneys?

Colonel CLAY. The act of 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the conditions under that act which enable you to fix the salary of one district attorney at \$2,500 and of another at \$3,000?

Colonel CLAY. The salaries are specifically provided for by the act of 1896. That was the act which took them out of the fee system, and provided that thereafter their salaries should be so much. They are specifically provided by that act. Some were as low as \$2,000, and in the case of the southern district of New York it was as high as \$10,000. Mr. Bonaparte said, "Bring that to my attention in time for the next session of Congress." Mr. Jenkins, chairman of the judiciary committee, spoke to me about it, and said, "My committee had nothing to do with that statehood bill," but he said, "I think that matter ought to be attended to right away." I did not mention it again to Attorney-General Bonaparte.

The CHAIRMAN. What are district attorneys receiving to-day who are performing service similar to the service that will be required of the district attorney of the State of Oklahoma?

Mr. GLOVER. In the neighborhood of \$4,000. There will be a good deal of work there.

Colonel CLAY. Each of the four get that now.

Mr. GLOVER. But there will probably not be so much work to be done in the Indian Territory hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that what that act means—that you fix their salaries proportionately at the amount paid to other district attorneys for that service in States where they have a similar amount of work to do?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir. It would be better to fix it by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but if it is not fixed, the interval might be bridged in that way.

Colonel CLAY. It says they shall receive the same compensation as is paid for similar service in other districts. It does not say who is to fix that, or at whose suggestion it is to be fixed. It does not say that the Attorney-General or anyone else shall do so.

Mr. KENNARD. That appropriation can be reduced about \$15,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you send up a clause—a draft of a clause—that will cover that?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes, sir.

PER DIEM DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND ASSISTANTS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

The CHAIRMAN. Then we will consider it. The next item is a new proviso, page 371, giving the district attorney and his assistants in the southern district of New York compensation in lieu of subsistence, \$4 a day and actual and necessary traveling expenses. I want to ask you, Mr. Glover—

Mr. GLOVER. It is not “in lieu.”

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; it is not “in lieu.” It excludes all expenses and fees. That is why they want this subsistence.

Mr. GLOVER. We want to put him on all fours with other attorneys. There was a very mixed condition under the old law. The district attorney up there got fees, and it provided that he should have the expenses of his office, and so on. His salary alone was \$6,000, and he received fees in addition. This will simplify the thing. He will pay his expenses the same as others pay them. This gives him the same allowance for traveling expenses as other district attorneys. The question came up whether we should give him more on account of existing conditions; but it was argued, and with reason, that if we gave him more per day, he would perhaps take a trip to Boston on business, and he would be allowed, say, \$5 a day, whereas the district attorney from Boston, coming down to New York, would be allowed only \$4 per day, although his expenses would be larger than those of the New York district attorney, because he would be stopping in New York.

PER DIEM PROPOSED FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND ASSISTANTS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what have you to say, Mr. Glover, to the proposition that has been brought to the attention of the committee by some district attorneys, of changing the existing law in regard to

compensating them for expenses incident to subsistence when away from their official residence? The present law reads:

Such assistant district attorneys shall be paid such salary as the Attorney-General may from time to time determine as to each, which shall in no case exceed \$2,500 per annum: *Provided*, That the necessary expenses for lodging and subsistence actually paid, not exceeding \$4 per day, and actual and necessary traveling expenses of the district attorney and his assistants, while absent from their respective official residences and necessarily employed in going to, returning from, and attending before any United States court, commissioner, or other committing magistrate, and while otherwise necessarily absent from their respective official residences on official business shall be allowed and paid in the manner hereinafter provided.

The Attorney-General is authorized to fix and declare the place of the official residence of the district attorney and of each of his assistants: *Provided*, That the said assistants must be residents of the district for which they are appointed.

Now, as I understand, as to these district attorneys in traveling away from their official residence, when they expend any money at all, no matter how small the amount may be, on account of subsistence and in consequence of their being away from home, the only way they can be reimbursed is by taking a receipt in every instance and sending it in to the Department and having it approved here. Is not that the practice?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir; that is not true to a certain extent. The Department simply requires of him, when he puts up at a hotel or stops overnight to furnish a receipt for that. He does not furnish any vouchers for meals on the way or for railroad fare or for sleeping-car fare. He is reimbursed for that on the settlement of his quarterly accounts. The act of May 28, 1896, provides all about this.

The CHAIRMAN. So I understand. What objection would the Department have, in lieu of that provision, to this—

That in lieu of all expenses for lodging and subsistence, \$4 per day and in addition thereto actual and necessary traveling expenses, of the district attorney and his assistants, while absent from their respective official residences and necessarily employed in going to, returning from, and attending before any United States court, commissioner, or other committing magistrate, and while otherwise necessarily absent from their respective official residences on official business shall be allowed and paid in the manner now provided—

giving them a per diem of \$4 a day when actually traveling. Would it not save the Department a great deal of labor in the adjustment of accounts?

Mr. GLOVER. Oh, no. One man very easily handles all the accounts of the district attorneys. That is, all the regular district attorneys and the assistants; and then he handles the accounts of special assistant United States attorneys.

The CHAIRMAN. Do their expenses, as itemized and sent in, amount to less than \$4 a day when they are away from home?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; they do; especially when they are away from home a part of the day. This would give them \$4 a day for traveling but 10 miles.

The CHAIRMAN. They have to be away from their official residences.

Mr. GLOVER. If they go away 10 miles from their official headquarters they are away from home, and perhaps they might be at an expense of not more than 50 cents, so far as subsistence is concerned.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be a rather extreme case, would it not?

Mr. GLOVER. There are a great many cases where the full amounts are not charged for the whole day.

Colonel CLAY. My recollection is that I had some discussion of that

matter with the former Attorney-General, Mr. Moody, and that he disapproved of the change to per diem from actual expenses, because of the opportunity of making a profit—making in the expense account simply a charge of \$4 a day, no matter what was done, and there would be an opportunity for frivolous trips.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not believe that there are many men who are competent to act as district attorneys who would, for the sake of \$4 a day, or for the difference between what their actual expenses would be and \$4 a day, go away from their homes for that purpose.

Colonel CLAY. I have known of an assistant attorney who would travel on a pass and charge the Government for his travel. Our examiner discovered him and we fired him out.

Mr. SMITH. Many of these assistants get only \$1,000. Some might get more than that in New York.

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know of any beyond \$2,500, except in New York and Chicago. Congress a number of years ago provided that district attorneys might get so much for their travel—

Mr. TAYLOR. Would an allowance of \$4 a day, without any question of going into the accounts, require any more money on this item or not?

Mr. GLOVER. It would.

Colonel CLAY. They would charge \$4 for every day, whether they spent it or not.

Mr. TAYLOR. Have you made an estimate of the cases in which the claim would be made of \$4 a day on account of travel, and according to that estimate would you require an increase in this item if that change were made?

Mr. GLOVER. I think so.

Mr. TAYLOR. How much of a change?

Mr. GLOVER. I have had no reason to make an estimate of that kind, because the matter has not been presented to the Department at all.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can any of you employees answer—what would be the probable amount of increase, if any?

Mr. KENNARD. We can only guess.

Mr. TAYLOR. What sort of a guess would you make?

Mr. KENNARD. We could not make an estimate of the increase without data as to the number of days the attorneys had been away from headquarters in the past year. We would have to go over the accounts to ascertain the number of days. Even then our figures would not be reliable, because they would not be an index of the future; there probably would be more days to be paid for under the new arrangement. It would probably cost \$30,000 or \$40,000 more, roughly estimating it, per year.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE NORTHERN
DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Madden, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, is here and has requested leave to make a statement regarding the conditions in the northern district of Illinois with respect to the salaries of the district attorneys, the assistant district

attorneys, and the deputy United States marshals; and I suggest that he make that statement now, and then we can hear these gentlemen with respect to the facts which he presents.

STATEMENT OF HON. MARTIN B. MADDEN, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM ILLINOIS.

MR. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I have a letter, or a copy of a letter, from the late Attorney-General, Mr. Moody, which relates to the condition of the district attorney's office in Chicago, otherwise known as the northern district of Illinois. This letter was addressed to Hon. John J. Jenkins, chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and a copy was sent to me. It reads as follows [reads]:

DECEMBER 6, 1906.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in which you request an expression of my opinion on H. R. 20519, entitled "A bill in relation to salaries of district attorneys and assistant district attorneys for the northern district of Illinois."

The salaries of United States attorneys, with one exception, are fixed by section 7 of the act approved May 28, 1896. By that act the salaries of the United States attorneys in nine districts are fixed at \$5,000 per annum, and the salaries of all others at a less amount. Included in the nine is the United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois. The office excepted from the provision of this act is that in the northern district of New York, where the United States attorney continued to receive compensation both by salary and fees, as set forth in my annual report of 1904, page 13. Consideration of the facts set forth in this report doubtless led Congress to fix the salary of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York at \$10,000 (act of Mar. 3, 1905, 33 Stat. L., 1207).

A portion of section 8 of the act of May 28, 1896, reads as follows:

"Such assistant district attorneys shall be paid such salaries as the Attorney-General may from time to time determine as to each, which shall in no case exceed \$2,500 per annum."

By section 24 of the same act it is provided that the above section shall not apply to the southern district of New York.

By the act of March 3, 1903 (32 Stat. L., 1141), it is provided that the provisions of section 8 of the legislative appropriation act approved May 26, 1896, limiting the compensation of United States assistant district attorney to not exceeding \$2,500 per annum, shall not apply to the first assistant district attorney for the northern district of Illinois.

The bill transmitted to me by you proposed to fix the salary of the United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois at the same amount as that paid to the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and to remove the restriction on the amount of the salaries paid to the assistant United States attorneys for the northern district of Illinois in the same manner as has already been done with respect to the southern district of New York. These two offices are the most important in the country, both in amount and character of the business transacted. They are within a territory where the incomes of lawyers are large and the expenses of living high. It is of immense importance to the Government that these two offices should be well organized and that both United States attorneys and their assistants should be lawyers of ability and attainment.

I have considerable personal knowledge of the work of both offices and have visited them frequently. By mere statistics the volume of business is somewhat greater in the office in New York than the office in Chicago. The importance of the business, however, in the two offices can not be distinguished, and in the years to come I think there will be no substantial difference between them, both with respect to the volume and the character of the business. It is not to be expected that the professional income of those holding the various positions in these two offices will be equal to the income of lawyers of the same rank and equally busy in private practice,

because the positions bring to their holders some distinction and opportunities for professional advancement. But in neither case will \$2,500 per year be likely to secure assistants of the grade of ability and experience urgently required by the highest interest of the Government. I think it is true also that a man fitted to hold the position of United States attorney in either of these judicial districts ought not to be paid a less salary than \$10,000 per year.

For these reasons I most heartily approve the bill.

Very respectfully,

_____,
Attorney-General.

Hon. JOHN J. JENKINS,

Chairman Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives.

There was a bill introduced by Mr. Mann, fixing the salary of the district attorney for the northern district of Illinois at \$10,000. That bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and this letter from the Attorney-General was in response to an inquiry from the chairman of that committee.

All the great antitrust cases in the country are being tried in Chicago now. The Attorney-General told me that he thought there would be more important litigation in the district attorney's office in Chicago than in any other similar office in the country in the future. Chicago is the center of the great railroad terminal trunk lines. It is the center of the country, and nearly everything that pertains to the railroad traffic and to the great trust questions centers there; and as a result of that nearly all the big cases that are being tried, or will be tried, are tried or are likely to be tried there. The limitation that is fixed at \$2,500 on the salary of the assistant attorneys is such as to make it almost, if not quite, impossible to secure the services of men qualified to fill the places that ought to be filled there, and there ought not to be any limitation on these salaries, in my judgment; that is, they ought not to say that a man can not receive more than \$2,500. You can not get the kind of men that ought to be secured to do the work of the importance that has to be done in the Chicago office.

I have here a suggestion by way of amendment to the bill which I would like to insert in the record for the consideration of the committee, so that they may give it some thought when they are making up the bill. It provides:

That all laws fixing the annual salaries of the United States attorney for the southern district of New York, and of assistants in his office, shall hereafter apply in all respects to and be construed as fixing the annual salaries of the United States attorney for the northern district of Illinois, and of assistants in his office.

I have looked over the record and I find the following to be the facts: First, as late as 1904 there were but 16 deputies employed in this office, and those 16 were paid the total annual sum of \$21,400. Since that time the system has been changed. More courts have been added and the force of deputies has been increased to 21; but instead of the annual allowance being also increased, it has been reduced, so that at the present time it is \$20,900. The committee can readily see that in the year 1904 the 16 deputies received an annual salary per man of \$1,337.50 on the average, and that at the present time the average annual salary is only \$995.24.

Mr. GLOVER. Let me suggest, you have made a little mistake. The district has been decreased in size by taking off the Peoria court.

Mr. MADDEN. Let me make the statement complete, and then your

answer can go into the record. Why the reduction was made I do not know. It looks strange to me, in view of the fact that the salaries on all other lines have been increased, and also the cost of living. The average yearly salaries have really been reduced \$342.26. I can see no valid reason why the average salaries should not be now as high as they were in 1904 or previous to that time. I think the office should have an allowance of not less than \$27,000 or \$28,000 for the salaries of office deputies. If the work should increase materially the office would have to have more help.

The United States deputy's office in Chicago is certainly as important as the United States deputy's office in New York, where the chief deputy is paid \$2,500, and two deputies are paid \$2,000 each, several are paid \$1,500 each, and some at \$1,250 each, some at \$1,000 each, and so on down.

The scale would average nearly \$100 per man higher than is paid in the Chicago office. In the Chicago office the deputy receives only \$2,000. Four others receive \$1,200 each, and some receive as low as \$600. Before March 3, 1905, there was but one circuit court and one district court and one circuit court of appeals, and now there are two circuit courts, two district courts, and one circuit court of appeals, besides frequent sessions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which have to be attended by this marshal's office. They are now having frequent sessions of the grand juries, and they are required to summon the men by personal service, which has not been required heretofore. The force in the district attorney's office is being largely increased, which means largely increased work, and as a result of this, longer hours and harder work for the deputies.

In view of the facts that I have herein stated I feel that the office is justified in asking that the men be paid an average salary of \$1,300 or \$1,350. I have prepared and am going to submit here a tabulated statement of the average annual salaries paid to other deputies in other districts, which shows that in but three other districts are deputies paid as small average salaries as those in Chicago. The statement I propose to submit I would like to read for the information of the gentlemen here representing the Attorney-General's Office, for I understand that all these salaries are fixed in a large sense by the district attorney's office—that is to say, the allotment for salaries is made to the marshal's office by the district attorney's office.

Mr. GLOVER. No; the salaries of the deputy marshals are fixed by the Attorney-General.

Mr. SMITH. That is, his office.

Mr. GLOVER. There have been no complaints that I know of for a long while from the marshal asking for any additional salaries.

Mr. MADDEN. I will read the average salaries that are in other district marshal's offices. (Reads:)

Average salaries paid in many other districts to office deputy United States marshals.

State.	District.	Number of deputies.	Average pay.
Alabama.....	Northern.....	8	\$1,250.00
Do.....	Middle.....	6	1,218.66
Arizona.....	.....	5	1,260.00
Arkansas.....	Eastern.....	6	1,225.00
California.....	Northern.....	5	1,640.00
District of Columbia.....	.....	^a 19	1,218.42
Do.....	.....	^b 15	100.00
Georgia.....	Northern.....	3	1,866.66
Do.....	Southern.....	3	1,106.66
Illinois.....	do.....	4	1,305.00
Do.....	Eastern.....	5	1,228.00
Indiana.....	.....	5	1,160.00
Indian Territory.....	Northern.....	11	954.50
Do.....	Western.....	12	1,100.00
Do.....	Central.....	9	1,266.66
Do.....	Southern.....	13	1,124.61
Kentucky.....	Eastern.....	4	1,205.00
Do.....	Western.....	3	1,433.33
Louisiana.....	Eastern.....	3	1,233.33
Maine.....	.....	3	1,400.00
Maryland.....	.....	5	1,024.00
Massachusetts.....	.....	5	1,500.00
Michigan.....	Eastern.....	4	1,050.00
Minnesota.....	.....	8	1,350.00
Mississippi.....	Southern.....	6	1,250.00
Missouri.....	Eastern.....	4	1,350.00
Do.....	Western.....	3	1,366.66
Montana.....	.....	4	1,350.00
Nebraska.....	.....	6	1,266.66
New Mexico.....	.....	5	1,320.00
New York.....	Northern.....	6	853.33
Do.....	Southern.....	28	1,063.88
Do.....	Eastern.....	4	1,200.00
Do.....	Western.....	6	1,100.00
North Carolina.....	do.....	15	954.66
North Dakota.....	.....	4	1,275.00
Ohio.....	Northern.....	5	1,210.00
Do.....	Southern.....	8	1,142.50
Oklahoma.....	.....	6	1,300.00
Oregon.....	.....	4	1,400.00
Pennsylvania.....	Eastern.....	3	1,566.66
Do.....	Middle.....	3	1,333.33
Do.....	Western.....	3	1,333.33
South Dakota.....	.....	6	1,033.33
Tennessee.....	Eastern.....	4	1,325.00
Texas.....	Southern.....	6	1,233.33
Virginia.....	Eastern.....	4	1,175.00
Do.....	Western.....	4	1,175.00
Washington.....	do.....	6	1,441.66
Wisconsin.....	Eastern.....	3	1,400.00

^a Yearly salary.

^b Per month.

These figures are compiled from the register of the Department of Justice for the year 1906.

In northern Illinois, that is, in Chicago, \$995.24 is the average, and yet it is the most important office in the United States outside of New York, and quite as important as that of New York.

Colonel CLAY. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that this matter of the compensation of deputy marshals being regulated by law by the Attorney-General, it should rather be taken up, by the gentleman, with the Attorney-General's office than with the committee. The modus operandi of passing upon one of these requests for increase is that the marshal writes a letter to the Attorney-General asking that, for certain reasons, in most cases, an increase shall be granted. If he gives no reasons the Attorney-General writes for them, and the marshal may request that the salaries of certain deputies be increased.

That letter, in the ordinary course of business, comes into my office, and I make up my mind as to what I think of it. It goes to the chief of division of accounts, Captain Glover, and then we get

together on it, and we arrive at a conclusion, and a letter is prepared for the signature of the Attorney-General upon certain lines, as to increasing or not increasing. The matters considered are the requirements of the Government service, the amount of business done by the man whose salary is asked to be increased, and the Attorney-General passes upon it finally and says he will or will not increase it. That, it seems to me, is a matter that would hardly come before the committee. You can see, as an answer to one of the phases of this argument, that you can go to any one of the Executive Departments and say in such and such a division the clerks average \$1,800 a year, when there may be nobody in that division getting less than \$1,800 because the business of the division requires it; whereas in another division the clerks may be receiving \$1,000 on an average.

When a deputy marshal is earning \$200 or \$300 a year and comes along and asks to have his salary increased, you naturally say he is only earning \$200 or \$300. You indorse that, Captain?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. There is another thing that the gentleman has not taken up. Ten of these men are not in a proper sense office deputy marshals at all.

Mr. MADDEN. Let me ask this question before you proceed. I am here as a member of this committee, and I do not want to be criticized by the Attorney-General's office because I have made a suggestion here. That seems to be the disposition of the gentlemen from the Attorney-General's office—to criticize me. That is what you started to do.

Colonel CLAY. There was no such intention, I assure you.

Mr. MADDEN. Will you wait until I get through this statement, please? There are more men now than there were when the appropriation was very much larger than it is now. You will admit that, will you?

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know.

Mr. MADDEN. I made the statement up from your records.

Mr. GLOVER. I have not the statement here of what the deputy marshals received five years ago. I tried to correct you awhile ago, and you would not let me. One of those men, a high-salaried man, too, is at Peoria. That is outside the northern district now. He was formerly in it. Ten of those men are each getting \$840. They are not deputies in any proper sense at all.

Mr. MADDEN. They are doing deputies' work.

Mr. GLOVER. Their principal business is to act as bailiffs. All the service they render is in serving processes outside of the court hours. Some years ago the marshal came down to the Department and insisted that at that time they could not procure competent men to act as bailiffs for the pay then given, which was only \$2 a day, and insisted that the Attorney-General take the matter up, and, instead of calling them "bailiffs" he should call them "deputy marshals," and require that they might serve processes out of court hours and then act as bailiffs.

Mr. MADDEN. We pay \$105 a month in our local courts to bailiffs who do the same kind of work as these men do exactly, and the men employed in the Chicago office as bailiffs at \$70 a month are doing the same kind of work that warrants the Government in paying them at least \$100 a month or more.

Mr. GLOVER. Then, as Colonel Clay said, that is a matter for the

Attorney-General, and that is an argument that could be presented to the Attorney-General.

Mr. MADDEN. I want to know if it is customary to reduce the amount of money allotted to an office when you increase the number of employees?

Mr. GLOVER. That has not been general that I know of.

Mr. SMITH. I understand that that reduction took place by setting off the highest priced man in the district.

Mr. MADDEN. There is only one man, according to his statement. But the average service there is \$995.24 or whatever it is, whereas in every other office in the United States, with only two or three exceptions, the salaries average more than \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the average, may I ask, if you take out the amount paid to these ten men who are called deputy marshals, but who are acting as bailiffs?

Mr. MADDEN. It would not increase it over \$5.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the average salary then paid to those who are in fact deputy marshals?

Colonel CLAY. May I ask a question?

Mr. MADDEN. Certainly.

Colonel CLAY. Is this matter brought to the attention of the committee at the request of the marshal?

Mr. MADDEN. It is brought here at my request. I am a member of the committee, and I do not have to make any apology for bringing it up here.

Colonel CLAY. I asked the question simply because the marshal has made no request to the Attorney-General for an increase.

Mr. MADDEN. I will make a request to him right away, if that is what we have to do. I will see that the request is made.

Mr. KENNARD. It will average about \$1,590, leaving out the ten deputies who are bailiffs.

Mr. MADDEN. It could not increase it that much. It is only \$995 or \$840.

Mr. KENNARD. The marshal's salary is included in that.

Mr. MADDEN. I am talking about the deputy United States marshals; not the marshal. If you just reduce the number of men who are getting \$840, the difference between their salary and the others would not make \$1,500. That is a sure proposition.

Mr. KENNARD. No.

Mr. MADDEN. We do not want the Attorney-General's office to discriminate against Chicago.

Mr. KENNARD. It makes \$1,136, leaving out the marshal's salary.

Mr. MADDEN. Yes. It would make it about \$1,100, against the average of about \$1,325 for the rest of the country.

Mr. SMITH. What did you give as the figures for southern New York?

Mr. MADDEN. There is one district of New York that runs about like ours.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not the southern district?

Mr. MADDEN. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What is the southern New York district?

Mr. MADDEN. \$1,068.88.

Mr. GLOVER. I venture to say there are a lot of bailiffs in that, too.

Mr. MADDEN. If their salaries were deducted, the average would run up higher than ours.

Mr. GLOVER. They would probably be higher.

Mr. MADDEN. The city of Chicago and the county of Cook pays to its bailiffs, who are doing work similar to the work that is assigned to these bailiffs, \$105 a month. That has been the average salary from year to year.

Mr. SMITH. Generally speaking, though, Captain, would the salary be lower in a very busy office than in an average office?

Mr. GLOVER. We undertake to give them the number of deputies they need to do the work, and sometimes the marshal prefers a larger number of deputies with smaller salaries, and to a certain extent we comply with his wishes in that respect.

Mr. SMITH. What I wanted to get at was this: It occurred to me that possibly you had a fixed rate, substantially, for a deputy and for one or two of the leading officers.

Mr. GLOVER. We can not do that on account of the supposed difference in expense of living and all that sort of thing. We had supposed that the salaries should be higher in New York City than anywhere else in the United States. The salaries at San Francisco would be estimated high. Now, I may say right here that I have to do with all these increases, and I have no recollection of any request for increase of salaries in the marshal's office at Chicago recently at all, certainly not for some years.

Mr. MADDEN. It ought to be equalized, notwithstanding that.

Mr. GLOVER. We have not undertaken to do that. This committee has not encouraged us in increased expenses, I am sure.

Mr. MADDEN. No; but there is justice in everything, and the thing ought to be done along the line of justice and equality.

Mr. SMITH. What is the range of the chief deputy and his salary?

Mr. GLOVER. What is the highest one, at New York?

Mr. MADDEN. \$2,750.

Mr. GLOVER. There is one at New York City at \$2,750.

Mr. SMITH. What is the lowest in the United States for a chief deputy?

Colonel CLAY. One gets \$1,400.

Mr. MADDEN. The chief deputy in Chicago, to my certain knowledge, is one of the ablest business men that could be found in the city who would think of taking a position of this sort, and he works like a slave from 8 o'clock in the morning until nearly 11 o'clock at night, and he ought not to be asked to do that for the compensation he is getting.

Colonel CLAY. Can I make one more suggestion?

Mr. MADDEN. Certainly.

Colonel CLAY. You know these suggestions are all made good-naturedly. You were saying a moment ago that these men who were acting principally as bailiffs were paid less than the men who were performing precisely the same service in State courts.

Mr. MADDEN. Sure.

Colonel CLAY. That the Department of Justice has never taken as an argument for increasing anybody's salary, because if you look to the southern district of New York you will find local judges and police justices paid double the salaries paid to the judges of the

United States courts, and surely the latter are of as high quality and legal development and attainment as the local justices. Taking the case in the Indian Territory, where the dockets will be left with 10,000 cases on them unacted upon when the Territory goes into Statehood, the judges are obliged to work day and night to get off as many cases as they can. They can never clear the dockets, but——

Mr. MADDEN. But a man can live for less in Indian Territory than he can live for in Chicago or New York.

Colonel CLAY. I mention that only to show what I consider to be the weakness of the argument.

Mr. MADDEN. You must take into consideration the fact that the men are living in a community where it costs them more than they get to live. A man working on the building gets more than these men get. They have to wear good clothes and live decently and live in a respectable neighborhood. They have to give bonds, and they have important functions to perform. They have to use a great deal of discretion. They ought to be men of more than ordinary intelligence to fill these places, and such men are selected, and they ought to be paid commensurate with the responsibilities of the place.

Colonel CLAY. That, with all good nature, is a matter at present settled by law. That is with the Attorney-General. He has authority to fix these salaries. I will say, for your information, that when the question of the increase of the salary of the attorney at Chicago came up, Mr. Moody called me in and went over the matter with me, and I agreed with him entirely that the salary of the attorney ought to be fixed—as he expressed it—not because of the mere number of cases shown on the docket at any one time, but on account of the quality of the work, because one of those cases might be equal to fifty or one hundred cases of minor importance. It was the quality of the business, not the quantity.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of what appropriation are these fees paid?

Mr. GLOVER. Out of salaries, fees, and expenses of marshals.

The CHAIRMAN. Not out of the pay of bailiffs?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. At the time that arrangement was made the bailiffs would probably have got \$400 or \$500 if they were not paid as deputy marshals. The court and the marshal represented that they could not get the kind of men they must have for that kind of compensation.

Mr. MADDEN. He can not get the kind of men he ought to have for that compensation which they are getting now——

Mr. GLOVER. So the Attorney-General arranged it according to the necessities of the situation. Really the Attorney-General has helped these people out.

FEES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, page 372, is for fees of United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, \$25,800. There is an increase there of \$2,000.

Mr. GLOVER. This matter was brought to the attention of the committee last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That increase is conditioned upon the proposed legislation which follows on that page, page 372, is it not?

Mr. GLOVER. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. If this law is not changed the increase would not have to be made?

Mr. KENNARD. You can not make the increase without changing the law. The law fixes the limits.

Mr. GLOVER. The law fixes the limits each year. This year it is \$23,800. Now, it was believed by McReynolds, the Assistant Attorney-General last year, who went into that matter and heard the district attorney, that this ought to have been done last year. The force is now the same in that office that it has been for several years—I do not remember just how long—but of course with this additional force it tends to decrease the demands on the appropriation for pay of special assistant attorneys.

ASSISTANTS TO THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For payment of assistants to the Attorney-General and to United States district attorneys, employed by the Attorney-General to aid in special cases."

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It is estimated that we may want \$35,000 more than was estimated last year. Of course, so far as this matter is concerned, the committee will understand that I have taken the Department within a comparatively short space of time, and I am not as fully competent to speak with regard to the items as I will be, perhaps, next year, but there is a very steady increase in the regular work of the Department outside of this trust business—the growth of the country, the extension of the subject-matter of Federal legislation, the new matters that are coming in from time to time, everything of that kind imposes additional burdens on the Department of Justice. The balance left is \$50,000 for the present year, and that it is thought indicates that we will need all that the officials of the Department have asked for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. You contemplate there will be a necessity for an increased number of assistants?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. An increased number of assistants in the quasi-permanent force, because the force is quasi-permanent to the extent that it could be dispensed with at any moment, but, as a matter of fact, it will not be. They will retain that occupation all the time.

Just as an illustration, to show you the kind of work that is imposed on the Department, in the case of this man Walsh out in Chicago, we have had, I think, for about six weeks or so the services of an expert with the grand jury there in presenting the facts of that very, very complicated case, and every day almost I receive applications for assistance of one kind or another. I turn down a very considerable number of them, I must say, in candor, but at the same time it is a fact that the growth of the Department seems to undoubtedly justify this increase in the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the item of \$250,000?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. No; I am speaking of the increase of \$35,000. Last year the appropriation was \$90,000, and this year we

ask it to be made \$125,000. That does not relate to the trust prosecutions at all.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you were speaking about the \$250,000 for the payment of regular assistants?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. No, sir; that is the same.

PAY OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the payment of assistants.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes. They should be assistants in special cases. As I said in regard to that matter, one of these days this committee or the other committee, the Committee on the Judiciary, perhaps, I think will probably want to consider the question of reorganizing the force of the Attorney-General's Office, making it considerably larger than it is at present, and discouraging the employment of special assistants to the extent that it is done now. We can readily see how we have grown to have a very, very large special attachment, so to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. How many special assistant attorneys have you employed in special cases as distinguished from the regular assistants?

Mr. FIELD. There are from 30 to 40 cases at the present time in which special assistants are employed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you special assistants in each case, or do you have special assistants who attend to more than one case?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. They are originally appointed for one case only, but the custom has grown up, I believe, of giving them other work besides that to which they were originally appointed, and probably it is indispensable under existing conditions to do that. But one of these days I think it may be advisable to increase the permanent force and to reduce these special employments. But just at the present time that would not be practicable, and I am inclined to think that, from the way the applications for special assistants are coming in, this is a moderate estimate for the necessary increased expense during the ensuing year.

Mr. FIELD. You will understand that these 30 or 40 people I spoke of are not employed in the Department here, but are appointed all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. None of them are employed here?

Mr. FIELD. About six or eight of them are employed in Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they employed here permanently?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As special assistants?

Mr. FIELD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What compensation do they receive?

Mr. FIELD. From \$2,000 to \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There are none above \$5,000?

Mr. FIELD. No, sir. They are employed as assistant attorneys. That matter was very fully brought to the attention of the Judiciary Committee a year ago by Attorney-General Moody in a special letter from him on that subject, in which he recommended that Congress, perhaps, should make some provision to provide for these assistants specifically, instead of having them employed in this way. So far as I know, no action was ever taken on that letter.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Mr. Justice Moody spoke to me on that subject when I came in. He said he would like very much to have Congress take some action of this sort to provide a larger permanent staff to enable him to do without these special attorneys who have been engrafted as a permanent addition upon the Department, simply from the necessities of the case; but that can hardly be taken in hand at the present time, although I very cordially agree with him, from the little I have seen, that it is a very desirable change to make as soon as we can do it.

Mr. SMITH. I understand this simply means legal assistants?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. That is all.

Mr. SMITH. If you wanted an expert accountant to go through the books of Walsh's bank, for instance, that would not come out of this?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Oh, no. That would come out of another appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You consider them as civil officers, do you not, General?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Of course, they are civil officers for most purposes, I suppose. They all take an oath and receive a sort of commission. They receive a letter which is practically a commission. I was on one occasion employed myself, and I had to take an oath.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why, General, in submitting your estimate for the legislative appropriation bill, which provides for your permanent force, you should not include the number of permanent assistants that you deem necessary for the transaction of the business of your office, and in that way you would comply with the present law, which says—

That no civil officer, clerk, draftsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall, after the first day of October next, be employed in any of the Executive Departments, or subordinate bureaus or offices thereof, at the seat of Government, except only at such rates and in such numbers, respectively, as may be specifically appropriated by Congress for such clerical and other personal services for each fiscal year; and no civil officer, clerk, draftsman, copyist, messenger, assistant messenger, mechanic, watchman, laborer, or other employee shall hereafter be employed at the seat of Government in any Executive Department, or subordinate bureau or office thereof, or be paid from any appropriation made for contingent expenses, or for any specific or general purpose, unless such employment is authorized and payment therefor expressly provided in the law granting the appropriation, etc.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. That matter, I understand, Mr. Chairman, was quite fully taken up by Mr. Moody with the last committee.

The CHAIRMAN. This appropriation providing for special assistants does not specifically authorize the payment of this money to anyone employed here at the seat of Government?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Not employed in the office of the Attorney-General, but they are generally employed in connection with work in the District of Columbia which is not directly connected with the Department of Justice, though, of course, under its supervision. They are employed in cases in the District of Columbia, but there are quite a number of them employed in connection with different matters—for instance, the postal frauds prosecution, where I was employed myself, in which Maj. Holmes Conrad is still employed.

The CHAIRMAN. He is not located here or employed here permanently in Washington?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It depends upon what you mean by located permanently. He is, as a matter of fact, physically located here.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman at your left (Mr. Field) stated a moment ago that there are about six of these special attorneys who were employed here permanently in the city.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. They are employed here permanently in the city in this sense, Mr. Chairman, that they have offices and occupy room or desks. Most of them travel about in various parts of the country; but there are some who have a sort of headquarters at the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. I suggest, General, when you take up the matter of your estimates for the next fiscal year after the one we are appropriating for now, that you consider the matter of estimating specifically for the force of special attorneys that are employed permanently here, and if the Judiciary Committee does not authorize it, then if the Committee on Appropriations sees fit to appropriate for them they can be carried specifically.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I wish to say that I am with the committee on that point, and my predecessor was, too. That is to say, he thought it would be a very much more regular and more desirable arrangement in various ways to increase our permanent force and get rid of these specials; but as matters now stand, we are very largely dependent on them for the work that is done.

ASSISTANTS IN NATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is appointment of assistants in naturalization proceedings.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I wanted to be heard on that point particularly, because we are really almost in the nature of being swamped by the work under that naturalization law. I do not very much care who is put in charge of that work. If it is put in charge of the Department of Commerce and Labor, it will be perfectly satisfactory to us, but as the matter now stands we are in a situation of being required to make bricks without straw, because we have received notice of I do not know how many cases because of this law, in all parts of the country, in all sorts of courts—in many instances in out-of-the-way places, and we are required to represent the United States at these hearings.

Well, it is a source of very considerable expense to the Government to send the district attorney or one of his assistants from 100 to 300 or 400 miles from his regular place of business to attend some of these hearings, and it is perfectly useless to do it if he has no information as to what the cases are when he gets there. Consequently, if we are to protect the interests of the Government in these cases—and it has been argued, and I think pretty fairly, that it is better to concentrate the work of that character in the Department of Justice—why, then, we must have the means not only of securing special representatives in certain cases, but also of looking up the facts with regard to these alleged naturalization cases. Otherwise the district attorney or his assistant appears at a place where the hearing takes place, and he can not do anything except perhaps cross-examine the man. In some cases they have prevented fraudulent naturalization by bringing out

on cross-examination some facts from the applicant or from the witnesses; but it is a mere accident, and the situation is a very urgent one, and every two or three days we get a batch of these cases, and it means sending out about 60 or 70 letters in all directions; and the result is that about as many letters come back, two-thirds as many letters come back, from the different district attorneys, asking what they are going to do about complying with the instructions they received.

They say they have nobody to attend to them, and they have no information as to the cases anyhow; so I really wish very urgently that this matter should be placed in a situation in which we can discharge the duty that is apparently imposed on us, or else that it should be committed to somebody else.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the law at least imply that this duty is to be performed by the courts in conjunction with the representatives of the Department of Justice or district attorney?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I think it does, Mr. Chairman. That is to say, I think the intent of the law probably is—especially if we take it in consideration with the general provision forbidding the employment of special counsel except by the Department of Justice—I am inclined to think that the law really does mean that we should take charge of it, and there is no reason why we should not. I think we can properly inform ourselves in cooperation with the other Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. It would require an officer of the court, either the district attorney or some other attorney, to properly examine the applicant for citizenship and his witnesses, and therefore it would be naturally the duty of the district attorney or his assistant.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It would undoubtedly be.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there no way of bringing attention to the necessity for the appearance of the district attorney except by notice from the Department here in Washington? Is there no way provided for?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Not that I know of. We get notice from the Department of Commerce and Labor. They send over a long list—as long as this table, almost, sometimes—and thereupon we have to send letters all over the country notifying the district attorneys of these cases; and as I said, the result is that about two-thirds of them write back to know what they are to do about it, and say that they can not possibly attend to these things, and they have nobody to send there, and they are too busy to go themselves.

The CHAIRMAN. The appointment of assistant district attorneys for the purpose of aiding the district attorneys in this work will not relieve your Department from the necessity of sending out notices of all these cases?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Oh, no; I do not really complain of that. But we have not got the force to attend to the cases when they get there. It is rather a solemn way of doing nothing in the particular of just letting the law become a dead letter.

The CHAIRMAN. Could the courts by rule fix a time when they would hear applications of this kind, and the attorney then have notice?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. They could. I do not know about the courts generally, but I know in my native city that is what the courts do.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean under this naturalization law. It seems the courts could fix a day when they would hear applications for citizenship, and the district attorney would have notice of that time, and he could appear without your going to the trouble of notifying him?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. They could do that; but if they are going to appear there I think it would be well for us to have some means of looking up the antecedents of the applicants. It is of some use, of course, to have a lawyer present to examine the witnesses and the applicants. I have known of some cases where that has been done with considerable effect; but nevertheless it would be much more effective if we had some means of informing the district attorneys as to some of the cases at all events.

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand it, the applicant must file his petition and the affidavits of his witnesses with the court, and then a duplicate petition and affidavit is sent here to the Department—

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. To the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. Now, if the courts would fix a day on which they would hear applicants for final citizenship, the attorneys, if you had the force, knowing that, would make it their business, I should say, to examine the records of these various applicants in detail for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was necessary to make an inquiry into the antecedents of the applicants, so as to be prepared on that day to examine intelligently the parties and their witnesses?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Yes; if we have a force sufficient—

The CHAIRMAN. In that case it would not be necessary for the Department of Commerce and Labor to have a force of inspectors running all over the country looking up these antecedents, would it?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I do not know. I would not like to speak very positively about that. In regard to that, I am not altogether sure what the Department of Commerce and Labor does in the way of looking up their antecedents.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not doing anything yet. That is what they want to do.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. They have not indicated anything to us beyond these long lists of names that we send not.

The CHAIRMAN. This is altogether a new service?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Entirely. The law took effect in September, and by the time I came in these things began to pour in upon us in great volume. This Department, I think, with sufficient appropriations, could probably undertake the investigation of the antecedents of these people. Of course it is not expected that it would be an exhaustive investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not be necessary to make an exhaustive examination in all the cases?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. In many cases it would not be necessary to make any, but there should be some central bureau to pass upon the question of what should be looked into and what should not. In some places the district attorney could attend to that pretty well. In other places he would have to have a permanent assistant to attend properly to the cases. In still other instances you can probably concentrate several districts and have one man to travel from one place to another about it. But I really believe that it would be quite

possible to deal with it satisfactorily if we had the opportunity to look into the antecedents in the first instance.

The CHAIRMAN. How many special attorneys do you contemplate that this appropriation of \$100,000 would provide for?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Well, Mr. Chairman, that amount is really taken almost at random.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you or has anybody in your Department made an investigation of the country, to see where these men would be most likely be needed?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Only in a rough and general way. We know it will be necessary to have an extra assistant in New York and one in Chicago. Then in some of the Western States we could have a man, and we might perhaps combine that duty with some other duties, and he could attend to quite a number of different places. We then might be able to induce some of the State courts in some places not to hear applications for naturalization, but to refer them all to the Federal courts. If we could do that, it would be a very great saving of time and trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be quite a hardship, however, to people in the Western States who are living in districts remote from the Federal courts.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It might be in some cases.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be more economical to employ on the per diem basis, temporarily, the district or county attorneys to appear in the courts?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. That has been suggested, and perhaps in some cases it could be done. It has been suggested that in some cases we employ the State prosecutors to represent the United States in these hearings. Of course we would only want to employ them as individuals—merely incidentally. They might happen to be State officers also. We want always to be able to drop them if they do not prove efficient. The matter will be worked out by us, and we will have a definite plan as soon as we have means to do it; but at present we are in rather a position that would be ludicrous if it was not also unfortunate for the public service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your local district attorneys would have this advantage over the United States district attorneys that the latter would be in large cities, usually congested centers, and would not know these applicants personally, whereas the district attorneys in the several counties of the States will have facilities for knowing the applicants personally, and would have means of information that are not accessible to the United States district attorneys; and in that way, or because of that, it seems to me there is a check against frauds in the various counties of the State that does not exist in the case of the United States district attorneys. It seems to me it would be good policy to allow as many men to be naturalized in the State courts as possible for that very reason. All that your Department can do is to take the record of the applicant for naturalization—take the copy of his petition and the statement of his witnesses, examine them, and take also his record from the Department of Commerce and Labor, which shows the day he came here, and the color of his hair and the color of his eyes, and his height, and anything else they may give you by way of identifying him.

Now, unless there is something in that record which excites suspicion, or unless you receive something outside of the record—say, from the secretary of one or another political campaign committee—the Department has no means of knowing whether it is going to be a wise thing to investigate that applicant or not. Obviously you have not men or money enough to investigate all the applicants in the United States. Obviously you are bound to confine your investigations to cases of which there is suspicion—suspicion disclosed on the face of the papers themselves, or derived from extraneous sources. If that be so, and I do not think anyone will say it is not so, why is it not good policy to allow as many of these applicants as possible to be naturalized in the courts of the States?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It is a good deal more difficult for us, of course, to supervise the operations of many hundreds of State courts than it is the operations of the comparatively small number of United States courts. Where applicants are naturalized in the State courts I think there is undoubtedly something to be said in favor of having the State representative, the State prosecutor, or State's attorney, or whatever else he may be called, act as our representative at the naturalization; but there has been some doubt expressed as to whether they would be as thoroughly under the supervision of the Department as a special representative would be who was sent out for that purpose, and whether they would attend as impartially to the discharge of their duties as would the persons whom we selected for that particular purpose.

As you have mentioned, very often the natural source of complaint, a very common source of complaint would be from the political party to whom the applicant was not supposed to belong, and there has been some doubt expressed by some of the staff of the Department as to whether we did not think there would be a want of impartiality displayed by officers who were often elective officers as to the people who applied for naturalization.

I do not know how it is elsewhere, but I know that in my own city the naturalizations used to be put down—the cost of them—on a regular sort of bill, and charged either to the Democratic or Republican campaign committee, as they were brought in, and were then known as Democratic or Republican naturalizations; and I suspect that may be the case in some other parts of the country.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think it is so in every city where there is a Federal court. It is so in Philadelphia and New York and Boston I am quite certain, and I think everywhere else.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. It used to be a regular arrangement when I was in Baltimore. The Baltimore Reform League, of which I was one of the leading spirits, induced the judges to do precisely what was suggested here a moment ago—to fix a certain time at which applications for naturalization should be heard, and to require them to be filed a certain length of time in advance. Of course, there was then no law requiring it, and we had counsel appear there and cross-examine the witnesses, and they excused quite a number of them on their own statements or on those of their witnesses; so that something could probably be done in many cases by the mere attendance of a representative of the Government. But a great deal more could be done if we were in a position to make a systematic examination of the antecedents of the different people, so far as we

could get at them. In many cases we could not get at them at all, but we could find out something about a good many, and it would furnish a basis for an examination.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand that this naturalization law was the result of naturalization frauds in the big cities, particularly in Philadelphia and New York—

Mr. SMITH. And Boston? [Laughter.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. No; a little bit in Boston; very few, indeed, naturalization fraud cases there—that have been discovered. [Laughter.] But what I wanted to emphasize, Mr. Attorney-General, was this: That most of these frauds that occurred in the Federal courts and not in the State courts, and I want to illustrate that by a little statement. I have attended on several occasions the sessions of the Federal court in Boston when naturalizing aliens, and the court was wont to set a certain day for naturalization. Perhaps 500 prospective citizens would be rounded up in the court room and the corridors adjoining. They would be packed densely, like sardines in a box, in the court room, and when the court crier would call out a name the applicant would come forward with his witnesses. The court would find it a physical impossibility to keep track in an orderly way of the proceedings, and because of the immense numbers concentrated in that court room and the impossibility of any real effective scrutiny these men went through just as if there was no means of supervision at all. Now, in the district courts, which up to the time of the passage of this law had jurisdiction of the naturalization of aliens, the local magistrates in most cases knew the applicants and, practically, in every case, knew their witnesses, and there was very little opportunity for fraud; but it was perfectly easy to perpetrate a fraud in the Federal court, very easy.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. My experience is a little different in that respect. There was a great deal more complaint of fraud in our State courts than in our Federal courts, and the number of people in the State courts was much larger because there was less supervision. It was because of this agitation that I have spoken of that we succeeded in getting our State courts to adopt rather stringent rules in regard to naturalization in the cities, and thereupon the applicants for citizenship repaired in considerable numbers to the county courts around Baltimore and had their wishes gratified there. But wherever the thing takes place, wherever the naturalization takes place, there is a very great variety about it, or has been under previous laws.

Of course I am not speaking of the application of the present law, because from actual experience we really do not know enough about it; but it depended largely upon the judge whether the application was merely a farce or whether it was a serious examination of the man's qualifications—more or less serious. In a great many cases it was merely a perfect form. They would ask the applicant a few questions; they would ask the witnesses whether he was attached to the principles of the Constitution or whether he was qualified to discharge the duties of citizenship and appreciated the blessings thereof, or some questions like that; and the individual always replied that he was, and the witnesses would say that they knew he was a man of very high moral character, and so on; and then he just went in.

On the other hand, I have known some judges, without anybody

being there, to ask the man what were the principles of the American Constitution, and he did not reply. Not being on the Supreme Court he did not know, but he just kept silent.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think many of our native-born citizens could stand such a test as that?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. I always thought it was farcical.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Those judges that were lax in their administration, were they appointed or elected?

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. Both. In some cases there was perhaps partisanship entering into it, but in a great many cases I think they looked upon the law as a mere form.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know that I want to ask you a question, General, but I want to offer this suggestion to your consideration in the future: I think Congress will be very glad, when this law is in actual operation, to know how much per capita it is costing us to keep these people out. Some of us have an impression, perhaps erroneous, that it will cost as much to secure an orderly naturalization as it would to kill an ordinary octopus. I would be glad, when the work progresses, if some arrangement could be made by which we could receive a report annually of the number of cases that had been tried and how many had been defeated.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. That could be done, I think, as soon as we get it on a working basis. I see no reason why that might not be done very effectively.

Mr. SMITH. We are asked by you here for \$100,000, and we were asked originally by the Department of Commerce and Labor for \$200,000 for this next year. I may be in error, but if both succeed in defeating 300 applicants in a year, I think they both will have succeeded very well. The question is whether it is worth a thousand dollars apiece.

Attorney-General BONAPARTE. That might be a question of opinion, but that would be a pretty moderate sum for the prosecution of an octopus, according to our experience. [Laughter.]

Mr. SMITH. I think I was very liberal in estimating that 300 applicants would be defeated.

FEEES OF JURORS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item where there is a change is on page 375, for fees of jurors. There is an increase of \$25,000.

Mr. KENNARD. That is also affected by the Indian Territory matter, and may be reduced, we think, about \$80,000 below the estimate. The estimates were made up before it was known that we would have the State of Oklahoma to a certainty.

Mr. GLOVER. That is problematic, based upon the considerations I mentioned a while ago.

FEEES OF WITNESSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is fees of witnesses. There is an increase of \$100,000.

Mr. GLOVER. That is affected in the same way.

Mr. KENNARD. That is an actual increase in expenses under that appropriation; but that \$100,000 is also offset by the change in the Indian Territory to about an equal extent.

The CHAIRMAN. So that the appropriation would be about sufficient?

Mr. KENNARD. We think it will be even more than sufficient. We think that \$110,000 might be taken off the estimate, as near as we can tell.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So that it would be \$850,000?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; unless something unusual happens in the State of Oklahoma, \$850,000 will probably be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. In that way we will get back some of the \$5,000,000 appropriated last session.

RENT OF ROOMS FOR UNITED STATES COURTS, ETC.

The next item is "For rent of rooms for the United States courts and judicial officers." That is an increase of \$10,000.

Mr. GLOVER. That is another case that is largely affected by the Indian Territory becoming a part of the State of Oklahoma. We have had to rent quarters at a great many places. Hereafter we will have to rent quarters at only six places.

Mr. KENNARD. We can reduce that about \$20,000 by reason of releasing rents in the Indian Territory.

PAY OF BAILIFFS AND CRIERS.

Mr. SMITH. The next is for pay of bailiffs and criers; \$250,000 last year and \$260,000 this year. Before passing to any question as to Oklahoma in this connection, in all these items have there been any increased expenditures such as would require an increase if we had gone on with Oklahoma and Indian Territory as they were?

Mr. GLOVER. The expenses, of course, would be cut down there after the two Territories became the State of Oklahoma.

FEES OF WITNESSES (AGAIN).

Mr. SMITH. You do not quite catch my meaning. Back under "Fees of witnesses" you increased your estimate \$100,000. What was the cause of the increase?

Mr. GLOVER. Increase of business, generally.

Mr. SMITH. Is the business of the Federal courts growing rapidly?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes; we are having a good many new kinds of prosecutions. This peonage matter is costing the Government a great deal of money.

Mr. SMITH. How many peonage cases have you?

Mr. GLOVER. I do not know how many. One of the assistants to the Attorney-General is now down in Florida in connection with cases of that kind.

Mr. TAYLOR. That Florida case has not been finished yet?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. He is still down there.

Mr. KENNARD. We had a transfer of \$60,000 specially authorized by Congress, so that the entire amount actually appropriated for 1906 was \$960,000, exactly the amount estimated for 1908.

Mr. SMITH. Are you going to run short for 1907?

Mr. KENNARD. We have reported to you a \$100,000 deficiency for 1907.

RENT OF ROOMS FOR UNITED STATES COURTS, ETC. (AGAIN).

Mr. SMITH. Is that true of the next item, "For rent of rooms for United States courts?"

Mr. KENNARD. We have reported a \$10,000 deficiency for 1907, which we will probably need.

Mr. SMITH. Will that probably be cut down any by your Indian Territory matter?

Mr. KENNARD. It will for 1908, but not for 1907.

Mr. SMITH. So that in all these items in which you estimate large increases you have deficiency estimates in this year to the amount of the increases?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes; practically so.

Mr. GLOVER. Every time you create a new place for holding a court that results in additional rents.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is it certain to result in additional rent in all cases?

Mr. GLOVER. No, sir. Sometimes Congress passes a law requiring an additional term of court, providing that some town or community furnish the quarters.

Mr. SMITH. That increases expenses, does it not?

Mr. GLOVER. It increases other expenses, but not necessarily for the court-house. It increases the expense for fees of jurors very much.

Mr. SMITH. And bailiffs and criers, and all the rest?

Mr. GLOVER. Yes.

PAY OF BAILIFFS AND CRIERS (AGAIN).

Now we come to this item of bailiffs and criers. Have you a deficiency estimate on that this year?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes; \$10,000.

Mr. GLOVER. It happens, of course, that after the close of every fiscal year we find that we have had more money than we have expended, but that is an absolute necessity. We try to distribute the money very carefully to United States marshals, but you can not distribute so much money among so many people without permitting some of them to have more money than is absolutely necessary—

Mr. KENNARD. Especially when they do not know themselves how much is needed.

Mr. GLOVER. Yes. A court is called, and it is expected that a great many witnesses will be there, and jurors are kept over, and the court adjourns. Then we find a lot of money in the hands of the marshal.

Mr. SMITH. This will be reduced now by the Oklahoma admission?

Mr. KENNARD. About \$10,000.

—

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is miscellaneous expenses. In this you ask for an increase of \$75,000. Have you a deficiency estimate in this year?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir; we have \$50,000.

Mr. GLOVER. Each year we have more expenditures from that appropriation. It is a thing we try to control and keep down just as low as possible, but it will grow.

Mr. SMITH. For 1906 you had exactly what you got for 1907. What was your final balance?

Mr. KENNARD. We had no balance. We have a deficiency of \$3,000 before you for consideration.

Mr. SMITH. For 1906?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And another for 1907?

Mr. KENNARD. Yes; the balance is on the other side.

Mr. SMITH. How much will this item be reduced by the admission of Oklahoma, as you estimate?

Mr. KENNARD. Not much; we do not know, of course; but we can take off, I think, about \$10,000.

SALARIES OF CLERKS, COMMISSIONERS, AND CONSTABLES, ETC.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is salaries of clerks, commissioners, and constables, and expenses of commissioners and judges in the Indian Territory, etc.

Mr. KENNARD. That goes out.

Mr. GLOVER. That is, providing it becomes a State before the 1st of July.

Mr. KENNARD. I might say there that there is \$40,000 in the legislative bill that ought to go out, too, for salaries of eight judges. I do not know whether it is too late to take it out now or not.

Mr. SMITH. The legislative bill is now in conference. We trust that will get back to the Treasury when you cover it in.

SUPPLIES FOR UNITED STATES COURTS AND JUDICIAL OFFICERS.

The next item is "For supplies for the United States courts and judicial officers, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General, \$35,000."

Mr. KENNARD. The increase is due to the fact that we are putting in a new system of bookkeeping, by a special requirement of the last session of Congress, in the offices of the clerks of the United States courts, and we have to furnish them with books payable for out of this fund.

Mr. SMITH. Do you furnish them with samples, or do you furnish all the books?

Mr. KENNARD. With the books. We will have a deficiency of \$20,000 for this in the appropriation for 1907.

Mr. SMITH. Will they be more expensive than the old books? Will you need any more expense after this year than before?

Mr. GLOVER. It is paid out of another appropriation. Until just now they were all paid out of miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts. These books, so far as they are manufactured here, will be paid for out of the appropriation for supplies for the United States courts.

Mr. SMITH. What is the distinction between this item and the one we were just talking about a few moments ago—the miscellaneous expenses of the United States courts and their officers?

Mr. GLOVER. That appropriation supplies the United States courts with the money to buy supplies here, and send them out to the courts

and their offices. That was done a few years ago to save expenses, and it does save expenses.

For instance, we buy ink at a few cents a quart where it used to cost 75 cents a quart right along, and all sorts of supplies of that kind we buy and send out. The appropriation has been \$30,000.

Mr. KENNARD. Supplies which are necessarily purchased in the field are paid for out of "miscellaneous expenses," but if they are distributed from Washington they are paid for out of the appropriation "supplies for United States courts."

PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR COURTS IN HAWAII.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is reappropriating the balance of the \$10,000 for the purchase of books for the courts in Hawaii.

Mr. GLOVER. The cost of the books ordered up to a week or so ago was \$6,823.50. The actual amount expended was only a small sum, because we have not paid for the books.

SUPPORT OF UNITED STATES PRISONERS.

Mr. SMITH. The next item is "for support of United States prisoners," etc., \$715,000. The estimate is the same as the appropriation last year. What balance did you have at the end of 1906?

Colonel CLAY. About \$80,000.

Mr. SMITH. That would make the total expenses for the fiscal year 1906, \$635,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir. We have spent about \$300,000 so far this year.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not your judgment that the \$715,000 is more than needed?

Colonel CLAY. \$15,000 could be stricken off of that undoubtedly on general principles, so as to leave it \$700,000. There has come up the question of the Indian Territory. There is another omission in the Indian Territory bill. There are four United States jails in the Indian Territory. You remember two or three years ago we began first using these jails, one on the 15th of July, 1904, the next in September, the next in February, and so on. We adopted a plan of feeding our own United States prisoners, and we saved \$15,699 the first year—with only part of the year. We saved last year twenty-two thousand and some odd dollars and we have saved this year already some \$11,000 during the first six months. There are those four jails each with its force and run by the marshals paid for out of the support of prisoners. There is no provision in the statehood act for the turning over of those jails to the State authorities, and when Oklahoma becomes a State we will probably only have 25 per cent of the United States offenses that we had before, but we will have in those jails a number of prisoners for offenses which will still be triable as United States offenses. We do not know how many of them will have to be retained there. If these prisoners are turned over to the State, where is the State going to keep them?

We are saddled with them, and if they become, by virtue of their going before the State courts, State prisoners, are we still to pay for their safe-keeping there, and if all these prisoners go out of these jails, how are we to keep up the maintenance with only a few prisoners?

It seems to me there should have been some provision for turning over the jails, or, if not all of them, turning over three of them to the State and leaving one which would then be sufficiently large to accommodate the United States prisoners in what would then be the eastern district of Oklahoma; and we have a United States jail at Guthrie, which could be retained as a jail for the western district. At Fort Smith, Ark., is located the United States jail for the western district of Arkansas. So it is very difficult to say what reduction will be made, if any, in the appropriation for support of prisoners. Perhaps it would not be advisable to make a reduction based on statehood. Of course, if the money is not required to be expended, it will not be expended, but knock off the \$15,000, anyhow.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. SMITH. In the item for subsistence at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., you reduce the estimate \$5,000?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What were the expenses for subsistence for the year 1906?

Colonel CLAY. For the year 1906 we had an appropriation of \$50,000, and we had a balance of \$1,952.60.

CLOTHING, TRANSPORTATION, AND TRAVELING EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For clothing, transportation, and traveling expenses, including such clothing as can be made at the penitentiary," etc., \$25,000. That is the same as the appropriation last year?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You had a deficiency in 1906?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; a very small one.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you expend the entire \$25,000 this year?

Colonel CLAY. Our appropriation for this year is \$25,000, and we expended in the first six months \$13,392; but as warm weather is coming on, of course they can do with less clothing at the end of the year than at the beginning of the year.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For miscellaneous expenditures," and there is an increase of \$6,000 over the current appropriation?

Colonel CLAY. The appropriation was \$34,000 for 1907 and we have already expended \$21,725 in six months.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 383 of the bill in this item you have inserted certain new language, as follows: "and other emergency employees."

Colonel CLAY. There are occasions when the physician is taken sick and we have to employ somebody in his place, or the chief engineer or assistant engineer, and if one of those employees should be taken sick we have to employ somebody to fill his place.

The CHAIRMAN. How have you met that emergency heretofore?

Colonel CLAY. We have met it the best way we could; we have had to use some other employee about the place, a trusty prisoner or somebody to act as assistant.

The CHAIRMAN. I can see how this might work all right when you have only one physician, but I do not see how you can go out and employ an engineer, because if he is capable he would be in employ.

Colonel CLAY. We have to find somebody capable of filling the position.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there men around the establishment capable of handling the machinery?

Colonel CLAY. When they are sick for two or three weeks or a month we must employ some one. Those are important features of the penitentiary.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For hospital supplies," and your estimate is the same as the current appropriation?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

SALARIES, ADDITIONAL FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. In the next item on that page under the head "For salaries, including pay of officials and employees," you have inserted "clerk and school teacher, \$1,200," and also "six clerks at \$900 each."

Colonel CLAY. As to the clerk and school teacher, that has been inserted in the estimates for both penitentiaries for several years, but Congress has turned it down time after time. Both the Attorney-General and myself think it is a very good thing to do.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for these six additional clerks?

Colonel CLAY. You remember I spoke about that at the last session, about the matter of trustees in the penitentiaries. I do not think that this Government ought to have those penitentiaries administered by prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you ask for this at Leavenworth last year?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You did at Atlanta?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; four clerks at Atlanta, so as to test the matter to see whether it would work out and justify us in asking for the adoption of the system at both penitentiaries. I do not think that the Government should have prisoners sitting in the offices of the penitentiary and keeping the accounts and being cognizant of everything that is being done in the administration of the penitentiary. I think we ought to employ clerks to do that work.

This committee made an appropriation for four clerks at \$900 each at Atlanta to take up that part of the work, and we put them at work and the result has been excellent and it relieves the warden from a constant anxiety. I stated last session that we had to have every prisoner's record card rewritten at one of the penitentiaries because of falsifications by the trustees of the commitment cards and other things. Now, since we tried the four at Atlanta the result has been excellent, and with six \$900 clerks the whole administration of the penitentiary will be run without the necessity of calling on any of

the prisoners to do work which they did improperly when they were in private employment and therefore we have no guaranty that they would do any better for the Government. The trusty system has grown up in the State penitentiaries where the positions are political and where the wardens try to make as good a showing as they can in saving salaries and cutting down expenses.

CAPTAINS OF WATCH.

Mr. SMITH. I note that you ask an increase for the captains of watch.

Colonel CLAY. The captains of watch are more than mere guards, because they are charged with the oversight of the guards during their term of service, and the best men on the guard force are picked out for that service.

Mr. SMITH. How many hours a day do they work?

Colonel CLAY. One is captain of the watch in the day and one is captain of the watch at night.

Mr. SMITH. And each one works twelve hours?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LADOW. And the captain of the night watch is practically deputy warden of the institution during the time he is on duty; that is, the safe-keeping of all the prisoners is intrusted to him while on duty.

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN—INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SMITH. You also seek to increase the salary of the engineer and electrician \$100?

Colonel CLAY. I spoke about that matter to the Attorney-General and my assistant, Mr. Ladow, spoke to the Attorney-General, and he took that matter up personally and he said that the increase certainly ought to be made. Those are very large plants at the penitentiaries. We have put in at Leavenworth only one-half of our steam and electric plant, which was sufficient to run the penitentiary so far as the new building was constructed, with the two subsidiary cell wings. Now we are putting in five additional boilers with traveling link grates and with the corresponding dynamos, to be ready for the completion of the main cell building, which is 810 feet long and which has a thousand cells in it, and the engineer in charge of that plant must be a first-class man. We have had five or six different men during the last six months at Atlanta, because the very minute the engineer was able to show that he was competent some fellow outside offered him \$1,800 and took him away.

Mr. SMITH. How much do you pay at Atlanta?

Colonel CLAY. We are putting them both on the same footing. At Atlanta we propose to give the engineer the same salary, \$1,500, and \$1,200 for the assistant.

UNITED STATES PENITENTIARY, ATLANTA, GA.

SUBSISTENCE.

Mr. SMITH. For subsistence the estimate is the same as the current appropriation?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

CLOTHING AND TRANSPORTATION.

Mr. SMITH. For clothing and transportation there is an increase asked of \$1,000.

Mr. LADOW. That item was reduced \$3,000 from the year before.

Mr. SMITH. I think it was done with your approval?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; on account of the small number of prisoners. We now have 562 prisoners at Atlanta.

Mr. LADOW. As compared with 529 the last year.

Mr. CLAY. We have been endeavoring to carry out the ideas of the committee on these things in figuring down.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURES.

Mr. SMITH. "For miscellaneous expenditures," you ask an increase of \$5,000?

Colonel CLAY. I was away when these estimates were prepared, as I have stated. I have gone over that estimate and you can reduce it to \$25,000.

Mr. LADOW. This item also includes the words "and other emergency employees."

Mr. SMITH. I suppose the same explanation applies in this case as in the other case?

Mr. LADOW. Yes, sir.

HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. SMITH. Your estimate for hospital supplies is the same as the appropriation last year?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What were your expenses under this head in the year 1906?

Mr. LADOW. We spent all but \$14.89 of the appropriation.

Mr. SMITH. What is the relative population here and at Leavenworth?

Mr. LADOW. Five hundred and sixty at Atlanta, as compared with 1,046 at Leavenworth.

Mr. SMITH. I notice that you get along with \$2,500 at Leavenworth.

Mr. LADOW. There was a balance at Atlanta in 1905 of \$552.82, but in 1906 there was an epidemic of smallpox in Atlanta that was expensive. We had to buy tents and take care of the prisoners in isolated places.

Colonel CLAY. We have started in Atlanta an outdoor hospital for consumptives that has worked most excellently, putting them in tents.

SALARIES—CLERK AND SCHOOL TEACHER.

Mr. SMITH. Under "salaries" you insert the language "clerk and school teacher, \$1,200." I suppose the same remarks made with reference to Leavenworth apply here?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

ADDITIONAL CLERKS.

Mr. SMITH. You ask for an increase of the four clerks given you last year to six clerks?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; they ought to have the same force of clerks at each penitentiary.

Mr. SMITH. Why should there be as large a force as at Leavenworth?

Colonel CLAY. There is the same administrative work and there is also the construction work going on, and the clerks have to keep all the records and accounts.

Mr. SMITH. But as to the regular prison records—there are not so many prisoners?

Colonel CLAY. The number of prisoners would not make so much difference, as the same entries would have to be made. They have to purchase the same variety of supplies, and while they might only cost \$50 at Atlanta and \$150 at Leavenworth, it would not alter the number of entries to be made.

Mr. SMITH. These clerks have to keep the books and the records of the prisoners?

Colonel CLAY. All the accounts of the penitentiary.

Mr. SMITH. You pointed out that one of the reasons for these clerks were the changes made in the commitment cards?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; as well as in the accounts. That would affect the work in the record clerks' room.

Mr. SMITH. Do you still use any trustees at Atlanta?

Colonel CLAY. We have to do what the six clerks that we ask now will do.

Mr. SMITH. But you only have four?

Colonel CLAY. If we had the six clerks we would use no trustees.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have a uniform system of division of labor in all the United States penitentiaries?

Colonel CLAY. The same things are done. There are still differences in the titles of the people who do the work at the two penitentiaries, but the Department has been intending to make the verbiage of these appropriations precisely the same, so that the same title shall cover the same work. At one penitentiary we have a steward storekeeper who does certain work and a cook also, whereas at the other penitentiary there is a steward and no cook and the steward does the cook work, superintending all the people in the kitchen. We shall have a uniform system of bookkeeping also. The two penitentiaries were started on different lines, because at Atlanta there was no place to confine the prisoners and we had to build the first part by contract, and so a certain system went into effect under the first warden, Mr. Hawk, of West Virginia. At Leavenworth there was another system adopted, because certain things came down from the military authorities who had been running it there, and we have started on different lines now with a view to harmonizing them.

TEAMSTER.

You will notice an increase of one teamster at Atlanta. We had two and a man who wanted to be transferred from the roll of teamster and made eligible for appointment as a guard. He was made

eligible as a guard and was appointed as guard, but they cut off the position of teamster and left us with only one teamster. It was not intended to do away with the position of teamster.

The CHAIRMAN. You had two teamsters before?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Did this increase the number of guards?

Colonel CLAY. No, sir; it was only to make the transfer possible. He was a bright man, a man who would make a capital guard, but there was no other way under the civil service. We ought to have the teamster back.

ENGINEER AND ELECTRICIAN—INCREASE OF SALARY.

Mr. SMITH. Your engineer electrician has been getting a thousand dollars less than your engineer and electrician at Leavenworth?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; but we want to put them both on the same footing; both have the same plants.

Mr. SMITH. Will this work be as extensive within a year or two as that at Leavenworth?

Colonel CLAY. At Atlanta we have what answers only the first half at Leavenworth. We are not asking the increase at Leavenworth, because of new work that is being put in to be ready for the main building when completed. We have not yet begun to put in the new work at Atlanta. I would like to read you what we have in the engine room at Atlanta. We have at Atlanta three horizontal water-tube boilers of the Heine type, with a nominal capacity of 150 horsepower each; three horizontal tandem compound high-pressure, high-speed engines, connected direct to an electric 75-kilowatt multipolar generator, for supplying current for light and power, each unit having a capacity of 125 horsepower. There is in each cell wing a 110-inch blast fan, with motor, for forcing heated air into the wings, and also an 80-inch exhaust fan, with motor, for exhausting the foul air; each cell is provided with automatic flush closet and lavatory; an ice plant, consisting of a complete refrigerating plant of 6 tons capacity, three large cold-storage rooms, six refrigerating rooms, and two water-cooling tanks; one 15-horsepower electric passenger elevator, two 10-horsepower electric freight elevators, one 4-horsepower electric dumb elevator for hospital, and one hydraulic ash hoist; a complete telephone exchange, with thirty-two phones, connecting all parts of the works with the various offices; an electric-light system consisting of fifty arc lights and several thousand incandescent lights; a three-motor electric traveling crane, etc.

These, with the necessary pipes, valves, receivers, tanks, panels, conduits, cut-outs, wires, pumps, feeds, coils, radiators, ducts, motors, check valves, cells, stops, meters, shafts, and the thousand other things which go to complete a system such as those we have in this institution, represent those things which are under the direction and supervision of the engineer and electrician and his assistant. They are at once the plumber, the machinist, the engineer, and the electrician of this institution.

The man has to inspect every day the cells to see if there is anything wrong with any water pipe or discharge pipe, he has to inspect all the electrical apparatus, everything has to be gone over. He is responsible for the whole thing. It is a very important position.

Mr. SMITH. Do you know what prices are paid in a big hotel with 500 rooms for that identical work?

Colonel CLAY. They would not have as large a plant as we have there. All I know is that they take our men away and pay them \$1,800.

Mr. LA DOW. We have had difficulty at Atlanta in retaining the engineers.

Mr. TAYLOR. Because of the outside salaries?

Mr. LA DOW. Because they are able to get higher salaries elsewhere.

Mr. SMITH. Have you had the same trouble at Leavenworth?

Colonel CLAY. Not so much.

Mr. SMITH. Is that not due to the fact that Atlanta is a large city and Leavenworth is not?

Colonel CLAY. I do not know how we keep the man at Leavenworth.

Mr. LA DOW. There have been so many industries springing up in the South within the last several years that when a man comes to the penitentiary and becomes qualified to run a large plant he is taken by outside people for work in commercial life.

Mr. SMITH. Do you have any information, aside from your losing your men, as to the ordinary pay of an engineer?

Mr. LA DOW. I think it is about \$1,500.

Mr. SMITH. Take the Monadnock Block in Chicago, that has 6,000 tenants.

Mr. LA DOW. In the Monadnock Block in Chicago they have not the plant that we have in Atlanta. We are prepared not only for steam heating, but there is also the ventilating apparatus.

Mr. SMITH. So it is in the Monadnock Block and every other big business block.

Mr. LA DOW. The architects at Atlanta and Leavenworth say that there is no public building in the United States that is better equipped with respect to ventilation and electrical and steam heating apparatus than the penitentiary at Leavenworth.

Mr. SMITH. That may be as to public buildings, but a great many private buildings in the United States are of the highest type.

Mr. LA DOW. Yes, sir; there is nothing superior. The Attorney-General brought up that point when I discussed this with him, but when I told him the difficulty was in trying to retain these employees, then he abandoned the idea as to what they could get in commercial life, as compared with service for the Government, and said if we could not keep the men from leaving we ought to increase their wages.

Mr. SMITH. Have any of the men who have resigned given as a reason that they did not get enough pay or could get more pay outside?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; because they were offered more pay. As I have said we lost five men in twelve months. They get as high as \$1,800.

Mr. SMITH. Have you had any trouble with your assistants leaving in other places?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. At Atlanta?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir; I had a list of them up here at the last session.

Mr. LA DOW. Most of the trouble has been at Atlanta.

Colonel CLAY. We want a man of sufficient caliber to run a plant like that, and we do not want to trust those magnificent engines and boilers to anybody but a competent man. I am putting it simply as a matter of common business sense, what I should do in business if I were in business again.

Mr. TAYLOR. You pay the same salaries at Leavenworth and Atlanta, and you have no difficulty in retaining them at Leavenworth?

Colonel CLAY. We have some difficulty.

Mr. TAYLOR. You have difficulty at both places, and at Atlanta the reason is that the outside prices are higher?

Colonel CLAY. Yes, sir.

WEDNESDAY, *February 6, 1907.*

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. STILLINGS, PUBLIC PRINTER; ACCOMPANIED BY HENRY T. BRIAN, CHIEF CLERK; WILLIAM L. POST, SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS; CHARLES E. YOUNG, FOREMAN OF PRINTING; HARRY F. ASHION, ACTING FOREMAN OF BINDING; AND C. C. WEEKS, SUPERINTENDENT OF STABLES, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE; ALBERT H. HOWE, CLERK COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, UNITED STATES SENATE; VICTOR L. RICKETTS, CLERK COMMITTEE ON PRINTING, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES; AND WILLETT M. RAYNOR, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE AUDIT SYSTEM LOCATED IN NEW YORK CITY.

AUTHORIZATION OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stillings, on yesterday the chief clerk of the State Department was here, with another official from that Department, in respect to an increase in the estimate for printing. In the course of the examination it developed that during this session of Congress, one or sometimes both of the Houses of Congress have called upon the Department to send certain documents or papers from the State Department to Congress for the information of Congress, and that in sending these papers the Department indicated that it did not want them printed, but under the rules of the House, at least, they are referred to the proper committee and ordered printed without any specific authorization, and the cost of that printing, although it is ordered by Congress, it seems, is charged up to the appropriation for printing for the State Department. Is that the rule, do you know?

Mr. STILLINGS. That is the rule, as we understand it, adopted by Congress at the last session.

The CHAIRMAN. So that whether Congress orders an executive document printed, or the Department from which the document emanates directs it to be printed--in either case, it is charged to the appropriation for the printing of that Department?

Mr. STILLINGS. That is right, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And to the extent that Congress authorizes the printing of the documents that come from a Department, the Department is not able to control the expenditure of the appropriation which is made for it?

Mr. STILLINGS. That is in accordance with the law passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. SMITH. I do not know that it is strictly germane, but as you are familiar with this business, would there be any administrative difficulty in providing that where a document was thus published it should be charged to Congress, so far as the document was delivered to Congress, and that the Department could order such number of copies of this document as it saw fit, and they alone should be charged to the appropriation for printing in that Department?

Mr. STILLINGS. That was the practice before this recent law was passed.

Mr. SMITH. There is no difficulty in administration in charging them with what they get and in charging us with what we get?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Under the present law?

Mr. STILLINGS. The present law clearly provides that this method shall not prevail.

Mr. SMITH. I want to know whether there is any administrative difficulty. It seems to me that that is the fair thing.

Mr. STILLINGS. The method we are following now, so far as any documents that the Departments order are concerned, is based on this recent law. Whatever Congress orders is properly charged to Congress.

Mr. SMITH. But as I understand the present law, if we request the Department of State to inform us upon a subject, and they, in obedience to that request, do inform us on that subject and we order it printed for our own use, it is charged, then, to the State Department.

Mr. STILLINGS. A document emanating from the State Department, irrespective of the cause which created the document, is, under the present law, charged to the State Department, the charge covering composition and electrotyping. When Congress orders a quantity of this document to be printed, the press work, changes in composition if there are any, paper and binding, are charged to the Congressional allotment. The Congressional appropriations heretofore have been charged for the whole expense (including original composition and electrotyping). Now Congress is charged with paper, press work, and binding only, the original composition being charged against the Department from which the document emanated.

Mr. SMITH. I can not quite get that clear. Congress invites the State Department to furnish it information on a specific subject. The State Department sends up that report and asks expressly that it be not printed, but under the rules of the House it is ordered printed. Now, I am not passing upon whether it is a document for distribution or not, but we make a general order that it be printed for the use of the House. Is the composition and the stereotyping of that document charged to the State Department or to Congress?

Mr. STILLINGS. If a document or report emanates from any Executive Department (irrespective of the causes, or whatever demand was made upon that Department), the fact that the copy came from that Department would cause us to charge the first cost to that Department.

Mr. SMITH. But does the copy emanate from that Department; it emanates from the House, does it not?

The CHAIRMAN. The order for the printing emanates from the House.

Mr. STILLINGS. Captain Brian, have we had a case like that?

Captain BRIAN. We have not had a case exactly like that, but that is the rule which has been operating.

Mr. SMITH. There are many cases in which the facts are as I have stated, and in which the State Department, either at our express request or otherwise, sends us information, and requests at the same time that it be not printed. But automatically, under rule 45 of the House, it is referred to the committee and ordered printed. Now, what we want to know is, under those conditions do you charge the composition and electrotyping of that to the Department that sends it to Congress?

Captain BRIAN. Under the law passed at the last session of Congress we charge that to the Department that sends it to Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you, Mr. Ricketts, or Mr. Howe, enlighten the committee on the question that has just been brought to our attention?

Mr. RICKETTS. The motive which actuated the Committee on Printing, or the Printing Investigation Commission, in making that recommendation was the fact that the Departments and bureaus in many instances, in order to protect their own appropriations, would send to Congress voluntarily reports which they desired to have printed.

I believe that our Commission felt in many instances information or special reports called for was at the suggestion of Departments, and that Members and Senators and committees would be induced to ask for information which Departments or bureaus had already prepared or had in process of preparation and desired to have printed and circulated, at the same time trying to save their own appropriations. And the Commission felt that it was a frequent occurrence for a Member on the floor of the House to ask for certain information from the Department; that information would be forthcoming, and it would be printed and the composition and the expense of publication would be charged entirely to the Congressional allotment. Then the Department, taking advantage of the fact that the matter was already in type, would avoid entirely the cost of composition and would print for their own needs from the plates which Congress had already paid for. That was the principal thing. I recall in one instance a complaint was made by a gentleman from one of the Departments that the cost of composition on a report of his Department was charged to the Department, when Congress received the greater number of copies. I believe they only ordered a thousand copies, but Congress had received, I think, about 3,000 copies for distribution through the folding rooms of the Senate and House.

Now, when he came to our committee with that complaint, I asked him if his Department had received no copies. He said: "Yes; we bought a thousand copies." He was asked then: "What did you pay for them?" He said: "\$300." He was then asked: "Out of what fund did you pay it?" And he replied: "Out of our allotment for printing and binding we paid \$300 for a thousand copies." When it was shown that the composition on that publication cost about \$3,000 he could not very clearly show how he could secure a thousand copies of a report for \$300 the composition of which had cost \$3,000, unless

the typesetting were paid from some other fund. That was one form of complaint.

I think it is safe to say that our commission felt, in the formulation of the resolution of which these gentlemen complain, that there would probably be some inequalities; and the commission is now at work on a measure that it hopes to be able to present during this session in time to pass, and which, I believe, will meet the approval of this committee and will remove largely the objections that have been raised here.

There is one thing that has occurred which I do not believe it is improper to state now, and that is that in many instances matters are presented by the Departments to the House or reported to the Senate, and they are referred to the committees under the regular order and ordered to be printed, yet neither House nor Senate has any notion of what the cost of that printing will be. I recall one instance in which a certain matter was transmitted to the Senate, referred to a committee, and ordered to be printed without any knowledge whatever of what the cost would be. Subsequently there was a resolution introduced providing for the printing of additional copies. It came to our committee, and they directed me to investigate the probable cost. I did so, and found that the cost would be between \$50,000 and \$60,000, and when that fact was made known to Members and Department officials who were urging the publication, they withdrew their requests. It is not to be thought for a moment that the Senate would have referred that to the committee and ordered it printed if it had been acting upon full knowledge. There was no intimation of what the cost would be.

The CHAIRMAN. You say it was printed upon the order of the Senate?

Mr. RICKETTS. It was ordered printed in the regular way, but the work was never completed on account of the cost, and the cost would probably never have been ascertained if it had not been that a resolution was subsequently introduced providing for the printing of additional copies. That, of course, came to our committee and an investigation of the cost was made. It would have been a very easy matter and would have resulted in no delay whatever if, under the operation of the law, the department had been required, before presenting that report to Congress, to have obtained from the Public Printer an estimate of the probable cost of the publication and submitted that to Congress with the report. Then if the Senate or House chose to order it printed they would have acted under full knowledge, they would have known what the cost would be, and it would have resulted in no delay whatever.

Mr. SMITH. Is there a Federal law prohibiting either House from ordering printing beyond a certain specific limit?

Mr. RICKETTS. They may print within the limits of their appropriation so far as original editions are concerned.

Mr. SMITH. What is the \$500 limit in the law on printing in the House?

Mr. RICKETTS. A \$500 limit placed upon additional copies of documents or reports which either house may print. There is a \$500 limit on committee hearings or printing which may be ordered by committees.

Mr. SMITH. And additional copies by the House?

Mr. RICKETTS. A \$500 limit on additional copies or extra copies ordered by the House or Senate.

Mr. SMITH. We are confronted with demands for increased appropriations from the Departments upon the ground that they are absolutely incapable of telling how much matter Congress will order printed and charged to them, and of course the question comes up of how much we are to give them under that contention. Now, merely as suggestive to yourself, and to enlighten me, do you not go from one extreme to the other in the law? While they were imposing a great deal of expense on us under the old system, isn't it equally unjust, if they request that a document be not printed, for Congress to order it printed and charge the main cost to them?

Mr. RICKETTS. Does it occur to them that there may have been a motive in asking that it be not printed? Was it because the report was not deemed to be of sufficient importance or public interest?

The CHAIRMAN. It was unquestionably to keep from expending unnecessarily the money appropriated for their Department for printing.

Mr. SMITH. But they have got to be bound by it. I do not care to investigate their motives, but supposing they act in good faith and ask that a document shall not be printed, and that we proceed to print it. Is it just to charge that expense to them?

Mr. RICKETTS. Not without provision.

Mr. SMITH. Ought not the law to provide that whenever they send up any documents, that they should certify how many copies they desire, if printed, and that then Congress ought to order such number printed as it wants, either by rule or otherwise, and that the cost of composition, stereotyping, and every other cost should be prorated between Congress and the Departments; and then if the Department ordered additional copies, that they should be paid for at the original rate. Such a provision would prevent them from putting in a minimum estimate and being able to order new copies, when the plates had been made, at a reduced price. Would the law operate automatically and with justice if it contained these two fundamental provisions that I speak of; that they should certify in the first instance the number of copies wanted, then the cost should be prorated between them and Congress as to the respective numbers awarded to each, and that any future copies ordered by that Department should be ordered at the same per volume or per document rate originally fixed? Would not that operate just as well to prevent them from underestimating the number they wanted, and charge them with what really belongs to them, and charge us with what really belongs to us?

Mr. RICKETTS. There would be an element of fairness in that, of course. Our commission, I believe, took this into account, that when Congress requests from an executive department a report, it would be an expenditure which would occur at a time when Congress was in session, and Congress could provide for such an emergency. On the other hand, the Commission did feel that this other door which had stood so wide open for so long should be closed.

Mr. SMITH. I realize the abuses.

Mr. RICKETTS. I would suggest that Mr. Howe, the clerk of the Senate Committee on Printing, who is here, and who has been very much interested in this work all the way through and is thoroughly familiar

with it, may be called upon to enlighten you further on some of these points that you have brought up, and particularly an instance which was brought to the attention of Mr Howe, and which was a very strong example in favor of the rule that we have adopted under the law passed last session.

Mr. SMITH. I have no question about the abuses now, and the only question is whether we can correct it.

Mr. RICKETTS. I think Mr. Howe might state the case that came to the attention of the Senate committee the other day.

Mr. HOWE. Gentlemen, recently the Senate requested the Department of the Interior to supply it with certain information as to the resources of the United States in the matter of coal production. The Secretary of the Interior referred the matter to the Director of the Geological Survey, and when the information was collated and sent to the Senate in response to the inquiry, it contained eighteen or twenty rather expensive maps. When the Public Printer came to the point of awarding the contract for lithographing, he made some inquiry of the Secretary of the Senate as to the matter of award, and the Secretary of the Senate referred the matter to the Secretary of the Interior, who declined to express himself in view of the fact that the matter had been ordered by the Senate.

Very likely the Secretary of the Interior, when he declined to express himself, had forgotten the fact that when that compilation was to be paid for it would be paid for out of the allotment for printing and binding of the Department; and when the Secretary of the Senate came to me and asked what he should do, I said to simply let the Public Printer act as he saw fit with regard to the award of the contract for lithographing, and that it would be an object lesson to the Secretary of the Interior hereafter, when he submits reports, to take into account the element of cost.

I may say, gentlemen, that that instance was one of the abuses that we were aiming at when we provided that the original cost of plates and illustrations should be paid for by the Department from which the document emanated, and thereby place upon the Department some incentive to condense and confine their reports within proper limits.

Mr. SMITH. That same incentive would exist in a somewhat less degree under the law suggested.

Mr. HOWE. Probably.

Mr. SMITH. But now we have a rule providing that this matter shall be automatically ordered printed, and here is the Department absolutely helpless as to its own printing bills.

Mr. HOWE. As Mr. Ricketts has remarked, we were quite aware of the fact that there might arise cases where this would bear rather severely on the Department, and we are engaged upon the drafting of a measure which we hope will correct these inequalities.

Mr. SMITH. How many documents of this character are presented in a year by any Department to Congress?

Mr. HOWE. I should imagine that Captain Brian might, offhand, answer that question better than I can.

Captain BRIAN. A couple of hundred.

Mr. SMITH. But manifestly that is below the correct amount, is it not?

Mr. HOWE. You are referring, are you not, to those cases where Congress calls upon the Department?

Mr. SMITH. I am referring to everything that the Departments send in here.

Captain BRIAN. The Senate documents thus far this session number 266 and the House documents 639, all told.

Mr. SMITH. That includes nothing but things that come in from the Departments?

Captain BRIAN. Everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Supplemental estimates?

Captain BRIAN. Everything that comes from the Departments.

Mr. SMITH. At this session you have about 900, then?

Captain BRIAN. Actually 905 of all kinds of documents.

Mr. SMITH. Then beyond any possibility the House, with 25,000 bills introduced and 10,000 reports made, and receiving many hundreds to a session, as shown by this statement of these documents, could not act independently upon whether each one should be printed or not. So that practically there is no method of modifying this rule of automatically printing, except to put limitations upon it.

Mr. RICKETTS. And to provide that when Congress acts it shall act with full knowledge of cost.

Mr. SMITH. Congress can not act with knowledge of cost, excepting in certain cases. We might, where a certain amount should be brought directly before the House, but it is impossible for the body to consider six or seven hundred of these matters at a session. If the Public Printer found it to be above a certain cost in his estimate, and if the attention of the House was called to it in some way, it could act; but it seems to me that some method ought to be devised by which Congress should pay for what it orders and the Departments pay for what they get, at a fair rate.

The CHAIRMAN. When a supplemental estimate to either house is sent by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it is ordered printed, is the cost of that printing charged to the Treasury Department?

Captain BRIAN. Under this new law, yes, sir. That is what the law was passed for.

The CHAIRMAN. The Book of Annual Estimates is also charged to the Treasury Department?

Captain BRIAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOWE. I may state, Mr. Smith, that when the allotments for printing and binding of the Department were formulated last year, that element was very carefully considered, and a sufficient amount added to the allotments to the Departments to fully protect them.

Mr. SMITH. They say not, after actually experimenting with it.

Mr. HOWE. Of course, I appreciate the fact that Congress occasionally calls upon them for information, and puts upon them occasionally an additional cost which could not be anticipated, but the figures were carefully prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another item, Mr. Howe, that I wanted to inquire about. Under the law the State Department is required to print the laws enacted by Congress. Is it contemplated that the cost of that printing should be paid out of the allotment or appropriation for printing made for the State Department?

Mr. HOWE. Answering purely from my recollection, I think that amount was taken into account when we drafted the allotments last year.

The CHAIRMAN. That can hardly be, for the appropriations for printing for the State Department for the fiscal year 1906 is \$35,000, and the appropriation for the current fiscal year is \$42,000, or \$7,000 in excess of their annual appropriation heretofore.

Mr. HOWE. I might, for the information of the committee, read the note that we made to accompany the allotment for the State Department for the present fiscal year. (Reads:)

The allotments to the State Department have not exceeded in the last six years \$35,000, with the exception of 1905, when there was a deficiency appropriation of \$5,000. Under the new principle of appropriation there would be, on the basis of the last fiscal year, chargeable to the allotment of the Department the sum of \$6,088 heretofore paid out of the Congressional allotment, making a total of \$41,088.

The accounts of the Public Printer made up on May 1 show that after charging against the Department all cost necessary to complete work in hand there would remain a balance of \$5,420.69, which would indicate that last year's appropriation was fairly sufficient. The Department has asked for an increase of their appropriation to \$100,000.

That is, from \$35,000 to \$100,000.

By reason of the additional charges under the new principle of appropriation, and in order to admit of the introduction of a new method of printing the correspondence for the information of the Department officers abroad, and in view of the general public demand for economy in public printing, it is not believed to be opportune to introduce new items of printing expense, which would in this case more than double the allotment to the Department.

Mr. SMITH. I may say that the Department claims that they spend on publishing the daily report about \$28,000; and it says that the increases, outside of this report, would require \$40,000 for the branch printing and the daily report, and as the branch printing office is now costing, as I understand it, about \$12,000—

Mr. HOWE. I did not think that the cost of the branch printing office entered into this, does it? This is a straight allotment.

Mr. SMITH. But the expense of the branch printing office comes out of their allotment, does it not?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. They say that \$40,000 would cover the daily report and the branch printing office. The branch printing office costs about \$12,000, so that leaves only about \$28,000 of the \$40,000 to pay for the daily report; and they claim that the expense of their printing, without the daily report, would be \$70,000 a year under the operation of the new law.

The CHAIRMAN. Getting back to my question, Mr. Howe; heretofore, or during the current year, is the cost of printing the laws enacted by Congress, and which printing is done under the supervision of the State Department, paid out of the appropriation to the State Department for printing?

Mr. HOWE. I can not answer that offhand.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know, Captain Brian?

Captain BRIAN. The matter has never been charged up. It is my impression that it should not be charged to the State Department. There has been nothing charged since that law was passed, and that is one of the open questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the laws passed at this session of Congress been printed by the State Department?

Captain BRIAN. We print them; they are furnished to the Public

Printer, and printed in leaflets. The book has not been printed, and it will not be printed until after the adjournment of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. At the expiration of each Congress?

Captain BRIAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say the question as to what fund or appropriation the cost should be charged has not been determined?

Captain BRIAN. It is not determined; but it is my impression that it should be charged to Congress.

Mr. RICKETTS. I would like to again call your attention to these notes that were presented to your committee in connection with recommendations for appropriations. I find in the case of the War Department that there was \$45,000 taken into account which heretofore had been charged to the Congressional allotment. In the case of the State Department I believe it was about \$6,000; but in every instance upon the work emanating from those Departments, no matter from what cause, the cost of the work was analyzed and the cost of composition and illustration taken into account. And in the case, for instance, of the Navy Department, it was \$13,064.08, which, under the current appropriation, has been given to that Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore paid out of the Congressional allotment?

Mr. RICKETTS. Yes. And I can not see how these Departments can make any complaint on this score, because that item was in every instance taken into account. The cost of all their work was analyzed, and that which had heretofore been paid out of the Congressional allotment was returned to the Department, making in all, I believe, something like \$720,000 which had from previous appropriations been paid out of the Congressional allotment, which was last year transferred to the Departments and taken into account. And whether those reports were submitted in response to official requests or otherwise, all that was taken into account.

Mr. SMITH. That is, you based it on prior years?

Mr. RICKETTS. We based it on prior years.

Mr. SMITH. What do you find, in so basing it, as to its variable character in prior years?

Mr. RICKETTS. As to that, there was only one year complete. The Public Printer could not, in time, submit to us a report covering more than one year, and there was a good deal of delay in securing that. When he got that one year we had that on which to base these calculations.

Mr. HOWE. In some cases we took the average for a longer period.

Mr. RICKETTS. There were one or two instances where we got additional figures from the Departments. I know in one instance we took an average based upon five years.

Mr. HOWE. That was in the State Department, I believe.

Mr. RICKETTS. Yes; and also in the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. SMITH. If you treat the laws exactly as you would treat the public documents, they would be chargeable to the State Department—that is, with the documents you do not charge them to the body which you receive it from, but the body from which it originally emanated, so that the application of the same principle would attach to the laws that applies in other cases.

Mr. STILLINGS. The laws should be charged to Congress, in my

opinion; the State Department, in this particular case, is merely acting for Congress in the matter.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is no law or regulation which would prevent you now charging that up to Congress?

Mr. RICKETTS. I don't think it could be properly charged anywhere else.

ESTIMATES REDUCED.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stillings, the items under the head of Public Printing and Binding begin on page 394. I observe from your estimate for Public Printing and Binding for the fiscal year 1908 that the amount estimated for the various subjects is \$4,950,229.33. Your current appropriation is \$5,100,000. Your estimate therefore is \$149,770.67 less than your current appropriation. Does that reduction represent all the reductions that you think can be made in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the next fiscal year?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; in making up the estimates I figured to be on the safe side, to have a little leeway rather than to figure too close. This amount of \$4,950,229.33 is practically based upon the experience for the fiscal year ending 1906, for the reason that in the coming fiscal year occurs the long session of Congress, lasting probably six months, which means that the night force will have to be on duty six months instead of three; also paper, stock, material, and supplies have very much increased in cost, an average increase of about 20 per cent, the volume of business job work, and Congressional printing is showing a steady increase; more of it all the time. At present the office is doing more work than it has ever done before in its history, with less regular employees by about 300, and by no more temporary and emergency employees than we have had in prior years. The item of increased volume of printing, which, of course, is hard to estimate in percentage, can only be averaged at present, and also considering the increase in cost of material, etc., I have endeavored to be fairly conservative in submitting my estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, out of your current appropriation you are paying a part of your clerical force, are you not?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state how much of the current appropriation is being expended for clerical force that has been taken over and provided for in the next fiscal year in the legislative bill?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. When I made up the estimate for the legislative bill I estimated for a considerably larger proposition. I asked for \$148,970, which was finally reduced to \$91,290, showing a difference of \$57,680 which ought to be provided for in this present sundry civil bill, and which, if added to what I have asked for here, would bring the amount from \$4,950,229.33 up to \$5,007,909.33, or, in round figures, \$5,000,000—less by \$100,000 than the sundry civil appropriation for printing and binding for 1907.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you put that \$57,680 in your estimate under this item in this bill?

Mr. STILLINGS. I wrote a communication to the chairman calling attention to it.

The CHAIRMAN. I have here, Mr. Stillings, your letter of January 3, 1907, in which you propose the changes in your estimate, and I

suppose we can, from that letter, and from the statement made before the committee in connection with the legislative bill, arrive at a conclusion.

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

I have taken the liberty, Mr. Chairman, of bringing with me this morning several officers, among them the manager of the audit system, who is installing, from week to week, in the different divisions of the Government Printing Office, the cost and audit system, which will ultimately give us the necessary information as to what the actual costs are on different items and as to what disposition we have made of our funds. These gentlemen are subject to your orders.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is the cost and audit system one system or two systems?

Mr. STILLINGS. They are two systems, which dovetail in with each other. The audit system is one system, and the cost is the other, but the two have to dovetail together in order to arrive at results; they are, however, installed by one concern.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for printing and binding for the fiscal year 1906 was \$6,005,645.82?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. With your revised estimate for the year 1907, how much less is estimated for now than was appropriated for the fiscal year 1906?

Mr. STILLINGS. The cut amounts to a reduction of \$997,736.49, based on an appropriation for 1908 of \$5,007,909.33.

The CHAIRMAN. Practically one million dollars in round figures?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What item are you speaking of, Mr. Chairman? Do I understand you to say \$6,000,000?

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation for 1906 was \$6,005,645.82.

Mr. SULLIVAN. This is the same item?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. This is the same item. Now, what I wanted to get at was the amount of saving that has been effected in this service since that time, or the difference in the cost of public printing and binding in the year 1908 and the year 1906, as shown by the estimate for the former year, and by the appropriation for the latter year.

Mr. STILLINGS. The present estimates, I think, have been made a great deal closer this year than ever before. Every item has been gone over with a great deal of care by me personally. It is very difficult in the sundry civil bill for our Office to figure accurately, because of the fluctuating conditions, which are incident to our work. For instance, in the last two months we have been obliged to put on emergency men, which we did not have to do last year. Emergency men may be put on for thirty days or thereabouts. We will drop them off shortly, but for the period they are on duty they pull our pay rolls up. In order to be on the safe side and allow sufficient margin, and bearing in mind the steady increase in the volume of printing which has been constantly going on for several months, I have not felt it advisable to ask for less than this amount.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this amount, Mr. Stillings, will be required to make the payments that have to be made on account of leaves of absence?

Mr. STILLINGS. None whatever; leaves of absence are asked for, as a specific item in this bill, as in previous years.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate for 1908 for leaves of absence is \$325,000?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the same as your current appropriation?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it is provided for specifically?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. Last year it actually ran up to \$365,000; that is, \$325,000 plus \$40,000, which was transferred from the sundry civil act of the fiscal year 1906, and of which we have expended all but about \$1,400. This current fiscal year of 1907 we are asking you to increase the leaves of absence by \$65,000, by transfer from printing and binding, making in all \$390,000. I have, however, asked for \$325,000 for leaves of absence for 1908, as heretofore.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in view of the legislative bill providing for the clerical force, is it necessary for you to use the same language in this first item here for public printing as heretofore, "compensation, or wages of all necessary clerks and employees?"

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. We hope in another year to present all clerical estimates to you for incorporation in the legislative bill for 1909.

The CHAIRMAN. Aside from that, you do not recommend any change in the language under which the appropriation has heretofore been carried?

Mr. STILLINGS. I think it covers the ground with the possible addition of some items which I desire to present for your consideration.

TECHNICAL BOOKS AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE—LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you are authorized under this appropriation to purchase technical books of reference, not exceeding \$500.

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a library down in the Public Printing Office?

Mr. STILLINGS. We have a library for the use of the employees.

The CHAIRMAN. A circulating library?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many volumes are there in it?

Mr. STILLINGS. About 3,300 volumes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it a library of fiction?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; nearly all fiction.

The CHAIRMAN. Bought out of this appropriation?

Mr. STILLINGS. A specific appropriation was made on July 19, 1897, of \$2,500, to be used for the purchase of books and for the payment to a person or persons who shall have charge of the employees' library. This appropriation was never renewed. We have no authority under the law to renew or add to that library, which is pretty well run down. The books have been read and reread until they are nearly worn out, and those employees who have used them are familiar with them, hence there is very little call for the books at the present time. I have the superintendent of documents here, who is familiar with that library. It is now under his direction and he can give you any information you desire about it. [Presents Mr. Post.]

The CHAIRMAN. Are you the superintendent of documents?

Mr. POST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how the present library in the Government Printing Office was obtained—whether a specific appropriation was made for it or not?

Mr. POST. Yes, sir; a specific appropriation was made.

The CHAIRMAN. When was it made?

Mr. POST. July 19, 1897.

The CHAIRMAN. Have any books been added to the library lately?

Mr. POST. Not by purchase. We are adding constantly by gift.

The CHAIRMAN. How many books are there in the library now? How many books of fiction?

Mr. POST. About 3,300 volumes, 2,245 of which are fiction, 600 of which are so badly worn that they have been retired from circulation.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the books taken out by the employees in the Printing Office during the day, to peruse during the day?

Mr. POST. No, sir. They are taken out by employees at the noon period or after 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon. The library is kept open at the noon period and from 4.30 to 5.15 every afternoon on working days only. The employees are allowed to take out the books during those periods only.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these books that the employees could also get at the public library?

Mr. POST. Many of them. Of course it is more convenient for employees to come to the Printing Office library, because a great many of them live right around in that locality.

The CHAIRMAN. The library is maintained purely as a matter of convenience?

Mr. POST. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How long have you been superintendent of documents?

Mr. POST. Since February 8, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it been the practice for the employees of the printing office to take books out of the library during the day to use while they are supposed to be at work?

Mr. POST. No, sir; they are not allowed to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. They are not allowed to now. Can you tell us whether it has been the practice before?

Mr. POST. I do not know as to that; it was of recent date when the library was consolidated with the superintendent of document's office; prior to that time this library was not under my jurisdiction. The superintendent of document's reference library is entirely distinct and separate from the employees' library. The two libraries are entirely separate, so far as location and functions are concerned. They have no relative position at all. One is a circulating library for the benefit of the employees; the other is a library containing only public documents purely for use in the office of the superintendent of documents. It is, in other words, an indispensable tool for the preparation of the catalogues, which are ordered prepared and printed by law, and for securing information for correspondents, and as a key to the extensive stock of public documents which are constantly being received and distributed to the public.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees are there in the library?

Mr. Post. Only one, in the employees' library, and she devotes the greater portion of her time to cataloguing work for the superintendent of documents office. Another young woman is detailed to assist her at the times employees are allowed to take out books, as heretofore explained to you. In the library of the superintendent of documents there are at present four employees, one librarian, two cataloguers, and one helper who puts the books away on the shelves.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are provided for in the legislative bill—those clerks, are they not?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir. Those clerks to whom he refers are in the sundry civil bill. I asked for them in the legislative bill, but it was thought better to eliminate them until the further reorganization might determine better what disposition to make of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you recommend some change in the language, Mr. Stillings, on page 395, inserting after the word "advertising" on that page?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; on line 11.

ADVERTISING FOR SALE OF DOCUMENTS.

The CHAIRMAN. The words, "For advertising for sale, documents which have accumulated in the office of the superintendent of documents, a sum not exceeding \$12,000".

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to advertise these documents?

Mr. STILLINGS. Instead of allowing documents to accumulate from year to year, waiting for some action to be taken by Congress, finally resulting in a great many of them landing in the junk heap, if a judicious amount of money could be expended with judgment by the Public Printer, as a publisher would advertise his wares, a contract might be made, say, for a reasonable amount—\$200 or \$300 a month—with reliable advertising agencies to prepare catchy advertisements and insert them in the leading farm and home periodicals, advertising any special documents of which we had a great number on hand. For instance, take an agricultural paper. If a little advertisement were inserted calling attention to "a Government treatise on the horse by a Government expert, of such a date" (if it is an old edition we can work it off and get something out of it, whereas it is not doing any good at all stored in our office now).

I would like to try that plan before the end of this fiscal year if it could be done. I believe we can dispose of a large number of the books now on hand, and get them out of the way. Instead of selling them for waste paper, we can secure respectable cash returns and keep the goods moving out, instead of storing and constantly rehandling them, at no small expense for labor.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have you a catalogue of these excess documents?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; we are preparing a thorough inventory at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Brownlow suggests that that will bring us more customers than it will bring to you.

Mr. STILLINGS. These customers will have to pay up if they come to us.

Mr. SULLIVAN. They will first exhaust their influence with the Representatives. They will apply first to Congress to get them for nothing.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They will say, "It is advertised for sale, but I know you can get it for me for nothing."

Mr. STILLINGS. If you have a hard-hearted Public Printer who will not give up, your lot may not be so difficult in this respect. As far as the superintendent of documents is concerned, the law does not allow him to give books away, even to Members of Congress.

Mr. BROWNLOW. They will say, "We have recently seen that your salary is increased, and we will take a part of it." [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stillings, all revenue derived from all sources in connection with the Government Printing Office is covered into the Treasury?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state what amount was turned into the Treasury last year—the last fiscal year?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. \$104,637.18 from all sources.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all received from the superintendent of documents or from other sources?

WASTE AND CONDEMNED MATERIAL.

Mr. STILLINGS. From all sources; condemned material, waste paper, old metal, printing for private parties, and of course from public documents through the superintendent of documents.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any large amount of condemned material on hand now, or material that you contemplate condemning?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; a very large amount.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate it to be worth, and what does it consist of?

Mr. STILLINGS. It consists of old job type, old body type, old electrotypes, stereotype plates, machinery of various kinds (to which there will be some additions made when we reorganize the bindery); old style machinery, which has been superseded by improved machinery, and some machinery that is now in fairly good condition, and which if sold to the right parties would be as useful as anything they could purchase at first-hand; as, for example, sewing machines, perforators, foundry melting pots, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. That sewing machine you mentioned is a standard machine?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It sells for \$1,200, does it not, new?

Mr. STILLINGS. A little more than that; about \$1,450, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of them have you?

Mr. STILLINGS. I think there were six in one lot, and another lot of three or four.

The CHAIRMAN. There were nine in all, as a matter of fact. I was down there and saw them. This is not all old type, is it?

Mr. STILLINGS. Not wholly. A portion of it is new type, in original papers.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the type to be worth?

Mr. STILLINGS. At the foundry rate for old metal it is worth something like 12 cents a pound in round figures, although the prices for

old type metal fluctuates—just now are high—and are likely to advance still more. I think we might use the worst of this type, that with worn faces, and melt it up for recasting. Perfect faced type, much of it, was thrown out of commission because of the increased product on the typesetting machines, and it can be put up in various sized lots and sold to small buyers—country newspapers, and job print shops.

MR. SMITH. I want to ask whether there is any difference between the metal used in the old hand-set type and the type used in the machines?

MR. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

MR. SMITH. The hand type is harder, is it not?

MR. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. It is of a different mixture, with more strength to it.

MR. SMITH. I supposed so.

THE CHAIRMAN. Have you made an approximate estimate of the value of the machines and the type and other material that you have gathered together there?

MR. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. The total value of all the material now set aside to be condemned cost originally approximately \$350,000, including everything, about two-thirds of which is type, costing originally about \$234,000. There will be further additions. I have kept that material largely for two reasons: First, wherever it is possible to use any of that material or equipment, if our work increases, and we need a cabinet, or stand, or cases, or if we should need one of these sewing machines, I would rather have them on hand to call on as "reserve" equipment until I can see what the normal conditions of the office will probably be; secondly, it will take us some time to secure the full efficiency out of a great deal of our machinery. When that is done, and other changes are made in the method of handling the work, there will be some other machinery added to that collection. My policy has been to move cautiously and carefully, and not let the material leave the office if I could possibly find legitimate uses for it.

THE CHAIRMAN. How long has some of this new type you have reclaimed from the junk heap been in the Government Printing Office?

MR. STILLINGS. I am informed after careful investigation that some of the new type has been there for ten years.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did you find any new machines that had not been used at all that were bought some years ago?

MR. STILLINGS. We found some attachments to the electrotype foundry that had not been used. They were cased up and placed in the loft, where we found them. We found also some apparatus for roller making that had never been used and some other equipment. We also found a gathering machine, which was apparently in good condition, which had been thrown into the scrap heap, and which has been cleaned and set up and may possibly be used by us to advantage.

REPAIRS TO MACHINERY, IMPLEMENTS, AND BUILDING.

THE CHAIRMAN. In this connection, Mr. Stillings, you recommend also some words here, "For repairs to machinery, and implements, and buildings." Is that for the purpose of repairing any of this machinery that you were just speaking of?

MR. STILLINGS. Possibly we do not really require additional authority regarding repairs to machinery and implements, but I thought it was

fair to the office to have it clearly specified as to where these repairs were to be made. As to buildings, the question came up last summer when I wanted to change some of the walls in the building. The present layout, so far as the present clerical force is concerned, is very bad. I want to readjust it and make it more compact.

I went to the Comptroller of the Treasury, and under the phraseology of this bill he did not see any authority to do anything more than make the simplest changes. As a matter of fact, we are doing what we did not at first think we could do. From such walls as we are taking out we are saving the vitrified brick and the face brick. The vitrified brick cost about \$40 a thousand, and the face brick cost about \$100 a thousand. We are cleaning both kinds and refusing them at an expense inside of \$20 per thousand. We ought to have this authority, in case some special requirements arose, so as to make this item perfectly plain.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If that discarded machinery had been employed, would it have reduced your working force?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this language that you suggest here enable you to do that?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; I think so.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an increase in this item of \$325,000 to enable you to comply with the provisions of the law granting 30 days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office. I thought it was only twenty-six days.

Mr. STILLINGS. We have twenty-six working days; thirty days, including Sundays and holidays. The departments have thirty days exclusive of Sundays and holidays, which I understand is considered equivalent to thirty-five running days. We have actually thirty running days, including Sundays and holidays, and really twenty-six working days.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking to increase that amount?

Mr. STILLINGS. By \$65,000. I sent with my letter to you of January 12 a schedule showing how I arrived at the amount.

The CHAIRMAN. You want that increase for the fiscal year 1907?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Not for the fiscal year 1908?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not want the sum of \$325,000 increased for 1908, but you want \$65,000 transferred from your other appropriation to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1907?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. There is a large amount of extra book-keeping required to keep track of leaves of absence under separate accounts, particularly when we have to pay on current leaves of absence—that is, when employees leave the service. If we were only on some such basis as the Departments it would be of advantage to our office. Instead of giving employees pay for leave we would then give them leave with pay. For instance, an employee wants to resign; if he has worked say six months in the office this year and he has been there all of last year, he is entitled to thirty days for last year. Suppose he has taken that leave during the first part of this current

fiscal year, and along about this time he wants to resign, in February; he is entitled to leave from July to February, and he is paid off in cash. We do not get the benefit of any rest that he has enjoyed. He may be as tired as he pleases when he leaves, but he goes out of the office with quite a sum of ready cash.

In cases like these we apparently offer a premium for an employee to resign. Often when an employee is pressed for debt or finds himself in financial straits, he suggests the following: "Let me resign, and then I will get my leave money up to date and settle these accounts up, and then I would like to be reinstated." We don't agree to that policy. But whether you will allow the number of days that you allow in the Executive Departments, is another question. If some arrangement were made by which we could get the office on the annual-leave basis the same as the Departments, it would relieve us of this extra bookkeeping. While it would require an increase in the amount appropriated for printing and binding, it would help us in the way I have mentioned. I submit herewith the following as a suggestion along these lines.

and the Public Printer is hereby authorized to grant not exceeding fifteen additional days, including Sundays and legal holidays, leave of absence with pay to employees in the Government Printing Office in the present calendar year, to enable him to bring the leave of absence up to date at the close of the calendar year of 1907 for this purpose, and an additional sum of \$175,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, provided that after the first of January, 1908, leaves of absence in the Government Printing Office shall be by calendar years and the same laws governing the granting of leaves of absence in the Executive Departments shall apply to the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that give them sick leave?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; that would cover sick leave.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they sick leave now?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How long does a man have to be in your employ to be entitled to leave?

Mr. STILLINGS. He must have been on the rolls for a full year.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is his leave time allowed out of that year?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; he takes it the following year. You see, we are always paying on leaves earned in the preceding year. We are always one year behind time.

Mr. CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stillings, how would this correct the matter, outside of relieving you of the obligation incident to the book-keeping that is made necessary, if you make applicable to the printing office the law that is now applicable to the clerks in the Executive Departments? The fact would be that they may be entitled to leave, and in addition to that they would be entitled to sick leave.

Now if a man who is working by the day—and most of your operating force is employed on the basis of a per diem compensation—and if he wanted to quit, he could take his 30 days' leave, could he not, and he might say nothing to the Department, but would take his 30 days' leave with pay, and at the expiration of that time he simply would not come back. The premium on resigning, as you say, would exist just the same as it does now—

Mr. STILLINGS. Except (and I have it on reliable authority) that it is largely optional with the head of a department. That is, he may or he may not grant the leave.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; it is in his discretion.

Mr. STILLINGS. Of course there are loopholes; I grant that freely; but I think that abuse could be reduced to the minimum by simply refusing to grant leave where it appeared to be for the purpose of "beating the game."

Mr. SMITH. The only difference would be whether he drew his pay before or after he came back.

Mr. STILLINGS. I think the change would be, in some ways, of marked advantage to the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this leave that is granted under the law to employees of the Government Printing Office cumulative?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir. If an employee does not take this year the leave that he earned last year he is not entitled to it in the following year. He forfeits it.

The CHAIRMAN. He gets it as a matter of legal right?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the case of the clerks in the Executive Departments they get it in the discretion of the heads of the Executive Departments?

Mr. STILLINGS. So I understand, with limitations; but if their work does not permit—if the condition of the work is not favorable for allowing the leave—they are not permitted to go.

The CHAIRMAN. It would then tend to improve the administration of your office if you had the discretion of saying whether they could at that particular time take their leave or not?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Captain Brian, have you any statement to make with regard to the annual leave?

Captain BRIAN. The difficulty is we are paying leave all the time for back numbers.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "back numbers?"

Captain BRIAN. We are paying an employee this year for what he earned last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean cumulative?

Captain BRIAN. No, sir; he earned it last year, but we have to pay him for it this year.

The CHAIRMAN. As a matter of fact he is getting paid for sixty days in the same year?

Captain BRIAN. No; only thirty days, unless he quits the service. If he quits the service in the month of June this year he would be entitled to sixty days—thirty days earned this year and thirty days last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Thirty days each year?

Captain BRIAN. Yes; twenty-six working days actually.

The CHAIRMAN. If he worked two years he would be getting pay for sixty days more than he served?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; he would get his pay for the time he served.

Mr. SULLIVAN. He would get pay for twenty-six months when he worked twenty-four months?

Mr. STILLINGS. If he worked twenty-three months he would get twenty-five months' pay in that case.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Suppose new men came in after you established this new rule. Would you give them their thirty days the first year, or would you postpone it?

Mr. STILLINGS. They must be there a year before they are entitled to leave. That would be a matter for discussion here, if you consider it seriously at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the attitude of the employees of the Government Printing Office toward this proposition?

Mr. STILLINGS. I presume they would like to see leave put on the same basis as the Executive Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. They want those additional four days as a matter of legal right, not to have it left in the discretion of the Public Printer. Has this matter been discussed at all with the employees?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be changing, of course, their right from a legal one to a right resting in the discretion of the head of the bureau. That would be the effect of it, so far as the employees would be concerned. It would tend to improve the administration and give you better control of the situation in the administration of your office, and it would also simplify the matter of bookkeeping and obviate the necessity of a specific appropriation for the payment of the leave. Those are the three advantages as affecting the Government?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your office would then be exactly on the same footing as the Executive Departments. We have no estimates here for leave in the Departments. We make no appropriations for leave in the Executive Departments.

Is there anything else that you desire to say to the committee with respect to these appropriations?

Mr. STILLINGS. I have several matters. There have been several questions that came up here with regard to the different divisions of the office, and unless you desire to have me take up the different propositions myself, I have these officers here with me, and if you want to ask them questions, they are at your service.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, Mr. Stillings, in regard to the number of horses and carriages that you have. How many horses have you?

Mr. STILLINGS. Twenty-eight.

The CHAIRMAN. They are owned by the Government?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wagons and carriages have you?

Mr. STILLINGS. Seven double wagons, five single wagons, one single mail wagon, six coupes, two buggies, and two surreys.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you using any Government carriages or horses for your individual or personal use, independent of or as distinguished from your official use?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; unless you consider it to be for "personal use" that the carriage calls for me in the morning and takes me home at night. That is the only "personal use" it is put to. I do that because I am at the Office usually until quite late at night, until 10 or 11 o'clock, and, being unable to get around very easily just at present, owing to an injured left leg, it appeared to me that it was a perfectly legitimate use to put that carriage to. During the sessions of Congress the foreman of printing has to be at the Office until late at night, and without

extra recompense, hence I furnish him with an official carriage. That has been customary during past years. That carriage takes him to the Office in the morning, and takes him home again at night.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the superintendent of stables here?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. [Presents Doctor Weeks.]

The CHAIRMAN. Doctor, can you state how many wagons and carriages the Government owns in connection with the Government Printing Office?

Doctor WEEKS. We own 28 horses at present, and we have 10 carriages. They are not all in use at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of carriages are they?

Doctor WEEKS. We have 6 closed carriages and 2 open ones which are not used, and 2 buggies for special delivery work to the Capitol and to the Departments.

The CHAIRMAN. Do they use them in any way other than official use?

Doctor WEEKS. Not to my knowledge, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you know if they did?

Doctor WEEKS. Yes, sir. The Public Printer has ordered that carriage drivers shall keep a record of every trip that is made, and every stop that is made, and that record is kept by me, and sent to the Public Printer daily, so that we know positively just how the carriages are being used, and can prevent at once any illegitimate use of them.

The CHAIRMAN. You keep a complete record?

Doctor WEEKS. Yes, sir; a complete record of every carriage trip that is made.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How many wagons have you?

Doctor WEEKS. Seven double wagons, 5 single wagons, and 1 small mail wagon.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Public Printer's horse and carriage kept in the stable of the Government Printing Office?

Doctor WEEKS. His carriage is but not his horse.

I have 28 horses, but it is not the intention to carry 28. We had 30 horses at one time, in this past year, but when I took charge of the stables there were a good many old horses that were unable to do the work that was laid out for them to do, and I bought some new young horses; it takes some time for new horses to become accustomed to the streets of Washington and to the climate here. Most of them came from the West.

The Public Printer has ordered me to sell two more of the older horses, which are not needed, owing to more efficient work being performed, and they will very shortly be disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. When you reduce you do not fill vacancies?

Doctor WEEKS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are adopting the same policy as the Commissioner of Pensions has adopted. When vacancies occur by death or otherwise, they are not filled?

Doctor WEEKS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think the service requires?

Doctor WEEKS. Twenty-six horses at the present time. That would give me two extra draft horses. I do not think we could maintain the stable and give the Government the efficient service it should have by working on a rock-bottom basis all the time. It would be better to have a few extra horses, because in a stable like ours there is

always bound to be more or less sickness or accidents, and some horses will be laid up in spite of the most careful management.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You have sick leave for the horses, but without pay?

Doctor WEEKS. Yes, sir, without pay; but they get their rations, though.

Mr. STILLINGS. When I first took charge of the Office the horses in the stable division were in bad shape. I do not know much about horses, but had them looked over carefully, finding thrush in their hoofs, two or three "colickers," and some horses that looked like "cribbers." They were not standing up to the work in good shape, and the general administration of the stables was bad. More men were assigned there than were actually needed and the discipline was very lax. I found two men smoking in the stable in violation of orders and I discharged them. I appointed Doctor Weeks, a graduate of a veterinary college. Formerly we employed veterinarians in case of sickness. Now occasionally Doctor Weeks buys a little medicine, but the professional work he does himself. The other superintendent was getting \$1,296 per annum and I am paying the Doctor \$1,600 per annum. In spite of the increase in his salary I figure that it is practically offset by the saving of the veterinarians' bills. The Doctor is worth more than a mere clerk because of his veterinary knowledge alone. We have not lost a single horse since Doctor Weeks took charge, and the saving financially in operating expenses amounts in this last year, between 1905 and 1906, to \$2,731.45.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes the saving of feed as well as the saving in administration?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these carriages marked "Government Printing Office?"

Doctor WEEKS. Yes, sir; every one of them.

Mr. STILLINGS. Further than that, the customary method of marking these carriages was with a small black tin sign, about an inch and a half wide, not easily read except at close range. These signs are now made about two and one-half inches wide, with gilt lettering, on a black ground, clearly legible across the street, and the harness is marked also—not to make them look attractive, but to mark them distinctly as Government property.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other matters you wish to mention particularly, Mr. Stillings?

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the annual cost of maintaining the stables, including all the salaries and feed?

Mr. STILLINGS. \$25,671.59 for 1906 and \$28,403.04 for 1905.

PROPOSED INSTALLATION OF A PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How much of that work could be eliminated by the installation of an efficient pneumatic-tube system?

Mr. STILLINGS. A proposition for a pneumatic tube from the Government Printing Office to the Capitol has been presented to me and has been referred by me to the Joint Committee on Printing. During the last year we handled something like 15,000 tons of material, 5,000 tons of which came to the Capitol; the average cost of handling, covering stable expenses and the messengers, amounts to approximately

\$3.14 a ton. Undoubtedly the pneumatic-tube service between the Printing Office and the Capitol would be a good thing, provided it could be had at a reasonable expense. There is no authority in the sundry civil bill for leasing or purchasing it.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost?

Mr. STILLINGS. I have a proposition here from John M. Thurston, attorney for a company which has been recently organized, as I understand it. He puts up this proposition [reads]:

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 28, 1906.

SIR: Yours of the 27th inst. at hand. On behalf of the United States Pneumatic Company, I propose to construct a pneumatic-tube system between the Government Printing Office and the Capitol, consisting of a tube 24 inches inside diameter with carriers of 22 to 23 inches inside diameter, fully equipped to rapidly and continuously handle the packages between the Capitol and the Printing Office upon the following lines:

All expenses of construction, equipment, and repairs to be paid by the company.

The Printing Office to furnish power for operation, estimated at from 50 to 75 horsepower.

Contract to be for a term of not less than ten years.

Rental charge on the basis of \$10,000 per annum if the system is operated by employees of the Government, or a rental charge of \$15,000 per annum if the system is operated by the employees and under the supervision of the company.

Above to furnish the basis for a contract with specifications and guarantees satisfactory to the Government.

I have further to suggest that if Congress should desire, this line can be readily extended to the New Union Station and to any or all other Departments of the Government, and upon a basis for rental which would considerably reduce the present cost of parcel transportation between the additional points.

Respectfully,

JOHN M. THURSTON.

HON. CHAS. A. STILLINGS,
Public Printer.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate that the cost of handling the tonnage between the Capitol and the Printing Office is \$3.50 a ton?

Mr. STILLINGS. \$3.14 approximately.

The CHAIRMAN. That is between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be much less between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office than between the Government Printing Office and the State Department and other Departments?

Mr. STILLINGS. Of course it would be a little shorter distance, although to the Capitol is uphill work nearly all the way and takes more time than on a flat haul.

The CHAIRMAN. According to that proposition the Government would not be saving much in money, but in time and convenience.

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. It would not reduce the expense very much, but we could render prompter service; and undoubtedly during the next ten years there would be a saving.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the establishment of a pneumatic-tube system between the Government Printing Office and the Capitol and all the Departments entirely eliminate the necessity for branch printing offices in the Departments and remove every objection that has been made to their abolishment by the Departments?

Mr. STILLINGS. I should think so.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the company own the patent rights which would prevent the Government from installing it itself?

Mr. STILLINGS. I understand it owns the patent rights for the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything more that you want to submit?

Mr. STILLINGS. There are several items here, but they are not especially important.

ADVERTISING FOR SALE OF DOCUMENTS (AGAIN).

Mr. POST. In regard to that advertising proposition, I brought some statistics to present of publications which we have on hand, and which we would like to dispose of. For instance, we have on hand of the edition of 1890, Diseases of the Horse, 1,808 copies, which are rendered practically obsolete by the printing of the edition of 1903, of which we have 1,776 copies on hand. These copies came to us by Congressional resolution and by exchange with Members of Congress and they can not, under the law, be disposed of, except by sale. There is a great demand for these books, the same as for Diseases of Cattle, of which we have 1,000 copies on hand, and of Laws and Treaties (Kapler), 2 volumes, 2,800 copies. If these could be advertised it would be possible to sell them and turn them into money, whereas if they are allowed to remain there in storage a new edition may be ordered, and it will then be impossible to get rid of them, except as waste paper.

The method of advertising employed now is by sending out price lists like this [submitting specimen] "List of Laws of the United States for sale by the superintendent of documents." It is the most expensive method of advertising, although very effective. Our sales at present amount to about \$200 a day without any other advertising. With systematic advertising we could almost cover the expense of making the sales. We could get increased sales, of course.

EXPLANATION OF THE COST, AUDIT, AND INVENTORY SYSTEMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Stillings, at the last session of Congress we carried in the sundry civil bill an item "for the purchase and installation of, and instruction in, cost, audit, and inventory systems." That was a new item. Can you state, or have you anybody here who can state, what has been done under this provision, and its advantages to the service?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. Mr. Willett M. Raynor, of New York City, manager of the audit system has charge of the installing of the system, and is present to-day. [Introduces Mr. Raynor.]

The CHAIRMAN. You are in charge of the installation of this new system?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain, first, to the committee what the system is, briefly, and what its effect is, and the benefits of it?

Mr. RAYNOR. You want me to show you what we are doing, or just say what we are doing?

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to say what you are doing, so that others who are not present will get the benefit of your statement in regard to what it is and the benefit of it.

Mr. RAYNOR. The first thing we did, Mr. Chairman, was to make an examination of the plant, to find out its requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. First let me ask you, in order that your statement

may be understood by those who may read the hearings: What is your position? Are you a regular employee of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR, No, sir. I am the general manager of the audit system, located at 52 Duane street, New York City.

The CHAIRMAN. This system is a system that is in general use in in large establishments of this kind, is it?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the company with which you are connected engaged in the establishment of similar systems in like institutions?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The system is one that is generally recognized in commercial institutions as the most effective and practical and economical?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you may go on and state what the system is.

Mr. RAYNOR. The first thing we did was to make an examination of the plant, to find out what the requirements were. We then started to design the various blanks on which to tabulate the time of the various operations of the employees. We have about completed this portion of the work, and are now preparing to install the system. So far, we have completed the Treasury branch, so that we have tabulated time slips from that branch each day, also the War branch. We are now working on the Congressional Library branches.

Further, we have started to tabulate a portion of the stock inventory in the main plant and get it into shape to enter in the various stock ledgers. We have also instituted a scheme of withdrawal of stock by requisitions, so that it will be known at all times just exactly what we have on hand of each kind of material and supplies and what divisions used those supplies; also for what specific jobs these materials were used, so that any time we can tell exactly the amount of supplies used by a particular division.

We also have instituted a scheme so that we can credit the maintenance department with the repairs that they do throughout the building.

We are first going to complete cost systems in the branches before we start in at the main office, so as to then have our entire force available. I have several of the audit-system blanks here. If you would like to see them I would be pleased to show them to you, thereby giving you a very good idea of their purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the chief advantages which you claim for this system over the ordinary system of audit?

Mr. RAYNOR. That we can positively determine the cost of production.

The CHAIRMAN. As the result of your audit system will the Public Printer be able to determine at all times the exact cost of every article of material that is purchased for the use of the Government Printing Office, and with that knowledge will he be able to obtain the usual cash discounts which the contractors or sellers of these articles give to the trade generally?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You may go on, and if there are any other advantages or benefits please tell about them.

Mr. SMITH. May I ask if it will also show in a given division how much work each employee does?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir; how much work we can charge to a job.

Mr. SMITH. You do not understand me. What I want to know is whether this system will aid in eliminating the shiftless and careless by showing how much each individual on the pay roll does for his pay?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir. The foreman goes over the time slips and by a reference to them he knows what work was given to each employee, and from this information knows whether the employee took more time than was necessary to complete the job.

The CHAIRMAN. Under your system, then, when a book like the book that is before you, which is the sundry civil appropriation bill, is completed, you will know what it has cost?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir. We will show first the cost of labor, then the various items and their cost that enter into the production of this job.

The CHAIRMAN. So it will be with every job that is done in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Does that add to or diminish the amount of book-keeping?

Mr. RAYNOR. It adds to the bookkeeping; but, on the other hand, taking present conditions in the Government Printing Office, it will not increase the cost of the clerical work.

Mr. TAYLOR. To what extent might it increase the bookkeeping?

Mr. RAYNOR. It might add 25 per cent to the bookkeeping, which will be fully offset by the saving in clerical work.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the method by which, under your system, you can determine accurately, when a job is completed, what the exact cost of that job has been?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain to the committee the method by which you arrive at that result.

Mr. RAYNOR. I may have to be a little technical in the explanation, but in the first place each morning a man takes his time slip, and marks time of beginning work, then when he begins a job he marks the number of the jacket on his time slip; when he finishes he marks off the time against that particular item of work which he was working, on that job. He follows this same rule with each job that he takes on during the day. There may be intervals of time which are not chargeable to the job; these tabulate to what we call general work. There may be waiting times, where a man has to wait for a job. This is also tabulated in its proper column, so that at the end of each day we know exactly how much time a man has worked. That can be charged to the various jobs upon which he has worked; also his waiting time, which can not be charged to the job. Then we take the paper, material, whatever it is; say it amounts to \$5,000 in round figures; the number of chargeable hours of all the men in a particular division consumed in a stated period, say 5,000 hours. That divided into the pay roll would be \$1 an hour.

Still further than that, we find out the actual expenditures for each department and division. We take that and add that to the pay roll.

That gives us the entire cost of that division for that period. We then divide that amount by the chargeable time, and that gives us the actual cost time per hour. We do this for a long enough period for us to determine upon a certain ratio per hour as cost for this particular kind of work, and so figure it on all jobs for this kind of work.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke of lost time. Do you divide that finally over the work, or is that simply lost to the Government.

Mr. RAYNOR. It is not lost to the Government. We prorate it in the cost of the chargeable time.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that the probable increase in the cost of bookkeeping resulting from the installation of your auditing system would be now in the neighborhood of 25 per cent?

Mr. RAYNOR. I should judge so.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you claim that the advantages and economies in other respects would more than offset this increased cost of bookkeeping?

Mr. RAYNOR. There is no doubt of it. I can give you an illustration of it. I instituted the system in a concern in New York, and they were handling a large job which amounted to \$150,000 a year. The experienced people at the head of that concern were certain that they were making money on the job. When they instituted the system they found that they were losing money on the job, and they proved it to be so to their own satisfaction. They had so much confidence in the system that they threw the job out.

The CHAIRMAN. Does your estimate of audit, adopted for the purpose of determining the exact cost of articles in the doing of different jobs, take into consideration the item of depreciation?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It takes in every element of cost?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir; every element of accounting.

The CHAIRMAN. Does it also include the element of all the cost of the plant and the installation of the plant?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that when a job is turned out, when a job is completed, under your system you can determine accurately the exact cost of that job, including every element that enters into the production, including cost of plant, installation, depreciation, labor, and material?

Mr. RAYNOR. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you expect to have this system completely installed in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR. That depends largely upon conditions at the plant. There are several methods of reorganization under way and on foot. It will probably take somewhat longer than we figured on originally for the reasons of this reorganization. I am not as far advanced today as I should have been, through no fault of my own but through the fault of conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you: Is your system of audit applicable to anything but a manufacturing plant?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir; our cost system, however, can be applied to any business where labor is employed. For instance, an engineering plant, a plumbing plant, a brass foundry, or any manufacturing plant.

The CHAIRMAN. From your knowledge of the work in the Executive Departments here in Washington, would it be applicable to any other Department?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What ones in particular?

Mr. RAYNOR. It would suit the Bureau of Engraving very well; also the navy-yard. And from an accounting standpoint could be installed in nearly every branch of the Government service.

The CHAIRMAN. Could it be applied profitably to the navy-yards?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any other statement that you wish to make in connection with the work that you are engaged in there—any suggestion that you have to make?

Mr. RAYNOR. Not that I think of. I have a demonstration here of work done at the Treasury branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it in such shape that you can insert it in the hearings in connection with your testimony?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir; it is too voluminous for that purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us briefly the economies that usually result from the installation of your system?

Mr. RAYNOR. Speaking commercially?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir; and especially with reference to the Government Printing Office here; the economies that you contemplate making in consequence of the installation of this service.

Mr. RAYNOR. I believe that the work done there will show a better result than has been shown before under the old system.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you particularize?

Mr. RAYNOR. I mean generally throughout the various divisions more work will be done under this system than without it. That is the general experience of everybody who has installed a system.

The CHAIRMAN. One of the particular economies, then, is the increased amount of work that is done by the labor employed?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any economy with respect to material—in the use of material?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir. You can not get anything for a job unless it is already tabulated on the order when it is originally started, so that if some one should make a mistake and spoil a job, they could not get a re-issue of the material without permission from the Public Printer, whereas under the present system it would simply be a re-issue of paper or material, which could be covered up. It also prevents waste, by showing who makes it, and in that way alone it causes a more generally careful administration.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you. The statement has been made frequently, and it seems to be borne out by the facts, that the cost of the output heretofore of the Government Printing Office has been anywhere from 20 to 40 per cent greater than the cost of the output of a similar plant owned by private interests. Will or will not your system enable the Government, or Congress, or the Public Printer, to determine whether or not that is a fact?

Mr. RAYNOR. It will do so, undoubtedly. It will show where every dollar goes to, and that is what you gentlemen ought to know. A great deal of the money that is appropriated for the Government

Printing Office for printing is not spent for printing. You compare a job turned out by the Government Printing Office with a job done by the outside plant, but you do not take into consideration the amount of expenses the Government Printing Office has, or the money that is spent for something that does not apply to the printing and binding; therefore your comparison is unfair. Eliminate these items of expenses and I think you will find that the Government Printing Office can hold its own with any outside printing concern.

Mr. SMITH. Give us an idea of what you mean by that.

Mr. RAYNOR. I will give you an example: The office of the superintendent of documents, according to the statement of the superintendent of documents, costs, taking in all expenses, about \$200,000 a year. I do not know whether that amount is true or not; but this expense has nothing whatever to do with the turning out of printing and binding by the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. It has nothing to do with the product of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir. There are certain departments who have men detailed to their offices from the Government Printing Office, whom they use practically as clerks, which the Government Printing Office pays for. I know of one instance where there is about \$62.50 a day—these verify—and there is not a penny of that money spent for printing and binding for the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you refer to?

Mr. RAYNOR. The Library branch bindery. The librarian or some one there in authority has these people doing other work than book-binding, which is the work those people are detailed to do. All these conditions, under our system, are going to be shown up.

Mr. SMITH. There is one question that I am peculiarly anxious to be clear about. I asked it before, but I am not certain that I understood you. Suppose next year the Public Printer should find that by reason of the better administration he could reduce his force by 400 men, can he by your system accurately pick out the 400 that have done the least work for their money, and discharge them?

Mr. RAYNOR. I would have to be a very practical printer to explain that to you. It is, however, a matter entirely of foremanship. The foreman gives us the time slips and they constitute his report of each man's work for the day. If he is satisfied that the work done as indicated there is correct, why, we tabulate these slips as rendered. When we come to figure up a job and find that that job is considerably over the estimate, and when it comes before the practical man who bills it, he says: "This job cost too much money." "Who did it?" Our system shows who did; therefore we know each man who worked on that job who took too long to do it, so that the "dead ones" are shown up.

Mr. SMITH. Still I do not get a clear idea in response to my question.

Mr. RAYNOR. Please ask it again.

Mr. SMITH. Could he tell definitely who of the 400 men had done the least work?

Mr. RAYNOR. That is a matter that would have to be tabulated in a different way from the matter of cost. That is getting at a man's value.

Mr. SMITH. Is not that the most valuable effect that it could possibly have?

Mr. RAYNOR. That is a difficult matter to ascertain. Every job that a man takes hold of is different. One man may set type a thousand ems an hour; another man 800 ems; another man 500 ems. There are no two men exactly alike.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose two men are engaged in stitching, and the authorities decide they are going to reduce the number of stitchers by one man next year, is there any definite means by your scheme by which you can tell which one of those two men does the least amount of stitching?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a system of efficiency records?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir; ours is a cost system. We tabulate the exact time taken by each man on each job, and show what it cost to produce said job.

The CHAIRMAN. And from that the foreman or head of the department could determine, by comparison of the time consumed by other employees on similar or exactly the same work, whether or not one man is more efficient than another?

Mr. RAYNOR. That is the idea exactly. As I said before, the time slip is the report of the record of the foreman for that particular man.

Mr. SMITH. The trouble is—not criticizing your system—that the members are inclined to think that the Government Printing Office is more in need of a guide as to efficiency than as to a guide for actual costs. If we could obtain a method by which we could ascertain what men did the least work in each division, so that an incitement would be given to do a large quantity of work, it would be a valuable reform in the Government Printing Office. I understand your system could only remotely reach that?

Mr. RAYNOR. I said before that the system was a report of each man, which was really a foreman's report of that man's work. The foreman who gives out the work ought to know how long it would take to execute a certain piece of work; a competent foreman therefore, should know whether a man takes too long to do the work or not.

Mr. LITTAUER. Does he not get a daily work slip of the product of each man?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. Your system is for the purpose of determining costs?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. LITTAUER. Carrying out this system, let us say in one particular job there are ten men at work. The record of their daily product could be kept right alongside, could it not?

Mr. RAYNOR. It could be done.

Mr. LITTAUER. For instance, in many of the factories where the employment is by the day and hour, a record has to be handed by the individual, checked by the foreman, showing that so much work has been performed each day, and the tabulation of these records would show who is doing more work and less work than the others?

Mr. RAYNOR. That could be done.

Mr. LITTAUER. That would be simply an amplification of your work besides your other work?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir. They had a method in the office there of taking proofs of what a man turns out each day. But that was hardly a fair method of determining what a man does, for this reason: Employees "pick-up" work; in other words, they "pick-up" several lines, it may be, or a half a page of a job, and then they finish it up, and it is difficult under those circumstances to tell where they began or where they finished. It is not as if they were working on a class of work that could be done by the hundred or thousand on one operation; for instance, the turning out of handles for a pail. You then get an accurate idea of a workman's output, but it could not be done in the printing business.

Mr. SMITH. Take, for example, a pressman engaged in running a small press. Can not a record be taken of the number of impressions?

Mr. RAYNOR. We do that.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not possible from that to tell what, through the year, each man has done, if you take summaries in the way of impressions, and to show who has done the least?

Mr. RAYNOR. That would not be fair, either. One job may take an hour and a half, or an hour, or thirty minutes, and another may take eight hours on the same press.

Mr. SMITH. That results from not distinguishing the speed at which he runs his press and the time spent in preparation to go to press?

Mr. RAYNOR. One job may be what we call a half-tone job, which takes a large amount of time to "make ready" and another job may be simply type forms, which can be "made ready" in a few minutes. One man may get half tones only, and another man may not get any at all.

Mr. SMITH. After you have made ready, there is still a difference in the time of running?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not entirely feasible to keep track of what they are doing and compare the number of impressions per hour on half-tone work as among the different men working on that?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir; we do that. We keep a record of every impression a press turns out.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not entirely feasible to keep track of what they are doing and compare the number of impressions per hour in half tone among the men doing that work?

Mr. RAYNOR. We do that; we will have all those figures.

Mr. SMITH. And a summary at the end of the year would show the people who had the least work?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That would not throw any more light on this matter?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir. It is a very difficult matter to explain to a man who never worked on a press, because the jobs are not exactly alike. Some take longer than others. Take an electrotpe. The electrotyping foundry sends it to us and we put it on the press. They have made it as perfect as possible in their way. We get an impression and we find that certain letters do not show up. Now, the pressman has got to go to work and build up either below or above to make the impression show up, and that takes a longer time.

Mr. SMITH. If you do that class of work in one division would it not average up at end of the year?

Mr. RAYNOR. We can not put that all in one division, because we have to use the presses as the rush of work requires. We may have to run a half tone on one press for two hours and then put another job on to keep up with the work.

Mr. SMITH. Do you distinguish in your report how much of the time the press is running on half tones and how much on type work?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Your figures do not throw any light on the fact as to whether they are working hard or not?

Mr. RAYNOR. They show the full time the press is working.

Mr. SMITH. They show that the press is working, but not the individual.

Mr. RAYNOR. If the press is working, why a pressman is considered to be working. A pressman is only idle when his press is shut down.

Mr. SMITH. Most of the presses that are run down here are run by automatic feeders elsewhere?

Mr. RAYNOR. Even then you have to have a man to load the feeders, get them ready, and the pressman has to watch the presses.

Mr. SMITH. But do you not claim for your system that it is going to be of any assistance in telling you who to discharge?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir; we do not make that claim. Still it does do that to a certain extent. You can find the "dead ones" without trouble.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the cost of the installation of your system in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR. I think our figures up to July 1 are something like \$34,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to have it fully installed at that time?

Mr. RAYNOR. I do not think we can finish it at that time under the conditions. When I came here I supposed I could do it if the changes contemplated had not occurred.

The CHAIRMAN. How much longer than that do you anticipate it will require to install it completely?

Mr. RAYNOR. I can not say definitely. I am very anxious to get through with it, however.

The CHAIRMAN. In consequence of the longer time will the cost be very much greater than originally contemplated?

Mr. RAYNOR. In the amount of money?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. RAYNOR. We are paid for our services by the week, you understand. The contract ends July 1, but the contract calls for the Public Printer to end it at any time in his discretion during that period if he sees fit. In other words, he is entirely free to discontinue it at any time he sees fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The system would not be fully installed in that instance?

Mr. RAYNOR. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And it will require some time after July next to complete the installation?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Owing to conditions over which you have no control?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes sir. I was prepared to go ahead with the system on the first of November, but the circumstances were such that I could not.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you commence the installation?

Mr. RAYNOR. The first period was four weeks of observation. Then we had a creative period of twelve weeks.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that?

Mr. RAYNOR. We started on September 23, and I think within two weeks of that period the installation started in. The system is practically completely designed at the present time. It is a matter of installation, but the greatest difficulty is of reorganization to meet the system. This is something that I did not figure on at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The reorganization of the force of employees in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. RAYNOR. Yes, sir; that is the idea.

Mr. STILLINGS. I would just like to say a word along those lines, particularly for Judge Smith's benefit. Any man trained in a printing office receiving a summary or tabulation of any particular job can tell with a few minutes' study of it who the "dead ones" are. He can further tell if his foreman allows time sheets to come down that are padded, or loaded up, and it will take him but a short time before he will find incompetent foremen and unreliable or incompetent men.

Mr. SMITH. And if the work is slow both are to blame?

Mr. STILLINGS. That is right. If we get any sort of basic information that is reliable, that is not theoretical, we can take a man and put him on the griddle and it will not take very many days before he will either roll up his coat sleeves and go to work or quit, because he can not stand the pressure, or be dismissed. All I ask is to get that information before me regularly, consistently, and correctly. This work can not be compared with the manufacture of boots, shoes, or articles of that kind. I have been around shoe factories, paper mills, etc., and I have examined cost systems where stock articles are manufactured, the same thing over and over again. In the printing business very few jobs are ever remotely identical, or can be handled alike. This book [indicating] is to be done to-day, then this bunch of stuff [indicating] to-morrow, and these letter heads and envelopes [indicating] the next day. They are entirely different, and the same rules do not apply to this [indicating] as will apply to the other [indicating].

Training in the printing business, a little horse sense, and an understanding of what is necessary, is the only salvation. There is no automatic system that will do it. Very often we will have a man who is slow to move, but sure to produce results, and that man is safer than the hysterical fellow who makes a good showing to-day and falls down to-morrow.

Mr. SMITH. The only objection I see to it is that it all rests upon the fidelity of the man who for the time being is the Public Printer.

Mr. STILLINGS. Largely; yes, sir. However, suppose a committee of Congress was instructed to investigate the Public Printer; they could take a dozen different jobs done at the office, secure the time sheets and lay them before a committee of master printers, saying, "What, in your judgment, should these jobs have cost? Are these normal prices?" You could take any committee of five competent

master printers and have them advise a committee of Congress whether the Public Printer was competent or not.

Mr. SMITH. I suppose this bill has been under more than one foreman?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; in the bill composing room, the press room, and the pamphlet binding room.

Mr. SMITH. You do the stitching in one of those rooms?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; the pamphlet room.

Mr. SMITH. Now, you find when this bill is done that it cost too much?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Under your system how are you able to locate the individual responsible for it?

Mr. STILLINGS. We find the items for the composition, we will call for the number of take slips and see what the composition would be, and compare it with the known average value of work of this class. There may be a good reason why it did cost more than the average in specific instances.

Mr. SMITH. But assuming now that it did cost too much, you have had a whole lot of compositors working on it, and how are you going to tell which compositor did not do the proper amount of work?

Mr. STILLINGS. We have a record of the number of "takes" taken out, and with a careful analysis, which of course we would have to make to get down to as fine a point as that, we could locate the man or men.

Mr. SMITH. The question in my mind was whether you could ledgerize it.

Mr. STILLINGS. It would not be possible to ledgerize it. We do not know where the lightning is going to strike.

Mr. SMITH. If you could make the charges dependent entirely upon the amount of work done in each given branch, I am inclined to think it would vastly increase the product of those who did not get discharged.

Mr. STILLINGS. In a little while, when we find out what the average is of the men, and we find out where the trouble is, if there is any, which occurs in increasing the average—it may not be the fault of the men—if it is within our control, we can establish an average standard, and when a man departs very far from that, unless he can show good reasons, we will know what action to take.

Mr. SMITH. What have you discovered with reference to the amount of composition per day on the Mergenthaler machine in your Office as compared with the average amount of composition per day on the same machine in private plants?

Mr. STILLINGS. I may say, in a general way, that the various classes of copy we have affect the quantity of the output, but taking the Patent Office Gazette, for example, our product will compare very favorably and in some cases our operators will make a better showing than they will in the average commercial shop.

Mr. SMITH. Will they equal four times as much as can be done by hand?

Mr. STILLINGS. In some cases. The foreman of printing is here and he can explain that.

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, sir; four times, and sometimes five times. It depends on the nature of the copy and the man. It must be remembered,

so far as the linotype machines are concerned, that about one-third of them are in the hands of novices. We are teaching the men how to operate the machines, while the rest are very well advanced, but the machine is good for five to one.

Mr. SMITH. The monotype is slower than the Mergenthaler?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, sir; somewhat.

Mr. SMITH. But better adapted for some of your work?

Mr. YOUNG. It covers an entirely different field.

Mr. SMITH. Better adapted for some uses than the other?

Mr. YOUNG. Yes, sir; for tabular work.

Mr. STILLINGS. As to the bill work, I ordered twelve more monotypes to do the bill work. We have had so much bill work thrown on us on account of the revision of the laws and the increase in the regular bill work, that if we had not had the additional machines this year I do not know how we would have handled the work. The average showing of the operators is about 2,800 ems, measured solid, fourteen point, per hundred. That is almost three times as much as the best hand compositor can get up in the same time with the same class of copy. The output may be increased by these operators as they become more proficient.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think your business in the printing branch, not the binding branch, is different from that in the ordinary extensive job establishment?

Mr. STILLINGS. There is more variety to the conditions under which we receive our copy and the demands which are made upon us, and there are more unforeseen contingencies continually arising than in the average commercial shop. So far as the straight document work (outside of the hearings) is concerned, there is nothing extraordinary about it. It is simply standard work, most of it. I do not know of a commercial shop anywhere that could meet the demands that are made upon us at times, when there is an awful pressure, and I do not know whether I will be able to take that up and solve the problem or not. It seems to me that in a great many cases the demands made upon us are often out of all reason. Of course we are furnished with the best equipment and every facility, and there is no reason why we should not produce the work, but that does not alter the difficulties in the case. Now, so far as the variety of the work goes, in the job department, we will have pretty near as wide a range as any commercial shop.

ALLOTMENTS FOR PRINTING.

There is one thing I would like to speak of, and it ought to be remedied, and that is with regard to the allotments to the different Departments. An allotment, under the law, as I understand it, expires by limitation at the end of the fiscal year, and anything to be charged against that allotment must have been delivered to the Department or Bureau ordering it before June 30 of that fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. That question also arose yesterday in considering the printing estimate for the State Department. Under the present practice, if the Department orders printed a certain amount of matter near the close of the fiscal year, and the year expires before that work is completed, the cost of it is charged against the allotment for the next fiscal year.

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; except that portion of unfinished work which has already been completed in the current fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Notwithstanding the fact that the work has been ordered and partially completed during the previous fiscal year?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; as I understand, that portion of it which remains uncompleted. Anything done in the fiscal year is charged to that fiscal year in which it is done.

The CHAIRMAN. Only that part which remains to be done in the next fiscal year is charged to that allotment, notwithstanding all the work was ordered in the previous year and the work is being done for the Department for the year preceding the year in which it is completed.

Mr. STILLINGS. We can only charge work to the year in which it is actually performed.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it would be advisable and would there be any objection; and if so, what, to making the appropriation for the fiscal year liable for the cost of the printing ordered during that fiscal year? Would that simplify your accounts?

Mr. STILLINGS. It would be giving the Departments that much more money. We would have to carry the appropriations forward. The Treasury Department shuts right down on us at the end of the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. It amounts, however, under the present practice, to practically the same thing as though we made the appropriation for the fiscal year liable for all the printing ordered within that year?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the end it amounts to the same thing?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. Here is the trouble. In looking over the allotment of a Department, they find that they have an available balance of three or four thousand dollars, and in order to use that money they will be looking ahead to see what they can have printed, and we will be deluged with orders from all quarters toward the end of the fiscal year, making necessary overtime work to complete orders in time, and so there should be some provision of law to get rid of that technical question.

The CHAIRMAN. What change would you suggest in order to obviate the desire on the part of the Departments to utilize all of their appropriations before the close of the fiscal year?

Mr. STILLINGS. Any orders which they were legally entitled to place against that allotment could be made available for a certain period thereafter. That would give us a chance to complete the work in a reasonable time and would obviate the chances of poor work, due to hurry, and would obviate night work. It increases the cost more in order to keep up with this technicality in the law. If the appropriations could be made available for a few months thereafter, I think it would save the Government some money.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the Government lose anything in consequence of this appropriation or allotment being made available thirty days after the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. STILLINGS. I do not see where there would be any loss. I think there would be a gain, unless it would be an encouragement to Departments to order more printing than they would ordinarily.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not result in exhausting entirely the appropriation for that fiscal year and preventing any portion of the

appropriation from being turned back into the Treasury, which is now being done?

Mr. STILLINGS. There is a likelihood of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further which you desire to bring to the attention of the committee?

LINOTYPE OPERATORS—INCREASE OF COMPENSATION.

Mr. STILLINGS. There is one matter which I desire to bring up. Some little time ago the linotype operators—those who are employed in the office—called my attention to the fact that there has been a steady increase in the wages of competent linotype operators, particularly on the newspapers and in some of the higher grade publishing establishments. I am having that matter investigated very carefully, and from my own knowledge of the conditions in that respect and from some information which has come to me I find that expert operators can get more money outside than we are paying them.

We are paying a flat rate of \$24 a week, which is the same as we pay the hand compositors, and we get from two and one-half to four times as much work as from a hand compositor; if an operator is a fairly expert man and is really working to the best of his ability, it would seem good business to consider a reasonable increase along that line. Under the law it seems to be a matter somewhat within my own discretion. The hand compositors are limited and we can not pay them over 50 cents an hour, but there are no restrictions placed upon linotype operators and no law has ever been enacted regarding them. They represent a new condition in the trade, and I felt it was a matter of duty to the office and to them to present this matter to the committee and ascertain whether there was any objection from the committee to my using my judgment within reasonable limits in this matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There is not anything in the law to prevent you?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; there is no specific provision for linotype operators.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the law limit you in the maximum amount which you can pay to a hand compositor?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; not exceeding 50 cents an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no limitation as to the amount you can pay to a man operating a linotype machine?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say that the compensation an operator of a linotype in your office receives is less than that received for similar work in first-class establishments?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; for expert men.

The CHAIRMAN. How much less?

Mr. STILLINGS. Anywhere from \$4 to \$6 a week less; that is, outside concerns will pay from \$28 to \$30 a week for first-class men.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those men have you?

Mr. STILLINGS. At the present time we have a force of something like 120 linotype operators, day and night. Of that force, how many would you say were competent men, Mr. Young?

Mr. YOUNG. I should say between a third and a half; I should consider it half, because the majority of the Record force is first class.

Mr. STILLINGS. That is, approximately, 60 of greater proficiency; some are better than others.

The CHAIRMAN. Who would measure up in efficiency to the men who are receiving \$28 to \$30 a week in first-class outside establishments?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. This seems to me to be a good business proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you lost any operators in consequence of the wages they are now receiving?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; we have lost several within the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you take into consideration the fact that men working for outside establishments do not have the benefit of thirty days' leave with pay?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; I have gone over that. I have talked with men here and there along those lines, and while in some individual cases the item of leave does carry weight in many cases it does not compensate for the increase which they can secure elsewhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Do operators in outside establishments get any leave with pay?

Mr. STILLINGS. Not to my knowledge; I do not think they do; here and there in isolated cases operators may be given a week or ten days, but I do not know of many concerns who have adopted this policy. It seems to me to be a good business proposition that we should be absolutely fair to these expert operators who are thoroughly efficient and worthy.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a matter of administration?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir; but I wanted the committee to understand what I had in mind.

BINDING.

There are one two matters that I want to bring to the attention of the committee in connection with the binding end of the Office.

There has been a pamphlet issued by the Washington Educational Association, 22 Rhode Island avenue NW., entitled "Catalogue of Publications Issued by the United States Government for the Benefit of the People, which may be procured from the superintendent of documents, the State or other Departments, or from Members or Senators in Congress." This book is issued with the idea of creating a demand for Government documents, and on the inside cover is this clause:

We deem it essential to inform the public that upon application to their respective Representatives or Senators in Congress the publications named herein, which are now on hand, will be forwarded to them FREE.

I gave this pamphlet to the superintendent of documents, and he has checked with a pencil those documents which are out of print. Some of them may possibly be available at the different Departments. I call attention of the committee to this matter, as it is rather working at cross purposes with the Joint Printing Committee in keeping down unnecessary printing and binding.

The CHAIRMAN. Who issued that pamphlet?

Mr. STILLINGS. It is issued by the Washington Educational Association, 22 Rhode Island avenue NW., which, according to the

telephone directory, is the address of Mr. James L. Feeney, who is the president of the local bookbinders' union, a majority of whose members are employed in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. This is not published by the Government?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And a great many of the documents listed in that catalogue are out of print?

Mr. STILLINGS. I understand that to be the case.

Mr. BROWNLOW. What is the purpose of that pamphlet?

Mr. STILLINGS. To create a demand for public documents, as near as I can get at it.

The CHAIRMAN. And thereby furnish employment to people in the binding division of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. STILLINGS. Yes, sir. The acting foreman of binding is here in case you would like to ask him any questions. [Presents Mr. Ashion.]

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform the committee of the purpose of this catalogue and what the effect has been upon the division of binding of which you are now the acting foreman?

Mr. ASHION. The purpose of issuing that catalogue is to create a demand for books; to encourage people throughout the country to request their Representatives in Congress to send them books which are published by the Government for free distribution.

The CHAIRMAN. What effect has it had upon the demand for books in your division?

Mr. ASHION. The increased amount this year of certain classes of work in the Government Printing Office bindery is doubtless due to some agency of this kind. I suppose some of you gentlemen have received letters from constituents asking for these publications.

The CHAIRMAN. A new edition of a document is not printed unless it is authorized by Congress?

Mr. ASHION. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. A new edition of a document is printed when authorized by Congress or upon requisition of a Department?

Mr. ASHION. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you printed many new editions upon the requests of the Departments recently?

Mr. ASHION. I can not say that new editions have been printed, but it is evident that a demand for an additional number of the same edition is stimulated from some source. As an instance of this kind, we printed 360,000 copies of the Yearbook of the Agricultural Department, and then was called upon to supply 59,000 more. This did not exceed the number authorized by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the Agricultural Yearbook or the Agricultural Report?

Mr. ASHION. The Yearbook of the Agricultural Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Upon the request of the Department?

Mr. ASHION. Upon the request of the superintendent of the folding room of the House, I believe.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you carefully analyzed this catalogue to ascertain how many books are mentioned as being obtainable free through Representatives or Senators that are now out of print?

Mr. ASHION. I believe the Public Printer can give you that information.

Mr. STILLINGS. I can not tell you what the condition is in the different Departments, but so far as our office is concerned those items which are checked are entirely out of print.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Ricketts, you are the clerk of the House Committee on Printing?

Mr. RICKETTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give the committee any information regarding this new edition of the Agricultural Yearbook?

Mr. RICKETTS. The Joint Committee on Printing, taking the estimates of the superintendents of the folding rooms of the Senate and House, based on their experience in distribution during preceding years, ordered, I believe, 330,000 copies out of 470,000 copies to which they were entitled by law, being a reduction of 140,000 copies. The demand this year appears to have exceeded that of preceding years for some cause and the superintendent of the folding room of the House recently supplemented his request and, I believe, ordered something like 50,000 copies in a second edition, still keeping within the limit authorized by law and still showing a reduction in the publication of 90,000 copies, at a cost of 60 cents per copy or \$54,000 less the cost of putting back to press, about \$500, making a net saving on this one publication of \$53,500 in spite of the second order.

One other matter, if you will permit me. I think that the publication which you have in your hand or something similar to it has been brought to the attention of the Joint Committee on Printing and an examination made some time ago showed that the list it contained was composed very largely of publications which were not to the credit and had never been at the disposal of any Senator or Member. No Senator or Member ever had a quota of those publications to his credit. Still the statement printed on the cover of the publication, if it is the one I saw, creates the impression that free copies of all these publications can be obtained from Senators and Representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. Are all the books that are checked in this catalogue of publications issued by the United States Government, which catalogue is published by the Washington Educational Society, out of print?

Mr. STILLINGS. I am so informed by the superintendent of documents.

The CHAIRMAN. I find on examining this catalogue that there are a hundred different publications mentioned in this catalogue that are out of print.

Mr. STILLINGS. That is my information. The superintendent of documents claims that he has looked over it carefully. The main point which I wish to bring out is that here is apparently a definite plan to create more work than would normally be required for the binding division.

The CHAIRMAN. That organization is entirely outside the Government Printing Office. Can you inform the committee whether or not this organization is maintained from contributions paid by the employees in the binding division of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. STILLINGS. No, sir; I can not state that positively. Mr. Ashion, who is connected with the bookbinders' organization, may be able to tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you answer that question?

Mr. ASHION. It is paid out of the funds of Local Union, No. 4, of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the local union here in the District of Columbia?

Mr. ASHION. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Of which union the binders in the binding division of the Government Printing Office are members?

Mr. ASHION. A majority of the members work in the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees are there in the division of binding in the Government Printing Office?

Mr. ASHION. About 495.

The CHAIRMAN. Without this outside effort to secure work would there be naturally enough work to keep all those people profitably employed?

Mr. ASHION. Not ordinarily.

The CHAIRMAN. About what percentage of the work of the binding division is occasioned by the outside efforts to secure the binding of books that are published by the Government?

Mr. ASHION. That question is not very clear to me, will you please repeat it?

The CHAIRMAN. What percentage, if you know, of the work of your division is created by the outside effort on the part of this association to secure the binding of Government publications?

Mr. ASHION. About 10 or 15 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if it were not for this outside effort to secure work for the binding division in the Government Printing Office, there would be about 15 per cent less work to do than you have to do ordinarily?

Mr. ASHION. About that.

The CHAIRMAN. And a corresponding reduction in the force could be made?

Mr. ASHION. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Would there be any difference in the cost of binding?

Mr. ASHION. No, sir; not of individual books.

The CHAIRMAN. This method of segregating the aggregate number authorized by law in editions, printing the editions at different times, as they may be required for distribution, does that add to the cost?

Mr. ASHION. It does not add to the cost of binding, but it adds to the cost of presswork slightly.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been any effort during this or any previous sessions of Congress on the part of this association outside of the Government Printing Office to have Members of Congress and Senators have bound the full quota of all books that they have to their credit in the binding division of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. ASHION. Yes, sir.

Mr. STILLINGS. There is another question which has come up recently in connection with this work, the window registration receipts for the Post-Office Department. This work, prior to my becoming

Public Printer, had been going to the outside, to a private contractor, which was done because our Office could not compete as to price.

Prior to my becoming Public Printer there had been ordered two rotary presses, which are now installed and printing these receipts. When we reached the binding portion of the work, I found that bookbinders at \$4 a day were employed to lay these strips down and paste them; put them over the backs of the books like this [indicating]. Some little time ago in connection with these presses it became necessary to consolidate the work, and I authorized the foreman of presswork to put a wire-stitching machine side of the rotary presses so as to prevent unnecessary handling. Women and helpers were assigned to the work instead of bookbinders, and we secured as good results at less expense.

When the foreman ordered women to take hold of this work, a certain official connected with the Office is reported to have said that this work was bookbinders' work; but the foreman of presswork, acting under instructions he had previously received from me, ordered the women to do this work. These women are paid something like \$2 a day while bookbinders are paid \$4 a day. It has been stated that the women were not doing the work properly and that I was taking legitimate binding work away from the bookbinders. The work so far has been entirely satisfactory as to quantity and quality. Following the policy of running the Office properly, I propose to have this work done as it ought to have been done in past years; and if it can be done by women at \$2 a day in place of by bookbinders at \$4 a day and secure equally good results, I propose to follow that plan. I wanted the committee to understand my policy along these lines.

In connection with the branch offices, the manager of the audit system has told you that we are putting in a system which, when finally running in connection with the main Office, will give us a basis of comparison which is more accurate than any records available to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. The subject of the branch printing offices was referred by act of Congress to the printing commission. Has that commission made any investigation?

Mr. STILLINGS. They are making the investigation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything further which you desire to present to the committee?

Mr. STILLINGS. Supplementing the statement made at the beginning of these hearings, because of the long session of Congress, the increased cost of paper and material, plus the natural increase of printing, warrants me in asking that the committee do not cut the appropriations below my estimates. I want to put in some labor-saving machinery, which of course means actual cash outlay; I think I will have margin enough to do that, but I believe that we should have enough leeway for any extraordinary fluctuation, especially if we have anything like the heavy volume of business we have had during these last three months.

MONDAY, *February 11, 1907.*

CENSUS OFFICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. N. D. NORTH, DIRECTOR OF THE CENSUS

The CHAIRMAN. Page 406 of the bill, Mr. North. Your office has requested a hearing upon the subject of printing for the Department of Commerce and Labor, including \$170,000 for the Census Office, which is an increase of \$50,000 over your current appropriation. Why is it necessary to estimate this additional increase, or necessary for us to make the appropriation?

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

Mr. NORTH. There is a very excellent reason, Mr. Chairman. The last session of this Congress passed a law transferring the compilation and publication of the United States Official Register from the Department of the Interior to the Census Office, and that is an addition to our regular printing which must be provided for.

We want \$130,000 for our regular printing. You will remember, Mr. Chairman, that you cut our printing appropriation down a little last year, and we had figured on it very closely. We were confident that we should get into trouble on account of that reduction; and, lo and behold, we have, and I will be obliged to come to this committee and ask for a \$10,000 deficiency printing appropriation, if we are to publish in this fiscal year the work which we have prepared in accordance with law, and which will be ready for publication, and that after having exercised the utmost care and diligence in the supervision of our printing. I do not think that there can be any question that we give more attention to the question of saving money at the printing end of our work than any other bureau in the Government. We give it our personal, constant attention and supervision.

Now, we can not print the work that you have ordered us to print—I refer to the statistical publications of the Census—unless we have at least \$130,000 for that purpose. In addition to this sum for the distinctively census printing we require the sum of \$55,000 for the publication of the Official Register.

Mr. TAYLOR. If you had \$55,000 more it would make \$185,000?

Mr. NORTH. We estimate \$185,000. We have been in doubt as to the probable cost of the Official Register, and during my absence Mr. Rossiter, the Acting Director, communicated with the Public Printer, who estimates that the next issue of the Official Register, based upon exactly the same contents as the last issue, would cost \$60,000. Anticipating that we could make some saving by the introduction of economies, we have reduced the amount that we requested from \$60,000, as stated by the Public Printer, to \$55,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has it heretofore cost the Interior Department to have the Official Register printed?

Mr. NORTH. I am surprised to find out how much it has cost, Mr. Chairman. It appears that the last Official Register cost to print, in addition to \$5,000 which was appropriated for its compilation,

\$70,808. As already explained, however, we have taken the Public Printer's revised estimate of \$60,000 and reduced that by \$5,000 to \$55,000 as the probable amount required for the next issue. Therefore, what we desire is an addition to our regular estimate of \$130,000 for strictly census printing of \$55,000 to enable us to carry out the law and print the Official Register.

If you do not give us this \$55,000 in addition for the publication of the Register we shall be obliged to pay for that Register out of our regular printing appropriation, which simply means that we will have valuable and important material all ready to publish which we can not publish, and which becomes very rapidly less valuable as time passes and as it passes further and further away from the date of compilation. If we can print the Official Register for \$55,000, there will have been saved over the cost of the last Register \$15,000 and we think we can readily save that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the Register printed out of the general fund?

Mr. NORTH. Out of the Congressional printing fund.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it being printed from that fund this current fiscal year?

Mr. NORTH. It is not printed this year; it is a biennial publication, printed every two years. It is due in the first half of the next fiscal year, about the first of December, next.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of the allotment to the Interior Department this year?

Mr. NORTH. It never came into that.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that it has not been printed under this new arrangement. I was wondering whether the Interior Department increased its estimate of printing in consequence of having this register to be printed, or whether it reduced it because the printing is to be done now in the Census Office. Their appropriation for 1906 was \$422,000 with a deficiency of \$27,000. Their appropriation this year is \$487,000, and the estimate for next year is \$564,000. So, in consequence of the transfer of the printing of the Official Register from the Interior Department to your Bureau, there has resulted an increase in their estimate for printing of almost \$100,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. They claim that that is from charging up to them what has hitherto been printed by Congress.

Mr. NORTH. Under the Congressional allotment.

Mr. TAYLOR. Will you please explain what the Register is?

Mr. NORTH. It is a list of every employee of the Federal Government.

Mr. TAYLOR. The Blue Book.

Mr. NORTH. The Blue Book. It is the roster of the civil service.

Mr. TAYLOR. And commonly called the Blue Book?

Mr. NORTH. Yes, sir. There are between 150,000 and 160,000 names in that book. It is getting to be very bulky.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. North, is there any accurate data as to the number of people employed now in the Government service?

Mr. NORTH. The Official Register is supposed to contain it.

The CHAIRMAN. Supposed to, but I understand that it does not. Is it not true that that is not an accurate record?

Mr. NORTH. There are errors in it, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that investigation by your Bureau

shows a discrepancy of quite a number of thousands in the number of employees as reported in the Blue Book?

Mr. NORTH. I am not able to say definitely that that is so. There has been a difference in the date of compilation, and the Federal service has been undergoing very rapid changes. For instance, in the matter of the rural-free delivery appointments, which are all included in the Blue Book, and which, as you know, in recent years have increased very rapidly, so much so that it is difficult under such circumstances, when two reports on the same subject bear different dates, to say that the discrepancy which may appear between them is not due to the difference in the date. Of course, I do not want to appear in the attitude of criticising the manner in which the Official Register—

The CHAIRMAN. I did not ask you to criticize it, but I wanted you to state a fact, if you know it.

Mr. NORTH. I am unable to say anything more.

The CHAIRMAN. You have prepared a bulletin on the civil service, have you not?

Mr. NORTH. We did, "The Executive Civil Service." We prepared that bulletin by order of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor at the request of the Civil Service Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the bulletin supposed to show in respect to the number of employees in the Government service?

Mr. NORTH. It shows somewhere about 151,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many does the Blue Book show?

Mr. NORTH. I have never counted them; the Blue Book does not number them.

The CHAIRMAN. My recollection is that there is a discrepancy of something like 13,000 between the number shown in the Blue Book and the number shown in your bulletin. What was the object of duplicating this service—what object did the Civil Service Commission have in duplicating the work?

Mr. NORTH. There was no duplication about it, if I may be pardoned for saying so. The Official Register is a roster; the Census bulletin was a statistical statement.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a difference only in name, as a matter of fact.

Mr. NORTH. The Census bulletin showed the number of clerks from each State and their ages, by sex; it showed the number of clerks in each class by age and sex, the number of clerks in each class by salaries, and all that class of statistical data in regard to the service which had never before been compiled in any publication.

The CHAIRMAN. And it was compiled from the Blue Book very largely, was it not?

Mr. NORTH. To a considerable extent.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if anybody wanted the information which the Civil Service Commission directed the Bureau of Commerce and Labor to obtain, it could have been obtained by going through the Blue Book and getting the data that you got?

Mr. NORTH. There are a number of items included in the Civil Service bulletin that are not in the Blue Book at all, but nobody could have compiled them for less money than we did, because we had the machinery to get it and put the material together in the quickest time and at the least possible expense.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What is the name of the Census publication?

Mr. NORTH. "The Executive Civil Service."

Now, I would like to say this in regard to the Blue Book. Mr. Ros-siter has been examining the Official Register and finds that it is not only a complete roster by Departments, but in order that you may find the name of any individual, if you do not know the Department in which he is employed, it also carries an index, so that it is not only a roster, but a double roster; and that index to the Official Register contains 868 pages, which is merely the names of the people who are stated in the Register, and the page to which you refer to find them. Now, we think that it is possible to compile that register in such a way that the index can be dispensed with; and that the index itself shall indicate all the information regarding each individual which is now carried in the front part of the volumes, so that every person who is in the Government service shall be indicated in the Official Register in his alphabetical position, and all the information which the roster contains regarding him will be under his name there, including the name of the Department and the place where he is employed.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I want to ask the gentleman if there is any necessity, in your opinion, for the publication of a document of this character, excepting one that gives the names of the heads of the Departments and those subordinate officers with whom the public may have to transact business; and whether there is any necessity of compiling a document containing the names of all the subordinate clerks and laborers, stenographers, typewriters, and so forth, in all the Departments of the Government; and if there is any necessity, how great a necessity is it?

Mr. NORTH. I will be glad to answer that question to the best of my judgment. I have never been able to find any great use to which the Official Register was put, but I can see that occasions may frequently arise when it is highly desirable to know the names of people in the Government service. It has therefore occurred to me that instead of publishing an Official Register, the Census Office might be directed to keep this register in the form of a card catalogue which could contain all the information which the register contains in regard to each individual. It could very quickly become known that this card catalogue existed in the Census Office, and anybody desiring information regarding any individual in the Government service could simply write to us and we could send him a transcript of the contents of the card of each individual that he desires to know about. That sort of a register would have this advantage, that it would be constantly a perfect register, because every change which occurred in the Government service would immediately be recorded in that card catalogue, and instead of being two years old, as the Blue Book is—or nearly so—and I suppose one-fifth or one-sixth of the names in that book have changed since it was published—it would always be a reliable register of the Civil Service.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then for all purposes that would be a better system than the one which is now established?

Mr. NORTH. It would be a much cheaper system.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Would it be better—the information would be up to date?

Mr. NORTH. It would, and much more accurate.

Mr. TAYLOR. Wouldn't it be more accessible to the general public?

Mr. NORTH. There are 3,200 copies of the Blue Book published, and of course that supplies a very limited proportion of the American people.

Mr. TAYLOR. Of those 3,200 copies, have you any idea of the number distributed to people who really get the benefit of them? I ask because I have never given out mine, nor found anybody who wanted them since I have had them.

Mr. NORTH. I will give you an extract from the law, which shows the number of copies distributed:

Of the Official Register three thousand copies shall be printed and bound, which shall be distributed as follows: To the President of the United States, four copies, one copy of which shall be for the library of the Executive Mansion; to the Vice-President of the United States, two copies; to each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, one copy; to the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, to the Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, one copy each; to the library of the Senate, ten copies; to the library of the House of Representatives, ten copies; to the Library of Congress, twenty-five copies; to the Department of State, one hundred copies; to the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty copies; to the War Department, fifty copies; to the Navy Department, twenty copies; to the Department of Justice, twenty copies; to the Department of the Interior, two hundred copies; to the Post-Office Department, one hundred copies; to the Department of Agriculture, fifteen copies; to the Smithsonian Institution, four copies; to the Department of Labor, four copies; to the Government Printing Office, four copies; to the Interstate Commerce Commission, two copies; to the Civil Service Commission, four copies; to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, two copies; to the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, two copies; and the remaining copies shall be delivered to the superintendent of documents, who is hereby authorized to send one copy to each designated depository and to such public college or school library not a depository of public documents and one copy to such other person as shall be designated by each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, and shall hold the remainder for sale under the provisions of this law. The usual number of the Official Register shall not be printed. (28 Stat. L., 618.)

The CHAIRMAN. In fourteen years in Congress I have never had a request for them.

Mr. TAYLOR. I would like to ask if you have any data showing whether any of these have been sold; and if so, how many?

I am further informed that the superintendent of documents receives about 300 sets of the Register to be offered for sale. The price charged by the Government is \$5.65 per set—\$2.50 for volume 1 and \$3.50 for volume 2. Contrary to the usual custom these volumes are sold separately, because the demand for volume 1 is much greater than for volume 2. Approximately 150 sets are sold, or half the number available for that purpose. The superintendent further states that Members of Congress generally distribute their quotas, but that the sale and Congressional demand would be very greatly increased if the publication could be reduced materially in size.

Mr. NORTH. Yes; I am confident, gentlemen, that we can rearrange and readjust the Official Register so that instead of being two great volumes it may be made an index book that can be reduced to a book about half the size of the smaller volume of the present Register, and which will accomplish all the purpose that the Register is used for and at a very great reduction in cost.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the cost of publishing your bulletin on the civil service.

Mr. NORTH. I think it costs about \$5,000, or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. And that aims to cover the entire service?

Mr. NORTH. That covers the entire service.

The CHAIRMAN. And indicates the aggregate number of employees?

Mr. NORTH. Yes; the number at each age period. That is what you were particularly inquiring about, with reference, I suppose, to the question of superannuation; and that is information that you can not get in any other way. Of course that does not appear in the Official Register. And I might say that the length of service also appears in the bulletin.

The CHAIRMAN. By what authority does the Civil Service Commission, or does the Department of Commerce and Labor request the Census Office to get up this bulletin?

Mr. NORTH. The law which creates the Department of Commerce and Labor gives very wide authority to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor in the matter of reports. The law reads something like this:

And he is authorized to make such other reports as in his judgment are wise and necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. To be published only in his discretion?

Mr. NORTH. Under that broad authority he directed the Census Office to compile this bulletin.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you copies of the bulletin with you?

Mr. NORTH. I am sorry to say that I have not.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send up a couple of dozen copies.

Mr. NORTH. Yes, sir. It is the understanding that in connection with this Official Register—the new Official Register—another bulletin of similar character is to be compiled.

CHILD AND WOMEN WORKERS.

The CHAIRMAN. You have recently published a bulletin giving the statistics concerning the employment of children. What does that contain?

Mr. NORTH. It contains all the data regarding the employment of children, and collected on the schedules of the Twelfth Federal Census, and is believed to exhaust all the information of interest which the Census Office can supply on that subject, pending another Census.

The CHAIRMAN. That bulletin then shows the number of children under 16 years of age who were employed in 1900.

Mr. NORTH. The age given in the manufacturing schedule is under 16. The age in the population schedule is 10 to 15 years, of which there were enumerated in the population schedule of the twelfth census 1,750,178.

The CHAIRMAN. How many of those were employed in the agricultural industries—what percentage? I understand that the bulletin shows that about two-thirds of them were employed in the agricultural industries.

Mr. NORTH. It shows that 1,061,971 were employed in agricultural pursuits.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of a total of 1,752,187.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In that total, are those employed in mines included?

Mr. NORTH. All children who were reported on the population schedule as engaged in any gainful occupation and that would include those employed in mercantile establishments and in mines.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in all other occupations there were only 237,153.

Mr. NORTH. Excepting agriculture?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; excepting agriculture.

Mr. NORTH. Oh, no; 688,207. You will find that in the last line of the first table on page 8 of Bulletin No. 69.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, of those 688,207, is there anything to show how many of them are over 15 years of age?

Mr. NORTH. They are all under 15 years of age.

Mr. SMITH. Are you sure of that?

The CHAIRMAN (reads): "But of a total number of children comprised in the group, 310,826, or nearly one-half, were 15 years of age, and 501,849, or over two-thirds, were either 14 or 15 years of age."

Mr. SMITH. When you say 14 years of age, does not that include up to the date that they become 15 years of age? I call your attention to the bottom line of the left-hand table, where it says that there are 552,854 15 years of age. When you say 10 or 15 years, do you not treat the people as 15 years of age until they are 16?

Mr. NORTH. As though they were 16?

Mr. SMITH. As fifteen years of age until they are sixteen?

Mr. NORTH. The schedule calls for the age at the nearest birthday.

Mr. SMITH. So that you count them as fifteen years old for six months before and after?

Mr. NORTH. That is about what it would be.

Mr. SMITH. So that about half of these or more would be past their fifteenth birthday?

Mr. NORTH. I don't know about that.

Mr. SMITH. You say you do not know about it? Isn't it a fact that there is a constantly increasing number employed as the age advances, and if there is a certain specific number designated as fifteen and under, would there not be considerably more than half that number who would have passed their fifteenth birthday?

Mr. NORTH. Is that a mathematical proposition?

Mr. SMITH. I am talking about it as a practical proposition. The record of your office shows a rapid increase in the employment of children of fifteen years of age or over fourteen. Have you bulked all of those under six months both ways? If so, your experience would show that a considerable number would be past fifteen, would it not?

Mr. NORTH. The greater number?

Mr. SMITH. Considerably the greater number, because the rate increases as the age increases; consequently, if you bulk two years together a very much larger number of the aggregate would be the children of the higher age, would it not?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That appears to be so, as a practical matter, but it does not necessarily follow, does it?

Mr. SMITH. Inevitably so, if the rate of increase is very rapid.

Mr. NORTH. It seems to hold to reason that that is so, but it is a question that I never have given any attention to.

Mr. SMITH. It seems to me that it is beyond the possibility of doubt. We find the number at 10 years of age, 142,000; 11 years of age, 158,000; 12 years of age, 221,000; 13 years of age, 268,000; 14 years of age, 406,000, and 15 years of age, 552,000. There is such

a rapid increase there that it is perfectly manifest, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that what I contend is true, so that it might be safely said, I think, that this record shows the employment of about 275,000 or more children who were past 15 years of age.

The CHAIRMAN. It also shows, Mr. North, that if you eliminate the children of 14 and 15 years of age, there are only about 186,358 in the United States who are classed as breadwinners and who are from 10 to 13 years of age, or below 14.

Mr. NORTH. The exact figures are in this table on page 8.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this bulletin mean on page 8 when it says:

If the children 14 and 15 years of age are eliminated from the above total, there remain 186,358 children representing the number of child breadwinners 10 to 13 years of age, exclusive of those employed on the farm.

Is that correct?

Mr. NORTH. Apparently it is, sir. The table gives the number at each year of age employed in occupations not connected with agriculture. It is for 10 years of age, 20,683; 11 years, 27,000; 12 years, 49,000; 13 years, 89,000; 14 years, 191,000, and 15 years 311,000.

I would like to ask that this table may be inserted in the record.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; and you may add any data that you may wish to.

Age.	Breadwinners 10 15 years of age in continental United States: 1900.					
	Total.		In agricultural pursuits.		In all other occupations.	
	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.	Number.	Per cent distribution.
Total.....	1,750,178	100.0	1,061,971	100.0	688,207	100.0
10 years.....	142,105	8.1	121,422	11.4	20,683	3.0
11 years.....	158,778	9.1	131,807	12.4	26,971	3.9
12 years.....	221,313	12.6	171,643	16.2	49,670	7.2
13 years.....	268,427	15.3	179,363	16.9	89,064	12.9
14 years.....	406,701	23.2	215,678	20.3	191,023	27.8
15 years.....	552,854	31.6	242,028	22.8	310,826	45.2

NOTE.—The age given in the above table and in other tables of Bulletin 69 is the age at the last birthday. Accordingly the age period 10 to 15 comprises all children who have passed their 10th birthday but have not reached their 16th; and the age 15 includes all children over 15 but not yet 16. The oral statement made before the committee that the schedule called for the age at nearest birthday was an error. It was true of the Eleventh Census (1890) but not of the Twelfth (1900).

Mr. SULLIVAN. The popular impression is that the great mass of these children is of the lower ages, and it would be well to correct that error if the reverse is true.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS.

Mr. NORTH. We have in our Office practically completed similar data regarding women in gainful occupations, and we expect to be able in a short time to publish a bulletin quite similar to this.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the employment of women in all industrial pursuits?

Mr. NORTH. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what your understanding is as to the character of the investigation which a great many well-meaning people are now advocating in regard to this matter?

Mr. NORTH. The work which the Census Office has published in this bulletin, and is about to publish in the bulletin regarding women, completes the investigation of this subject, so far as the census methods are concerned. You can readily understand that I mean by that that the census method deals only with the statistics on any given subject and presents its report without drawing conclusions as to what ought to be done; and the value of a census report depends, in my judgment, upon the success of the compilation in making it absolutely colorless, so far as the expression of any political or religious or any other judgment in regard to what those figures show is concerned. They can only be analyzed from the economic and statistical point of view, if the Census Office is to command the confidence of people of all opinions.

The CHAIRMAN. I would suggest that you substitute right there for the words "Census Office" the "Government of the United States."

Mr. NORTH. I am speaking about the Census Office, Mr. Chairman. The Department of Labor, or the Bureau of Labor, is, as I understand it, a bureau established for investigating and reporting upon the welfare of employees of the laboring classes of this country, and the method of that Bureau is partly statistical and partly intensive, as the word has been used. They do go into many phases of investigation which are foreign to census work. They would go into a mine and report the conditions, the atmosphere, the temperature, and other conditions of health which prevail in that mine.

Mr. TAYLOR. The physical situation.

Mr. NORTH. Yes; and those are phases of work with which the Census Office has nothing to do.

Mr. TAYLOR. And ought not to have anything to do with.

Mr. NORTH. And ought not to have anything to do with. And that is, as I understand it, the phase of this investigation of women and child labor which remains to be done in addition to the publication of these two census bulletins, and it is a phase of the question with which we have nothing to do. Therefore, since we have completed our share of the work, I regret to see that the Census Office has been included in the law just enacted on the subject of women and child labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Nevertheless it would be entirely competent for Congress, under this law, and for this committee, in recommending an appropriation for this investigation, to confine it exclusively to your Bureau, would it not?

Mr. NORTH. Congress has power to do almost anything.

The CHAIRMAN. If it did, you have the organization now with which to make the investigation, have you not?

Mr. NORTH. We have, undoubtedly.

The CHAIRMAN. And it does not involve or necessitate the forming of a new organization. You have your organization perfectly formed, and you can work under your present plan and go on with the investigation?

Mr. NORTH. I do not regard myself as in any way competent to direct it, Mr. Chairman, because it is a kind of work with which I have had no experience whatever. It is a kind of work which is foreign to

the whole theory of a census office, and it belongs to the Bureau of Labor.

There is one other phase concerning this printing matter to which I would like to call the attention of the committee. Last year in passing the sundry civil bill you included a provision in that bill authorizing and directing the Director of the Census to publish the First Census, that of 1790, in two volumes. The provision was put in in the Senate, and acquiesced in by the House with a proviso which reads as follows:

Provided, That no expense shall be incurred hereunder additional to appropriations for the Census Office for printing therefor made for the fiscal year 1907.

Now, the effect of that provision was to compel the Census Office to pay for the publication of this First Census out of the regular printing appropriation that you had given us for our current work, and cut down the publication of our current work accordingly, or not to do it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you done it?

Mr. NORTH. We have not done it, sir. We did not feel at liberty to shunt our current work for the purpose of putting into type the names of the heads of families who lived in this country in 1790, because we thought that that was a publication for which the country could wait with considerable patience if necessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The House conferees thought, too, that the country could wait with patience, and insisted upon the proviso going on as a part of the Senate amendment.

Mr. NORTH. I am simply now asking for advice and information. I wish the chairman of the committee would kindly tell the Census Office what he thinks we ought to do under that provision of law with the proviso attached.

Mr. SMITH. I do not remember that language. Does it read that you shall publish it?

Mr. NORTH. It says that the Director is "authorized and directed" to publish it.

Mr. SMITH. I think that if he is directed to do it by Congress he ought to do it.

Mr. NORTH. But I am directed to do the other work for which the money has also been appropriated.

Mr. SMITH. Directed by the head of the Department?

Mr. NORTH. No; by Congress.

Mr. SMITH. There is work that you do by order of the Department that is not ordered by Congress?

Mr. NORTH. There is only one case of that kind, the civil-service bulletin—the bulletin we have been talking about. All the work that we have done, with few exceptions, is directed by Congress, and we are not only directed to compile it, but directed to print it, and therefore we have complied with the law, because we have printed all that you gentlemen gave us money enough to print.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is appropriated for this purpose?

Mr. NORTH. You did not appropriate anything. You took it out of our regular appropriation, which you at the same time cut down \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the cost to be?

Mr. NORTH. About \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For printing the First Census?

Mr. NORTH. Yes; in two volumes. If you expect the Census Office to comply with that law, you must give us the money to do it with. We can not make bricks without straw.

The CHAIRMAN. Where does the pressure come from for this publication?

Mr. NORTH. It comes from the patriotic societies—the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you tell us how many copies of the First Census are now in existence—how many sets?

Mr. NORTH. Of the statistical census?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. NORTH. They are very rare. We had the greatest difficulty, Mr. Chairman, in finding one copy for the Census Library. I do not know of a half dozen copies in existence.

The CHAIRMAN. They do not contain the names?

Mr. NORTH. No; and that is what is wanted.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you going to get them?

Mr. NORTH. We have them all in manuscript in our Office now, so far as the census is complete. There are four or five States missing.

The CHAIRMAN. You are to print it with the names?

Mr. NORTH. The names of the heads of families.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not included in your estimate for printing for 1908 the \$40,000 which you estimate to be necessary for the printing of this First Census, have you?

Mr. NORTH. We have not, sir; but if you desire that the Census Office shall comply with that provision of law I think you will see that in addition to \$185,000 which we have asked, and which is necessary to enable us to print the documents that we have been directed by Congress to print, you must add \$40,000 more.

The situation in regard to the census printing appropriation may, therefore, be summed up as follows: \$130,000 will be required for strictly census printing—the bulletins and reports which we are directed by law to make; \$55,000 will be required to print the biennial Official Register; and \$40,000 will be required to print the names of heads of families as returned at the First Census, 1790, which the Director of the Census was ordered to print and sell, in the sundry civil appropriation bill enacted at the last session of Congress, making a total appropriation to cover the three items of \$225,000.

TUESDAY, *February 5, 1907.*

STATE DEPARTMENT.

PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES DENBY, CHIEF CLERK, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. WILLIAM McNEIR, CHIEF BUREAU OF ROLLS AND LIBRARY.

The CHAIRMAN. You are chief clerk of the State Department?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you have requested a hearing on the item, "printing for the State Department," for which the estimate for 1908 is \$100,000 against the current appropriation of \$42,000?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What statement do you desire to make as to the necessity for this increased appropriation?

Mr. DENBY. In the estimate for this year we asked for \$100,000, and that estimate was supported by the Secretary of State, who personally appeared here. We now ask, for the coming fiscal year, \$100,000. We were only allowed \$42,000 of the \$100,000 previously requested, and the necessity for the increase is even greater now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you correct about your estimate for this current year being \$100,000? The bill shows that you only estimated for \$35,000.

Mr. DENBY. I beg your pardon; on April 19 we wrote to you as chairmen of this committee——

The CHAIRMAN (interrupting). That was not an official estimate. You asked the committee to increase the official estimate which you had sent in the Book of Estimates?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir. The House at last session passed a resolution to the effect that all printing and stereotyping shall be charged to the Department from which the document emanates, and that opens a very wide door of expense to us, because we have to supply a good many documents to the House, and the Secretary also wishes to institute a system of daily or frequent prints, the purpose of which is to inform the diplomatic and consular officers abroad of the current business of this Government, so as to enable them to act with one motive on the public questions that confront the Government, and for that purpose we ask for an increase of our allotment to \$100,000. Now, those reasons remain as valid as they were last year. We have not started the daily prints, because we wanted to know where we were before we started.

The necessity for an increase has been still further accentuated by another act of Congress approved June 30, 1906, which provides that all printing shall be charged exclusively to the printing allotment after the 1st of July, 1907. It has been the custom in our Department when the cost of routine printing has been heavy to charge to the diplomatic and consular contingent expenses the cost of printing done at the request of those two services. Hereafter we will be unable to do that. We have charged during the present year, up to January 2, two thousand and some odd dollars to the appropriation for contingent expenses for consulates, and from time to

time we could charge to the diplomatic contingent fund all the printing we do for the diplomatic service abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you have charged \$2,000 to the contingent expenses this year?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir; the consular contingent expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you do that under the present law?

Mr. DENBY. We have an act of Congress authorizing it. I have a copy of the act here, approved on the 16th of June, 1906.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir; and it takes the same form every year. In the appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, there is the item—

Contingent expenses, foreign missions: To enable the President to provide, at the public expense, all such stationery, blanks, records, and other books, seals, presses, flags, and signs as he shall think necessary for the several embassies and legations in the transaction of their business, and also for rent, postage, telegrams, furniture, messenger service, compensation of kavasses, guards, dragomans, and porters, etc.

To that fund we have charged a certain part of our printing when done for those purposes. We have done the same thing with the consular contingent fund.

Mr. McNEIR. There is very little, however, charged to the diplomatic fund.

Mr. DENBY. It has been chiefly consular this year. That will be no longer possible after the 1st of July, 1907, and in making the appropriations that should be contemplated, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your present appropriation will be sufficient to meet the demands of the Department for printing, with the exception of \$2,000 which you have paid out of the consular contingent fund?

Mr. DENBY. We charged to the consular contingent fund, up to the 2d day of January of this year, \$2,042 and to the Rio conference appropriation five hundred and some odd dollars. Hereafter similar items will have to be paid out of the printing allotment. We have nursed our fund of \$42,000 with the utmost care. We have kept the expenses down to the lowest possible limit, because we realized that it was not nearly enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Who authorizes the printing to be done in your Department?

Mr. DENBY. It is done by act of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. But who directs it?

Mr. DENBY. The chief clerk of the Department. We have a printing committee in the Department, consisting of myself, Mr. McNeir, chief of the bureau of rolls and library, and a member of the diplomatic bureau.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that committee determine what matter should be printed?

Mr. DENBY. To the extent that we have to pass on matter which it is proposed to print; it must pass through our hands in order to enable us to determine that copy should not be unduly voluminous, and we determine the number of blank forms which should be printed for any purpose and the number of copies of any document. Of course, the Secretary of State and the Assistant Secretaries of State order printing to be done, but it passes through our hands, in order

to comply with the provision of the act of Congress that we have to pay for what we produce, with a view to controlling the expense of printing and to keep it within our very narrow appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate as the cost of this daily print which you will engage in for the benefit of the diplomatic service?

Mr. DENBY. We are guided in that estimate by the fact that we formerly printed the Daily Consular Reports, which are now printed by the Department of Commerce and Labor, as you know, and we thought about \$40,000 would run our branch office and pay for this daily print besides.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not run the branch office?

Mr. DENBY. It is paid for out of our allotment.

The CHAIRMAN. The running of the branch office?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir; every cent of it; every man's wages, every ounce of paper, and every particle of ink is paid for out of that allotment. The expenses of our branch office up to January 2 for labor were \$9,936.59; for material at the branch office, \$1,198.34; requisitions on the main office, which we also paid for—if we can not do the work we send it to the printing office and pay for the labor and material—\$1,525.14, making the total expenses of our branch allotment \$12,660.07 up to January 2, 1907. We do not know at this minute what we owe to the printing office on the score of reports furnished by us by direction of Congress. We send up a number of documents, which we have to send, that we can not avoid—for instance, some reports made to the Government, not to the Department of State—we send them up and make a request not to have them printed, because we know we can not pay for it, but you have gone ahead and printed them.

For instance, there was the report by Mr. Barrows on the International Prison Congress, which we furnished with a request that it should not be printed, because we had to pay for it or feared that we would have to. At the last session the Secretary of State was requested to prepare a report on consular buildings in the East. Of course, our plain duty was to prepare it and we did prepare it after some months of labor. You ordered it printed with illustrations. We sent up the citizenship report. That was printed and it comes out of the \$42,000. We may find instead of having an available balance of \$30,000 that we owe money. I do not know how we are going to pay it, but that is the way it works. We are entirely in your hands, and the Secretary asked me to present his compliments to the committee and to say that we were watching the spigot and were relying on you to watch the bung-hole. We are nursing the fund with the utmost possible care.

Mr. McNEIR. Then, there is the report on the franchises granted by the Porto Rican government, which it sends to the Secretary of State for the information of Congress and which was transmitted to Congress with the request that it be not printed. Then there is the annual report of the governor of Porto Rico, which is a volume of 250 pages, illustrated. It is made to the President through the Department. This year it was transmitted direct to Congress in order to avoid the payment by the Department of State. Then there is the annual report of the Bureau of American Republics,

which is made to the Secretary of State by virtue of his being chairman of the board. Mr. Denby has already spoken of the International Prison Congress and the citizenship and naturalization commission. As Mr. Denby states, the Department of State is absolutely unable to give you any idea of its balance, because we have had no account from the Government Printing Office under this joint resolution.

The CHAIRMAN. What printing you had done formerly for the Department of State was paid for out of your annual appropriation for printing?

Mr. McNEIR. Only such printing as was necessary in the Department—that is, the special laws, the proclamations, and blanks, etc., for the Department, and such reports as were considered confidential by the Department, and reports on various questions before the Department. Any Congressional printing up to the passage of this resolution was charged to the allotment for printing and binding for Congress. For instance, our volume of Foreign Relations is transmitted by the Secretary of State and published as a Congressional document and the only copies the Department gets are 500 copies, which we order by requisition on the Public Printer and pay him for them. We are unique in the fact that we are the only Department of the Government that does not have an allotment of its own report. Every copy of the Foreign Relations that we get for the use of the diplomatic corps, either abroad or in this city, we pay 75 cents for.

The CHAIRMAN. Your appropriation for printing for a number of years has been \$35,000. If you printed only such documents as you have mentioned out of that appropriation, the increase which you have this year of \$7,000 would represent the cost of the printing of those documents sent to Congress and which Congress ordered to be printed?

Mr. McNEIR. I doubt it, because the Foreign Relations of last year, the annual volume for 1905, the composition and presswork was something over \$3,700. That alone and the reports that I have mentioned, which may be chargeable to the Department, would certainly make it more than three or four thousand dollars.

Then, there is another phase of this resolution which has never been interpreted. The Secretary of State is charged with the promulgation of the laws of Congress. Of course we are complying with the statute in having the laws printed as fast as they are approved by the President. We do not know yet whether the laws are charged to the Department of State or how they are charged. I have asked the Government Printing Office on behalf of the printing committee, of which I am a member, and they have said that the question has not been decided yet. If the Department of State is to pay for the slip laws, treaties, and statutes then it is a question in my mind where we will come out even with the \$100,000.

Mr. DENBY. The statutes will take a large part of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. What does it cost to print the statutes?

Mr. McNEIR. The Department has never gone into that, because it was not thought that it was a matter for the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. That is charged to the appropriation for printing and binding for Congress?

Mr. McNEIR. Yes, sir. Now, as to the slip laws and Statutes at Large, we send the copies down, and we have never had any return as to the charge, because it was not a matter for the Department to figure on; but if they are to be charged to the Department's appropriation—last year we had over 4,000 laws, of course you are all familiar with the length of some of them, and there is little in the nature of corrections, which is an expensive part of printing; but the type-setting itself is, as you know, very expensive. As I understand, in the estimate of \$100,000 submitted last year there was a provision of at least \$20,000 for the law work.

Mr. DENBY. We contemplated that the slip laws of the session and the statutes would cost about \$20,000.

Mr. SMITH. How are publications like Moore's Arbitration prepared?

Mr. McNEIR. Under a resolution of Congress, and paid for out of the allotment to Congress for printing.

Mr. SMITH. How about Moore's International Law?

Mr. McNEIR. The digest was published under a resolution of some ten years ago. It has just been completed and will be paid for out of the allotment for Congress. It is a document of the Fifty-fifth Congress, I think.

Mr. SMITH. Does your Department have such things or similar things compiled by men in the Department and print them without any sanction of Congress?

Mr. McNEIR. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. There is nothing that would be called works or textbooks printed by you out of your allotment?

Mr. McNEIR. No, sir.

Mr. DENBY. To illustrate the embarrassment we will be in with regard to charging up all publications that originate with us, the Senate passed a resolution in which they instructed the Department of State to submit copies of all rules in the various branches of the service, and that necessitated sending up a brief written report accompanied by a number of printed regulations, and if somebody sees fit to move that it be printed it will involve the printing of consular instructions, etc., the cost whereof will be charged to us under the present arrangement. We do not want it printed, we should prefer that it should not be printed. We have made those requests before, and you know how they have been received.

Mr. McNEIR. As regards this printing by Congress I have here a copy of the ordinance of the executive council of Porto Rico, and in the message of the Secretary of State, he says:

I feel obliged to say that the transmission of this document is not to be deemed to imply any request that it be printed.

He states his reasons, on account of the small appropriation. This was received on January 7, 1907, and was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DENBY. The allotment system works a hardship on us, and I think it does on the other Departments; and it would be better if we

had an appropriation instead of an allotment. An allotment expires on midnight of the 30th of June, and they charge to our new allotment for the following year all unfinished work. Last year we saved up our allotment and toward the end of the year we found that we had a few thousand dollars, and we thought that we would have some printing done, which was very necessary and which we previously thought we could not afford. They charged it against our 1906 appropriation although the work was in the hands of the printer before the end of the previous fiscal year, because it was not finished on the 30th of June, and we found it saddled on this year's allotment, and we turned back into the Treasury several thousand dollars from the preceding year's allotment. Those matters are not businesslike. The Department should know when it orders goods that it has the funds to pay for them, and should charge the cost up to the appropriation under which ordered.

■ The CHAIRMAN. You say this work was ordered and was in process of completion at the expiration of the fiscal year and yet it could not be paid for out of your allotment for that year?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I think that is an entire misconstruction of the law.

Mr. DENBY. I think it is clear. The Printer is authorized to do work for the Department up to a certain limit. He pays for that work when done. His authority to pay is the appropriation act which he is operating under at the time he pays, and he has no loophole out of it.

The CHAIRMAN. That is clearly not in accord with the intent and not in accord with the practice in the administration of any of the appropriations?

Mr. DENBY. The Department of State's printing fund is not an appropriation; it is an allotment. The money is not given to us to spend, but authority is given to the printer to spend that much for us, and he can not avoid the necessity which he is under to charge to the fund at the date of payment.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see why the same rule would not apply to allotments as to the appropriations. Work in the course of completion and not completed at the expiration of the year, that work being ordered in the life of the allotment, the allotment ought to be available for the payment of it?

Mr. DENBY. The fact is as I have stated, and in spite of my most strenuous efforts the Comptroller was not able to rule differently. I talked it over with him:

DAILY PRINT.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the daily print which you contemplate giving out, what is the particular matter and what is the necessity for a daily publication of that kind by the State Department?

Mr. DENBY. The idea is this, to enable all representatives of the United States in approaching the various foreign governments on subjects under diplomatic negotiation to do so with a knowledge of the attitude which the United States Government has assumed on those subjects in other parts of the world.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it matter that you intend to originate in the

Department for the information and instruction of the consular agents?

Mr. DENBY. Rather more for the diplomatic representatives than the consular agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it confidential?

Mr. DENBY. Strictly confidential; the plan, however, has not been yet matured. We are without the means of carrying it into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. Would this take the place of any service that is now being performed?

Mr. DENBY. No, sir. The effect would be that when our ambassador in Tokyo was instructed to approach the Japanese Government on a question he would do so with a knowledge of the instructions given to our ambassador in London on the same question. It would prevent the United States Government from taking a different attitude on the same question in different parts of the world. It would enable the whole force of the diplomatic corps of the United States abroad to act as a unit. It would lead to uniformity in our attitude toward public questions. That is the great good that would result from it, in my judgment.

Mr. SMITH. Would it result in any increase outside of the printing?

Mr. DENBY. None at all.

Mr. SMITH. Would it have to be edited?

Mr. DENBY. That would be done by the staff of the Department.

Mr. SMITH. Would there be enough additional work probably to require an additional force?

Mr. DENBY. Probably it would eventually. I am quite sure it would in the course of time.

Mr. SMITH. You do not expect that you could edit any considerable daily publication without assigning somebody to the work?

Mr. DENBY. The print would not be necessarily daily. Ten days might elapse without any print at all. We would send nothing but material matter to our representatives.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be exclusively for distribution among the diplomatic service?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And not for distribution here?

Mr. DENBY. No, sir; and absolutely confidential. In the British Government they have the same thing, blue books on particular subjects, which they issue for the confidential information of their agents abroad.

The CHAIRMAN. The cost of the daily print will be \$40,000, you estimate?

Mr. DENBY. The running of the branch office, together with the daily print, will be \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the work done in the branch office in connection with this publication?

Mr. DENBY. Yes, sir; together with our routine work, our printing as it goes on at present; and the further reasons for the increase are this charge for composition and stereotyping under the act of Congress of March 30, 1906, together with the compulsion we will be under after the 1st of July to use only the printing allotment for printing expenses.

WEDNESDAY, *February 6, 1907.*

AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

STATEMENT OF MR. J. F. JAMESON, PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please give us your name?

Mr. JAMESON. J. F. Jameson, president of the American Historical Association.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire to be heard in respect to the item beginning at the bottom of page 402 of the bill before you, which reads as follows: "For the annual report of the American Historical Association \$5,000." Out of what fund has this annual report been heretofore printed?

Mr. JAMESON. The fund for the printing for the Smithsonian Institution, I suppose. I was not here in the spring, but I understood that at that time an act was passed which made a separate appropriation for the first time. As I understand it, under the act of March 30, 1906, the cost of composition and stereotyping is charged against this appropriation of \$5,000, and also against that is charged the presswork, the paper, and binding for such portion of the copies as goes to the Smithsonian Institution and the American Historical Association; but that the paper and presswork and binding for the copies which go to the Senate and the House and the libraries is not charged against this \$5,000.

Mr. SMITH. Where do you understand that is paid from?

Mr. JAMESON. I have no knowledge as to that.

Mr. SMITH. Who would know?

Mr. JAMESON. I suppose any of the Smithsonian Institution people would know, or that the Public Printer would know.

The CHAIRMAN. Heretofore the cost of this publication has been paid for out of the allotment for printing granted to the Smithsonian Institution; in other words, the Smithsonian Institution allotted so much for the printing and stereotyping of the annual reports of the American Historical Association.

Mr. JAMESON. I understand they did that last year before the passage of the act of March 30, 1906. I do not know what plan has since been followed.

The CHAIRMAN. They allowed out of their appropriation for printing \$5,000 for the printing of this annual report?

Mr. JAMESON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that not sufficient?

Mr. JAMESON. It is not as much as the printing in previous years has cost; it operates as a reduction.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this \$5,000 that you ask for here to be in addition to the \$5,000 that you get from the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. JAMESON. No. I came here to ask that the item of \$5,000 which now appears here should be increased to \$7,000, because about \$7,000 has been the cost of this item hitherto, and I would say that \$5,000 is a reduction. Since last spring, under the law passed at that time, the printing, as I understand it, is on a different basis; but the cost of each particular item which would be charged against this

appropriation of \$5,000 has, in previous years—reckoning the same items—been in the last five years that were reported a little over \$6,000, and in the last year, 1906, has been \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. This then is intended to increase the aggregate amount allowed to the Smithsonian Institution for printing to the extent of \$7,000.

Mr. JAMESON. To the extent of \$2,000, I should suppose.

The CHAIRMAN. They only ask for \$5,000.

Mr. JAMESON. It is a new item, and it would not be in addition to the amount that has heretofore been appropriated. As I understand it, the Smithsonian grant for printing was hitherto itemized in this way: This \$5,000 was embraced in the \$75,000 which the Smithsonian Institution had last year; but it is now itemized as \$5,000 instead of being allowed by the Smithsonian Institution out of a larger sum, as now specified in the act. I wished to state that that \$5,000 substantially operates as a reduction upon which the American Historical Association hitherto had through the Smithsonian Institution under the less-regulated system of printing which prevailed before the act of last spring.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are the officers of the American Historical Association?

Mr. JAMESON. I am at present the president of it. The first vice-president is Prof. George B. Adams, of Yale; second vice-president, Prof. Albert B. Hart, of Harvard University; the corresponding secretary is Prof. Charles H. Haskins, of Harvard University.

The CHAIRMAN. Who constitutes the association?

Mr. JAMESON. The association consists of about 2,300 members, interested in the history of the United States, and residing all over the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it incorporated?

Mr. JAMESON. Yes; by the act of Congress of 1889. That act of incorporation is always printed on the first page of the annual report. It is incorporated for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America, and is charged to report each year to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. What do the expenses of the association consist of and how are they paid?

Mr. JAMESON. They are paid by the dues of the members. There is also some additional money; that is to say, Prof. Herbert Adams, who was secretary for many years and who was really the founder of the association, made a bequest of four or five thousand dollars, and we have a little revenue in that way. But in the main it is from the annual dues of the members, and the money is spent to the extent of nearly three-fifths—about that—in the support of the American Historical Review. Then they make a grant of about \$500 per annum to the public archives commission, which they have formed, a smaller grant usually to the historical manuscripts commission, and to other subdivisions which practically go to the expense of preparing and editing the material which appears in the annual report.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government contribute anything in the way of appropriation or otherwise toward the preparation or editing of the matter that goes into the annual report?

Mr. JAMESON. No; all that is paid for by the association itself or is done for nothing by the members.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that include indexing?

Mr. JAMESON. I can not say. The index is not a large or elaborate one, and I have never known how that was done.

Mr. SMITH. How about the proof reading; do you know anything about that?

Mr. JAMESON. The secretary reads the proof, and I suppose that the proof is read at the Government Printing Office like all other; but the authors of the individual portions, or those who have contributed the individual portions, and the chairmen of the committees from whom the material comes read the proof, and also the secretary reads the proof. There is a committee on publication.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the duties of president of this association occupy all of your time in connection with the work?

Mr. JAMESON. Oh, no; the president of the association has hardly any function, except to preside at the meetings and give an annual address.

The CHAIRMAN. You are also employed, are you not, in the Smithsonian Institution?

Mr. JAMESON. No; I have no connection with any Government establishment. I am director of the department of historical research in the Carnegie Institution, of Washington; that is my main occupation. I am temporarily president of this association. We usually choose a president for simply one year, and the ex-presidents retire to the council, so that the council—the governing body—consists of ex-presidents and six elected members. But what is important for this purpose, the publication committee, consists of a chairman, at present Professor Dunning, of Columbia, and of the heads of the various commissions that contribute the leading portions to the annual report—such as the chairman of the historical manuscripts commission, the chairman of the public archives commission, the chairman of the bibliographic committee, and the secretary and corresponding secretary—so that the question of what shall go into the report is decided upon by a committee of, one might say, the most experienced members of the association.

Mr. SMITH. Does it issue two volumes or one in each year?

Mr. JAMESON. Sometimes two and sometimes one.

Mr. SMITH. I remember distinctly that you issued one volume of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun—a very valuable volume.

Mr. JAMESON. Yes; that was one of the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission. It is true, when I was chairman of that commission, as I am now, I edited the correspondence of John C. Calhoun, and there was no charge to the Government for that; that was my contribution to the association. It was a matter of 1,200 pages.

Then they brought out the diary and correspondence of Secretary Salmon P. Chase and the dispatches and correspondence of French ministers and one of the British agents during Washington's Administration. That sort of material constitutes, usually, the material which the Historical Manuscripts Commission publishes, although that has been more inclined, as in the case of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun, to print papers which were in some danger of destruction and in private hands. They do not usually put into the

report material which is in any Government Department or the Library of Congress, because they are supposed to keep them so securely that it was deemed more expedient to the Historical Manuscripts Commission to spend its force upon things that were likely to be destroyed, and there is a great deal of that.

In defense of my proposition regarding the appropriation, instead of being reduced virtually to \$5,000, I believe it should be \$7,000, or about the level at which it has been in recent years, and, further, it would largely limit the amount of publication by the Historical Manuscripts Commission. The Public Archives Commission also has a great deal of valuable material, but the virtual omission which we should have to make if in the next two years the appropriation were to stand at \$5,000 would be the diplomatic correspondence of the Republic of Texas. Not knowing that the sum which would be available would likely be reduced, that material has been prepared for issue, and, as the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission shows, for the next two years it has a large body of material collected in Texas relating to the relations of the Republic of Texas to the United States, to France, Great Britain, and so forth.

Similarly they have in sight, though not yet edited, additional portions of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun, which were not available heretofore, and also a large lot of correspondence of John Randolph, of Roanoke, has been offered. In other words, there is always a great amount of that sort of historical documentary material in some danger of destruction—in some cases at least—which this Historical Manuscripts Commission was formed to take charge of. Then, the Public Archives Commission causes reports to be made at its own expense of elaborate investigations of the contents of the archives of the individual States. Judge Smith probably knows of those which Mr. Shambaugh made respecting Iowa. It covers the ground of State archives extremely well, and has done a good deal to cause State archives to be better regarded and taken care of. Then, of course, other valuable material is published—monographs, and so forth. I dare say the members of the committee are familiar with the reports. I have brought along one volume of which I happened to have a duplicate—the volume for 1904. It is not precisely typical, because the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission was omitted from that, but in general it shows the make-up, excepting for the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission; that is omitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you state what the law is in respect to the publication of this annual report?

Mr. JAMESON. Gentlemen will understand that that aspect of the matter, having been cared for through the Smithsonian Institution, is not perfectly familiar to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the report contain the law authorizing its publication?

Mr. JAMESON. The act of incorporation is included there, which requires them to report annually to the Smithsonian Institution. That is, not in that act but in a printing act which I have seen, and which was, I think, in 1895, but perhaps has in some parts been modified since. It provides for the distribution in the form of which I speak, for 1,000 copies to Members of the Senate and 2,000 copies to

Members of the House, and I believe there was also 640 to the document room and 2,500 to the Smithsonian and the American Historical Association. Does that answer your question?

The CHAIRMAN. That shows what is being done, but I wanted to ascertain the authority for it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The act creating the association says that it is:

For the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interests of American history and of history in America.

It also says:

Said association shall report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings and the condition of historical study in America. Said secretary shall communicate to Congress the whole of such report, or such portion thereof as he shall see fit. The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution are authorized to permit said association to deposit its collections, manuscripts, books, pamphlets, and other material for history in the Smithsonian Institution or in the National Museum, at their discretion, upon such conditions and under such rules as they shall prescribe.

Mr. JAMESON. I suppose at the end of the act is probably the authorization that the chairman inquires about.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that heretofore there has been about \$7,000 expended?

Mr. JAMESON. No; I do not want to say that, but \$7,000 in the last year for which the figures are given in the printed reports of the Public Printer. The average of the last five years has been over \$6,000, but it has not been \$7,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Over \$6,000 just for the printing of the annual report?

Mr. JAMESON. Yes; just for this item of printing which would be charged against the \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it that the Smithsonian Institution did not allot the amount heretofore expended out of this appropriation for the printing of the annual report for the present fiscal year?

Mr. JAMESON. I understand that the whole appropriation made to the Smithsonian Institution was less than it has been in the habit of receiving, and they have reduced the American Historical Association in proportion; I believe that was it.

The CHAIRMAN. Adding this \$2,000 which you recommend to \$5,000 for the printing of this annual report would give the Smithsonian Institution an increase in its appropriation for printing of \$9,500, together with the other items which they recommend. Their appropriation for the current fiscal year for printing is \$70,000, and for the previous fiscal year it was \$25,000. In 1898 it was only \$12,000.

Mr. JAMESON. One of the officials of the Smithsonian Institution has given me this document which shows that the total cost of all editions of the annual reports of the American Historical Association from 1899 to 1903 was, on the average, \$9,500.

In 1899, for instance, it was \$13,371, so it is obvious that did not come from the Smithsonian Institution appropriation for printing for that year. It came under the less regulated system that preceded the act of March 30, 1906. I was out of the country last spring, but I understand that a change was made in the printing system, and that in making that change the Smithsonian Institution obtained an appropriation of \$70,000, and out of that allotted \$5,000 to the

American Historical Association which now appears in the bill, but that \$5,000 would allow less printing than the American Historical Association has hitherto had, and would operate practically as a reduction in the annual report from about 1,250 pages to about 1,000 pages, or something like that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all, Professor?

Mr. JAMESON. Mr. Chairman, I have thought that perhaps this statement might be handed to members of the committee which would cover the matter more systematically than I have been able to do in what I have said.

The CHAIRMAN. It may be printed with your statement.

The following is the statement referred to:

Memorandum as to the American Historical Association's printing.

THE EXISTING SITUATION.

The American Historical Association was incorporated by act of Congress in 1889, "for the promotion of historical studies, the collection and preservation of historical manuscripts, and for kindred purposes in the interest of American history and of history in America," and was charged to report annually to the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. In the Book of Estimates submitted to Congress in the present session, in the section devoted to estimates for printing for the Smithsonian Institution, \$5,000 is assigned for the printing of the annual report of the American Historical Association. In recent years its annual reports, not being limited by a specific appropriation, have cost on the average more than \$6 000, and in the last reported year \$7,000, for the same items intended to be covered by the \$5 000 now suggested. The limitation to \$5,000 would reduce the annual report from an average of 1 250 pages to about 1 000 pages.

WHAT IS DESIRED.

The association begs leave to request that the appropriation for printing of the annual report be made \$7,000, in order that the opportunity to print valuable historical materials may not be reduced but kept on about the usual basis.

WHAT HAS HITHERTO BEEN PRINTED.

The annual report consists of reports of the annual meetings; of scholarly historical monographs; of original documentary material for American history, now first printed; of extensive reports on public archives; and of bibliographies and other guides to published materials on American history. Thus in the last ten years it has printed, besides the transactions of its meetings, monographs which have taken the Justin Winsor prize, on "Proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States," on "Sectionalism and representation in South Carolina," "Georgia and State rights," "The Anti-Masonic party," "The American colonial charter," "The Nootka sound controversy," and other valuable studies; the Letters of Phineas Bond, British agent in America from 1787 to 1794; the Correspondence of George Rogers Clark and Genet; the Correspondence of John C. Calhoun; the Diary and Letters of Salmon P. Chase; the Correspondence of French Ministers in America, 1791-97; reports on the public archives of nearly half the States and of New York City and Philadelphia; bibliographies of the public documents of the early Congresses, of the history of several States, and of the study and teaching of history; reports of committees on the teaching of history in schools, and on State and local historical societies and their work.

THE NATURE AND WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The association is in the fullest sense representative of the historical scholars and scholarship of the country. It has about 2,300 members. Its affairs are managed by a council of ex-presidents and others, whose names appear in the heading of this memorandum. The question of what shall be published is decided upon by a committee of its most experienced members.

Besides preparing its annual report the association maintains a historical manuscripts commission, a public archives commission, a committee on bibliography, awards the Justin Winsor prize for the best monograph on American history, supports the American Historical Review, and reprints in a series of volumes the chief "Original Narratives of Early American History."

REASONS FOR THE ACTION DESIRED.

Stated in the briefest form, these reasons are as follows: Upon an appropriation of \$5,000 the association can not do all the good work it has done for the benefit of historical scholarship in the United States. The publication of unpublished documentary material for the history of a country is a usual function of governments. Nearly all foreign governments and most American States expend considerable sums for this object, as a well-known means of increasing and enlightening patriotism and public spirit. Great Britain in the last year known spent between \$25,000 and \$30,000 in the publication of historical material. France, New York State, and Pennsylvania spend nearly as much.

It is submitted that the United States, which no doubt has its large share in this duty, has no better mode of performing it than to carry on such publication through the organization provided by the council and publication committee of the American Historical Association. The money is spent for printing bills alone. The Government is at no cost for the charges of editing, on which most governments have to spend much money, but which in this case are assumed by the association or made needless by the voluntary enthusiasm of the editors whom it provides.

WHAT WOULD BE DONE WITH THE APPROPRIATION.

There are in the United States, in governmental or in private hands, great stores of material illustrating its history which urgently demand publication. The association has at hand, nearly ready for publication, enough material of this sort to employ the appropriation for two years, namely, the diplomatic archives of the Republic of Texas, the history of whose relations with the United States and with foreign powers is a very important and interesting new chapter in our history. It could at once provide the material for a third year out of additional correspondence of John C. Calhoun, papers of John Randolph, of Roanoke, which have been offered to it, and papers from many archives, domestic and foreign. A week hardly passes in which valuable materials for national history, in private hands and subject to the chance of destruction, are not called to the attention of the association's historical manuscripts commission. With the appropriation named, a good body of such papers can each year be preserved from chance of loss and made available to all historical students.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, D. C., January 18, 1907.

DEAR PROFESSOR JAMESON: From an examination of the printed reports of the Public Printer I find that the total cost of all editions of the annual reports of the American Historical Association from 1899 to 1903 was \$47 541, or an annual average of \$9 508 as follows: 1899. \$13 371; 1900. \$6 924; 1901. \$8 662; 1902. \$7,504; 1903. \$11 080. The cost of the 1904 report is not yet reported. The 1905 volumes are now in press.

Under the law of March 30, 1906, the cost of putting in type, and of paper, press-work, and binding of the quota of 2 500 copies of these reports allowed to the Smithsonian Institution and the association is now chargeable against an allotment under the Smithsonian Institution in the appropriation for public printing and binding. The proportion of the total cost thus chargeable to the Smithsonian allotment is about 65 per cent, which would have averaged \$6.180 for the years 1899 to 1903. The Public Printer estimates that 2 500 copies of the 1905 report, now in press, would cost \$5,650, or \$750 more than the present allotment, so that the usual edition can not be printed.

Very truly, yours,

A. HOWARD CLARK, *Secretary*.

Prof. J. F. JAMESON,
President of the American Historical Association.
Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C.

FRIDAY, *February 8, 1907.*

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT, SECRETARY OF WAR, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. T. P. SHONTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION; MR. J. B. BISHOP, SECRETARY; MR. E. S. BENSON, GENERAL AUDITOR; MR. D. W. ROSS, GENERAL PURCHASING OFFICER, AND MR. R. B. ROGERS, GENERAL COUNSEL.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, before we consider the estimates in detail, the committee would like to have some information from you or from any member of the Commission respecting the method of construction and the proposed contract under which these appropriations are to be expended.

We would like to have you first take up the subject of the contract, not because this committee has any legislative jurisdiction, as under the existing law the method of construction is within the discretion of the President, but in view of the nature of the contract and the expenditures which it is proposed to enter into this committee will probably be called upon in the House to give full information concerning the contract, and therefore I think it would be advisable at the outset of the hearing to have you fully explain the reasons for the proposed contract, the terms and conditions of the contract, and what advantages will accrue to the Government over the plan that was originally proposed; that is, of the Government constructing the canal itself.

Secretary TAFT. To take up the statement, Mr. Chairman, just as you have left it, there never was any proposition that the Government should construct the canal itself. The original act provides for contract or contracts to be made by the President, and, so far as I know, it has always been the purpose, if it was possible and practicable, to turn over the construction of the canal to contractors in order that the Government might get the benefit of that which I presume everybody recognizes who has had any experience in the matter and who is able to compare at all the relative economy of Government work and contract work. When I say "Government work" I mean work done by the day and under the direct supervision of Government agents.

The great difficulties in reference to the construction of the canal by contract—that is, under that form of contract that is usually used for Government work—is the remoteness of the place where the contract is to be performed, the difficulty of the labor situation and the other unusual contingencies that must be anticipated in the construction of the work under the conditions that there exist. In a contract to be performed in this country where the contractors may reasonably anticipate what is to happen to affect the cost of construction the percentage of the bid—the element of cost which they insert in the amount they bid for contingencies—is perfectly well established and reasonably small.

But in a work to be done in the Tropics of a character so unusual as this, if we invited a contract for a lump sum or a contract for unit prices based upon estimated quantities we feared, and were advised by those who knew that we ought to fear, that all contractors would

increase the percentage of contingency to such a point that the Government might more economically do the work itself. It likens itself in some respects to the question of insuring Government property and the difference between the Government in that respect and a capitalist who only has one or two buildings of great value.

The Government has so many buildings that it may very well insure itself—that is, it may have no insurance because the possibility of loss by fire or otherwise is so small as compared with the total value of the property that it does not insure. So in a work of this kind, where the Government has such an enormous capital involved, where it is bound to make such a large expenditure, it is very probable that the actual amount which ought to be calculated for contingencies that can not be anticipated will prove to be very much less than what a contractor would insert in his contract, because the losses might be so extensive as compared with his capital as to ruin him.

Therefore the purpose which we and those who advised us had in mind was to frame a contract which should as far as possible reduce any risk that the contractor might have in the investment which he would be obliged to make on the one hand, so that he might reduce the amount of his bid as far as possible, and on the other hand to put into the contract such inducements to economy and speed on his part as might be equivalent to those inducements for economy that are present in the ordinary form of contract under a lump sum or by estimated quantities. So this contract is framed with a view to reducing the amount of capital that the contractor will have to invest and as far as possible any risk that he may run in the actual investment of capital on his part.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain the terms and conditions of this contract and state wherein it differs from the ordinary contract?

Secretary TAFT. I will in a general way. In the first place, the Government buys all the material except the small tools. The plant that it now has it puts at the disposition of the contractor. The plant that will be needed hereafter it is to buy through its own purchasing agent and puts at the disposition of the contractor. The wages and all the outgo of the contractor for men employed on the Isthmus as distinguished from those employed in the organization in this country are to be paid monthly by the Government, so that the amount of capital that the contractor has to invest and keep in constant use will probably not exceed \$2,000,000. That will comfortably pay everything that can be included in a monthly pay roll and a monthly expense account for him on the Isthmus, and at the end of the month he is to receive from the Government all which he has expended. All this is to be kept in Government accounts and to be closely under the supervision of the chief engineer and his subordinates.

Immediately upon the making of the contract a commission is to be assembled, consisting of the chief engineer and two engineers to be selected by the chief engineer of the Government and two engineers to be selected by the contractor, who are to go into the matter of the probable estimated cost for the completion of the contract and also the time. Now, that estimate of both cost and time is to be made the basis of the contingent profits of the contractor. The contractor is invited to bid at what percentage upon the cost he will conduct this work, will take over the organization of the government

as it is now on the Isthmus, will use his own organization, and continue the organization, reducing the cost so far as he can and carry out the work, giving a bond of \$2,000,000 to meet such obligations with reference to the negligence and failure to use any right material and to comply in various respects with the contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the contract, Mr. Secretary, who determines the amount and character of material to be used in the work? Secretary TAFT. The chief engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. The chief engineer employed by the Government?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. He has a corps under him.

The CHAIRMAN. All the plans and specifications are prepared by him?

Secretary TAFT. All of the plans and specifications are to be prepared by him. He has a very close and complete supervision of the work to be done and the bookkeeping. Of course, the contractor has books of his own, but the bookkeeping is also to be done by Government agents.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the contractor anything to do in determining the amount or character of the material, or is that exclusively under the control of the agents of the Government?

Secretary TAFT. The material that is purchased in this country is purchased by the Commission. It is possible that cement might be made on the ground, and then the contractor has himself to make that, but nothing goes into the structure and nothing is used that does not pass the inspection of the chief engineer or some of his subordinates.

Now, the estimate is, of course, as much affected by this question of uncertainty as would have been the contractor's bids under a lump-sum bid or a unit-price bid, but in order to eliminate as far as possible the element of risk which might affect the percentage bid, there is a provision that should circumstances arise which the Board of Engineers did not take into consideration because of a lack of physical data, because of a change in the scale of wages, or for any other reason which makes the estimate a palpable error, then an appeal is allowed to the President by either side to determine whether the Board should be reconvened and take into consideration these new facts developed, and amend the previous estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Under that contract, what incentives are there for the contractor to do the work economically and in the shortest possible time?

Secretary TAFT. I was coming to that. The estimate having fixed the cost and having fixed the time within which the work ought to be done, subject to the amendment under the provision I have just mentioned, then the contract provides that the contractor shall receive two-thirds of the percentage bid on the amount expended, I think it is annually; and if subsequently the Chief Engineer thinks it can be done conveniently semiannually, then two-thirds the percentage which he has bid upon the cost of the work as it is done. He receives, in other words, a partial estimate of his reward. Now, if the work as done costs more than the estimated price fixed in the way I have mentioned, then there is a diminution of the percentage to which he is entitled under the contract, 1 per cent for each \$10,000,000. Is it divided into quarters?

Mr. SHONTS. No; one-half for \$5,000,000.

Secretary TAFT. The percentage which he bids is reduced so that the amount which he will earn by the percentage is so much less as he exceeds the estimate. If he comes exactly to the estimate, he receives his percentage and no more and no less. If the actual cost is less than the percentage, then he divides with the Government the profit, if you can call it that, two-thirds to the Government and one-third to the contractor. In the matter of time, if he exceeds the time estimate within which he ought to complete the contract, he pays a penalty of \$100,000 a month over and above the time fixed by the contract. In other words, that would be \$1,200,000 a year. Of course the contract is full of detailed specifications, but I think I have now covered the theory on which the contract has been framed. I ought to say the alternative is true, if he completes the work in less time he earns \$100,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any reward accruing to the contractor in the event of completing the work in less time than that fixed by the estimate?

Secretary TAFT. That is just what I have stated, he earns a hundred thousand dollars a month, if completed in less time, and loses \$100,000 a month if he exceeds the time limit.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the contract limit the time within which the entire work is to be completed?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; except as this board fixes it.

The CHAIRMAN. The board that the contract provides for is to make the estimate as to the cost and time of the entire work?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And then specific specifications from time to time are made as to particular branches of the work?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir. The contract provides for changes in the specifications, and also provides that if those changes affect the cost there shall be a reestimate based on those changes. The chief engineer, as in most Government contracts, is the final arbitrator, subject to appeal to the chairman of the Commission, and if there should be a combination of the two offices, as now seems likely, then the appeal would be to any person designated by the President, probably the head of that Department, which for the time being by the President, is directed to take supervision over it.

The CHAIRMAN. Do I understand you to say that the principal financial advantage to the Government in this contract over the ordinary contract is that the Government will save all the amount that the contractor would otherwise estimate for on account of the risk of doing that work in the Tropics?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; the advantage of it is the difference between what that element ought to be and what it is likely to be; that is, as between this contract and a contract on a lump-sum theory or the unit-price theory. Of course, as between the Government's direct work and this contract the advantage to the Government is in having a contractor with a motive for gain to do the work. It rests on the general principle that private contractors can do work more economically than the Government.

I ought to say with respect to this suggested appropriation and the form in which it is presented now and under which the estimate of appropriations will apply is sufficiently elastic if adopted in the form

recommended, with the proviso we have here, to enable us even to continue the Government work as it is or to go on under the contract.

I ought to say with respect to the history of this contract that the suggestion of it came first from Mr. Stevens in a letter written in July last and was based on his experience with contracts with which he had connections, I think, as chief engineer for Mr. Hill in the construction of the Great Northern road, and especially the contract for the construction of the Cascade Mountain tunnel and some other very heavy work there, which I believe is the largest percentage contract that has been let in this country. He wrote a letter to Mr. Shonts and then Mr. Shonts took hold of it with Mr. Rogers, the counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission, and they got up a form of contract, which was advertised.

Mr. Shonts wrote a letter in which he set forth the advantages of this form of contract under the circumstances, and then it was discussed in the engineering newspapers; it was discussed among the contractors, and all possible bidders were invited to come in and point out their objections. The McArthur Brothers and Mr. Gillespie and the Atlantic and Pacific Gulf Company, who formed one of the syndicates, were consulted and their counsel were consulted.

Mr. Oliver, at present a bidder, was also consulted, suggestions were received from him and every way that we could devise we took the opinion of men of experience, with a view to making the contract as practical as possible. It was first advertised, and then subsequently changed because of the suggestions received from a good many practical men, and finally, on the 12th of December, Mr. Stevens came up here and we went over it very carefully with him, the President, Mr. Root, Mr. Shonts, and the form which the contract now has was agreed to and adopted, and the advertisements were issued.

I think, Mr. Chairman, that covers generally the purport of your question.

The CHAIRMAN. Has any Government work ever been constructed under a contract similar to this?

Secretary TAFT. Not to my knowledge. It is possible, but I do not know of it.

The CHAIRMAN. I am informed that part of the State, War and Navy building was constructed under a contract similar to this?

Secretary TAFT. That was under General Casey and was a good many years ago. It is possible it was. I can look it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether any other government has employed this form of contract in the construction of large government work.

Secretary TAFT. I do not know. I have been informed that this percentage feature of the contract is one that is not unusual abroad. It came into vogue here quite recently. I was quite surprised in the consideration of the bids and the defense which the McArthur syndicate made for what seemed to us a very high percentage of 12½ per cent, to have cited a great number of contracts on the percentage basis in which it was stated that the percentage ranged from 10 to 15 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN. What risk, if any, does the contractor assume under this form of contract?

Secretary TAFT. Very little except the capital which he puts in of

\$2,000,000 and the risk as to his completion of the work within the time and the cost estimated. We have required a company with a capital of \$5,000,000, setting aside two million of that capital as a bond upon which he is liable for failure to comply with the contract, and also \$1,500,000 cash as capital immediately available, and then \$1,500,000 of solvent subscriptions, the whole capital of the company to be \$5,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Approximately, what is your estimate of the time which will be required to complete the contract?

Secretary TAFT. I have been very hopeful that we might get it completed in seven years.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Commission considered the probable aggregate cost of the construction?

Secretary TAFT. They did at the time the type of the canal was under consideration in the estimates which were given as to the comparative cost of the lock canal and the sea-level canal.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking the lowest bid, 6.75 per cent on the cost, what would be the probable amount that the contractor would receive?

Secretary TAFT. You can not calculate it on that basis. The contractor does not get a percentage on the material; he gets his percentage on the amount he pays out—on the cost of labor and small tools.

Mr. SHONTS. Practically labor.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not get the percentage on the gross or aggregate cost of the canal?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please state specifically what he does get the percentage on.

Secretary TAFT. Section 1 of Article VIII reads as follows:

Final compensation: Upon the completion of the construction work upon the canal proper, and the final acceptance by the chief engineer or the Commission of the work done by the contractor, there will be paid to the contractor — per centum upon the total estimated cost of construction as fixed by the engineering committee under Article IX hereof, subject to the following conditions.

Then follow the conditions.

ARTICLE IX. In arriving at the said estimated reasonable cost, the committee shall carefully take into account all the services to be performed and the means, facilities, and materials to be supplied by the Commission in the construction of the said canal, as hereinabove provided for, and shall exclude from the estimated cost the value of same and all interest charges of whatsoever character, cost of right of way and land damages, and all expenses incurred by the Commission in discharging the portion of the work reserved to it, and the organization, administration, legal, general, and other expenses of the contractor for which he is not entitled to be reimbursed under the terms of Article VII, and shall make no allowance for losses or damages, legal or otherwise, attributable to the acts of himself or employes, and subject to be sustained by him, nor any allowance for contingencies.

The CHAIRMAN. You exclude what is paid for material and you exclude also the cost of the plant?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; we exclude the cost of the plant and exclude the cost of his organization in this country.

I ought to call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to another feature of this contract that is very important in our judgment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it clearly set forth in the contract that the cost of material is excluded in the determination of the percentage?

Secretary TAFT. I think it is; it was intended to be.

In arriving at the said estimated reasonable cost, the committee shall carefully take into account all the services to be performed and the means, facilities, and materials to be supplied by the Commission in the construction of the said canal, as hereinbefore provided for.

Let us see what those are.

The Commission agrees to furnish, free of cost to the contractor, plant, facilities, and means, as follows:

All locomotives, cars, steam shovels, drills, cranes, dredges, tugs, etc.

All raw materials put into the work, the machinery and appliances necessary for the operation and protection of the locks or other parts of the canal, but not the treatment, shaping, finishing, transportation upon the Isthmus, or incorporation into the work of such materials, nor the erection or assembling of such machinery upon the Isthmus; cement, explosives, oil, coal, fuel, and at the election of the Commission, electricity, for the proper operation of any rolling or floating stock or other machinery used by the contractor in the performance of his work upon the Isthmus: *Provided, however*, That the Commission may, in its discretion, transfer to the contractor the manufacture of cement or explosives, if it should be found that either can be properly made upon the Isthmus, and the manufacture upon the Isthmus of metallic parts of the locks and auxiliary works of the canal, the cost of such manufacture to be added in such case to the total estimated cost of the canal as hereinafter provided to be arrived at.

Construction tracks already built in a condition not less efficient than now existing, but additional construction tracks, including the relocation of those turned over to the contractor, must be built by the contractor.

Quarters for the proper housing of all necessary employes of the contractor; but the Commission shall be allowed reasonable time for the construction of quarters additional to those now existing.

Warehouses for the storage of the contractor's tools and supplies.

Hospitals and hospital service for sick employes of the contractor.

Office buildings for the accommodation of the contractor's clerical and administrative force actually employed upon the Isthmus in connection with the construction of the canal.

Transportation of the contractor's employes.

Free telegraph and telephone service upon the Isthmus necessary to the actual efficient discharge of the contractor's business.

Free trackage rights over the Panama Railroad Company's tracks for the work trains of the contractor from canal cuttings to dump grounds.

Water for offices, engines, shovels, drills, dredges, and other purposes for which it is reasonably required for the prosecution of the work.

Commissary stores which will be open to the contractor and his employes upon the same terms as to the Commission's own employes.

Mess-house privileges for contractor's employes.

The equipment which the Commission under this article agrees to supply it will also maintain; and it will to that end operate and properly furnish and supply such machine and other shops as may be necessary, but this obligation shall not extend to the making of repairs which are ordinarily known as outside, yard, or running repairs, which must be made by the contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it not be clearer, Mr. Secretary, to specifically include those things in connection with the construction of the canal on which the contractor is to receive his percentage than to include those upon which he is not to receive the percentage?

Secretary TAFT. I do not see that it makes any difference whether you include or exclude.

The CHAIRMAN. When you include those things that he is not to receive, the percentage upon everything else would be included in the other proposition?

Secretary TAFT. That he has to expend?

The CHAIRMAN. If you include those things upon which he is to

receive a commission, he could receive nothing upon any other expenditure, no matter for what purpose in connection with the Commission.

Mr. ROGERS. That is because the percentage is calculated upon the estimated cost of the canal and not upon the work actually done by the contractor. When you arrive at the estimated cost of the canal, you have to provide what payments enter into the estimated cost. The point raised by the chairman would undoubtedly have been followed out if the percentage had been upon the actual work done by the contractor and not upon a definite amount which is known as the estimated reasonable cost. We adopted that plan for certain reasons, and it became necessary to work the contract out on that line.

The CHAIRMAN. If you had included everything upon which he is not entitled to a percentage, that is all right; but having included it, under the rule and construction which ordinarily obtains everywhere, that which is not included there would be included upon which he would be entitled to a percentage, no matter what it might be and no matter what its relation might be.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; that is one of the disadvantages of this contract to the contractor. In most percentage contracts the contractor buys the material himself and the percentage is based upon the whole cost of the work. That was one of the objections that the contractors offered to this contract, that the percentage did not really amount to as much as it ought to, because it was not calculated on the total cost of the work. On the other hand, the amount of capital that would be required to furnish the material and furnish the plant would have been a heavy burden on the contractor. But what I wish to call your attention to, Mr. Chairman, among other things, is that we concede that it was quite possible that we might not be satisfied with the way the work was being done, that we might not be satisfied with the system under which it was being done, and yet we might not be able to point out the grounds upon which we could withdraw from the contract, and therefore we put in a positive provision enabling the Government to withdraw from the contract by the payment of a penalty.

Article XI reads as follows:

Irrespective of any default upon the fault of the contractor, the Commission reserves the right to terminate this contract at any time, in its discretion, upon the terms of paying to the contractor the entire cost of the work performed by him to such time, ascertained in the manner hereinbefore provided, the percentage earned by him upon such cost, and \$250,000 additional: *Provided*, That the total amount payable to the contractor, including debits against him authorized under the contract, shall not in event be less than \$500,000.

That is, that his percentage should amount to \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Including the \$250,000 that you are to pay him?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

And provided further, That should the contractor have done at such time, in the judgment of the chief engineer, less than one-third of the work contracted to be done, he shall be paid one per centum additional.

That is, he would receive under the contract that is now submitted to us 6.75. If we abrogated the contract, we would calculate his part on the basis of 7.75, provided that the work was only one-third done.

Mr. Shonts suggests to me that you asked what risk he ran. He pays one-third of the damages arising from his negligence to persons who are injured by the operation of his works, and he pays to the

Government all damages to the plant arising by reason of the negligence of his employees.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government pay the other two-thirds occasioned by his negligence?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; it does.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not that rather an unusual provision in a contract?

Secretary TAFT. It is, and it gave rise to a great deal of discussion. Our experience with reference to the recovery of damages on the Isthmus and the payment of the damages there growing out of the operation of the railroad is that the percentage is much smaller there than it is here, and the losses we have there are less likely to increase that amount, but all the contractors told us that the particular provision that they were most afraid of was the provision by which we required that the contractors should pay all the damages arising from such operation.

Finally we entered into this arrangement for the purpose of reducing the percentage that they might bid, because of the large element of risk that the fidelity companies insisted was involved in that obligation on their part. In other words, we treated the loss arising from such a cause as an almost constant factor in the cost of a great work like this, and therefore we thought that the Government might very properly meet a part of it, a large part of it, provided there was a sufficient obligation on the part of the contractor absolutely to secure from him and his subordinates the care that was needed to require freedom from negligence.

The CHAIRMAN. Would it be possible for the contractor, if he was liable for the entire damage occasioned to persons employed on the work, to have an indemnity company underwrite the risk, and was not that the real reason for settling upon the Government the two-thirds?

Secretary TAFT. He could not get any indemnity company on that basis—the cost was too great.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have the personal damages sustained by employees down there who were working on this work, outside the operation and construction of the railroad company, amounted to since we commenced there?

Secretary TAFT. The Government is not responsible. The only basis upon which you can make any calculation is the responsibility of the Panama Railroad Company, which is a private corporation, and therefore is subject to recovery, and I think it is negligible.

Mr. ROGERS. It has been very small. The largest amount ever obtained was about \$300, and I do not think the settlement of all claims of that character, although most of the personal injuries were sustained at the hands of the Panama Railroad, amount to over two or three thousand dollars. It was this small amount which induced us to make this concession to the contractor. A member of one of the syndicates went to the indemnity companies and endeavored to get estimates from them as to the amount for which they would indemnify them against personal injury claims, and it was fixed by all those companies at 3 to 5 per cent on the pay roll. Inasmuch as the contractor was practically bidding his per cent on the pay roll, it would certainly have increased his bid from 3 to 4 per cent, and that involved upon

us paying many times what the responsibility would be under this arrangement, whereby we only pay two-thirds of the actual cost of meeting these damage claims.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the number of injured on the Panama Railroad compare with the number on the pay roll of the Government?

Mr. ROGERS. It is not so large, but the Panama Railroad Company operates the trains, and my information on the Isthmus is that at least half the personal injury claims, deaths due to accidents, occur on tracks operated by the Panama Railroad or trains operated by the railroad.

Secretary TAFT. I think it is about one-sixth.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any record of the injury cases by negligence of agents or representatives of the Government, the number of injuries?

Mr. ROGERS. We have that record, but it is in New York. It could be procured.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any record of the number of injuries that have occurred in the work under the jurisdiction of the Commission not under the jurisdiction of the railroad company?

Mr. ROGERS. I do not think there is anything more than the general statement in respect to each case. We have a couple of claims which have been laid before the Commission for consideration, very pathetic cases, in which we have no authority to take action.

Secretary TAFT. That is one serious objection to the bill which has just passed the Senate, devolving upon the Commission the direct control of the railroad. The bill directs that the road shall be run by the Commission as distinguished from the Panama Railroad Company.

The Panama Railroad is a common carrier, established under treaty with Colombia under a New York charter. It ought to be subject, if it run as a common carrier, to suits; but if it goes into a Government concern, it is immune from such litigation. Another reason is the very great convenience that arises from the Government being able to use, as it can use as an instrument, a private corporation to carry on a business which ought to be carried on as a private corporation carries on business under the general laws of the Government. If we take in money for a ticket earned by a Government agency, we have to deposit the money in the Treasury and come back to this committee for the purpose of getting the pay of the brakemen and the conductors appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. That would not be so if we followed the recommendation of a number of bureaus in Washington where they are selling maps and things of that kind, and always trying to get Congress to allow them to deposit the proceeds of such sales in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of their appropriation?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; it would not; but as this bill makes no such provision, and as you have to do business under existing law, I do not think we should be subjected to that inconvenience.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent, if at all, will the making of a contract such as you have described and the construction of the canal under it reduce the cost of administration to the Government?

Secretary TAFT. I do not know that I could say exactly. I could say this, and perhaps that is not due to the contract either, that it is quite likely that the expenses at this end, in view of the fact that the

great preliminary work of organization under Mr. Shonts has been done, will very naturally decrease in the course of a year so that the decrease in cost here will be substantial.

The CHAIRMAN. Will it not result in some decrease of administration down there?

Secretary TAFT. I think it will. I think the contractor when he gets in will necessarily reduce the cost, because the contractor will be able to reduce it where the Government finds it much more difficult. We pay all the cost of administration on the Isthmus, but he will have the strongest kind of a motive to reduce the cost of administration.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be his motive to reduce the cost?

Secretary TAFT. To make the cost as little as possible, because his profit at the end of the work depends directly on how much he may reduce the cost on the Isthmus.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, it has been suggested that your answer to the last question would indicate that perhaps you misunderstood me. My question was why it would be possible for him to have a motive to decrease the cost when his percentage is based upon the aggregate cost?

Secretary TAFT. It is on the estimated cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Below the estimated cost?

Secretary TAFT. That he should come below the estimated cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the contract which gives to the representatives of the Government the right to estimate the cost of administration?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes; that is what that committee is for. It takes into consideration every item of cost that goes into the reasonable cost of the work and then eliminates the items that I have read to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, as a matter of fact, he has no profit from the actual cost of administration except in so far as he may possibly be able to come under the estimated cost of administration and thereby enhance his profit?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; he has charge of all the employees and he decides whether they are necessary or not. Then he takes his pay roll and the pay roll of the officers and the pay roll of the men, and as he reduces that so he increases the probability of his profits.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything in the contract which is intended to protect the contractor against negligence on the part of the Government in failing to furnish the material or machinery in time, or anything of that kind?

Secretary TAFT. Nothing. The Government must comply with its contract before it can hold the contractor to his part.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a difference arose between the contractor and the representatives of the Government as to whether the Government was complying with its part of the contract in furnishing the material, who would determine that?

Secretary TAFT. Those questions are referred to the chief engineer.

The CHAIRMAN. He is given jurisdiction to determine them?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

The judgment of the chief engineer of the Commission shall in all cases be controlling as to the extent and character of the facilities to be supplied by the Commission under this article.

This you will find running all through the contract. That was one of the risks that was pointed out in the statement made by the McArthur syndicate. They filed a brief, and one of their reasons for their high bid was the fact that this was submitted to the chief engineer as the final arbitrator.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state the principal reasons which were given by the bidders?

Secretary TAFT. I will be glad to send you the brief which was filed with us. I do not think I can state them from memory.

The CHAIRMAN. Please send us a copy of the brief.

Secretary TAFT. I will state them as near as I can. One was the necessity for doing work over again which had been done and had not proven to be satisfactory. Another was the liability for injury to the plant of the Government arising from negligent operation, and to the structure itself. The third was the risk involved in the fixing of an estimate by the board of engineers, upon which estimate depended their whole compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. And also their liability to the Government?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; their liability to the Government for that purpose. Then, of course, the risk of failing to complete in time, the penalty of a hundred thousand dollars a month if they did not complete in time, the risk with reference to the estimate—if they exceeded the estimate the amount of money they received as their compensation would be reduced 1 per cent, or \$100,000, for each \$10,000,000 over the estimated cost. There may be one or two others, but I think I have stated them all.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does the contractor exercise any control over the price of labor or of small tools?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In what way does he exercise that?

Secretary TAFT. He has control of the labor, subject, of course, to the chief engineer and supervisor as to whether the labor is the proper labor, but he fixes the price himself. He can reduce the number of laborers or the number of men employed for clerical work. In a work pressed as this is there is probably an excess of clerical help over that which a contractor would use, and I am hoping for quite a reduction in expenses due to that.

Mr. SHONTS. We found it possible to reduce our office expenses here and this is a very small item as compared with the clerical force down there. As they get over the first rush of organization and get men better drilled in their duties and get the work down to a finer basis, it will probably result that way, even if there is no contract let.

Secretary TAFT. However, there is this to be said: He takes over these employees and then does not discharge them and does not reduce their salaries except upon approval by the chief engineer of the Commission.

He shall assume and carry out all contracts that may have been entered into by the Commission for the supply and employment of foreign or other labor and shall execute, in connection therewith, such agreements or papers as may be required by the Commission.

The Commission has not entered into any contracts that are of an embarrassing character. It is just a contract from week to week and month to month. The Chinese contract upon which bids were invited has not been entered into.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If the contractor chooses to employ Chinese labor and actually furnishes efficient Chinese labor will the chief engineer have the right to reject it because it is Chinese labor?

Secretary TAFT. My impression is that he would, but I do not think he will unless it is found necessary to do so. The position of the President with respect to that is if it is necessary to have Chinese labor to build the canal he will have it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If it is both to the benefit of the contractor and the Government to have cheap labor, it is quite possible that Chinese will be employed?

Secretary TAFT. Possibly. That does not always follow. They have had some difficulty in South Africa. There it has not been a perfect labor by any means. It has been found that Chinamen are quite as adept as other people in bribing the superintendents and other people in making reports as to the hours of labor they were engaged, when, as a matter of fact, they were engaged three or four hours less, so that the cost in South Africa for quite a time in the mines in which the Chinese were employed was greater per unit of labor produced than it was with the Kaffirs. I do not know that that would be so where they were honestly supervised, but they had societies among themselves by which they secured higher and fraudulent compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. I do not suppose that any of the bidders on this contract gave any consideration or made any proposition, or expressed a desire to bid on specifications as they would on any other contract, so you could determine the difference between the element of risk which they would estimate in a contract of that kind and the element of risk which the Government was carrying under this contract?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir. I do not suppose it is fair to say that we have had a sufficient experience in the matter to be able to speak from actual facts, but Mr. Stevens, when I was on the Isthmus last time, called my attention to the result of inviting bids for the dredging of the harbor at Colon and beyond, up into the mouth of the canal, and the bids that were made, as compared with the price he was able to do it for himself with an old French dredge that he found there and repaired. My recollection is that he said he could do the work for considerably less than half what was bid by the contractors. If he did it for 10 cents a cubic yard, then they bid 24 or 25 cents.

I am giving the proportion. I do not recall what the bid was; a very large bid, due to the contingencies and the fear of going so far and the dangers of the tropical labor, and, of course, that was at a time when yellow fever had not been eliminated, and as much was not known as is now known with reference to the work.

Mr. SMITH. You spoke of the possibility of manufacturing cement on the ground?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And you also referred to the contract providing for certain raw material. Now, if it is deemed desirable to manufacture cement on the ground, would it be done by the contractor or by the Government?

Secretary TAFT. By the contractor, as I understand the provision.

Mr. SHONTS. We will furnish the rock.

Secretary TAFT. If he took the rock from the neighborhood he

would do it himself. That is an important consideration, because the cement will be a very heavy part of the expense.

Provided, however. That the Commission may, in its discretion, transfer to the contractor the manufacture of cement or explosives if it should be found that either can be properly made upon the Isthmus and the manufacture upon the Isthmus of metallic parts of the locks and auxiliary works of the canal the cost of such manufacture to be added in such case to the total estimated cost of the canal. as hereinafter provided to be arrived at.

The Government retains the option to do so or not.

Mr. SMITH. You do not pay the expense of his force or organization in this country?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. That is never to be refunded except he gets it out of the percentage?

Secretary TAFT. That is all.

Mr. SMITH. As I understand, for every \$5,000,000 that the contract exceeds the estimate he loses one-half of 1 per cent of this 6.75 per cent.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. And in order to totally consume his 6.75 per cent he would have to exceed the estimated cost about \$70,000,000?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. So he is assured of some profit, eliminating for the moment the cost of his organization in this country?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir; unless the actual cost should be \$70,000,000 in excess of the estimated cost.

Mr. SMITH. I am assuming that he completes it in time, but with a great deal more labor than has been estimated.

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. The most of the hauling has to be done by way of the Panama Railroad or some of its switches between the canal and the dumping grounds?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Is all the expense of operating the road to be paid by the Government direct or to be paid in part by the contractor?

Secretary TAFT. The expense of operating the road is paid by the Government.

Mr. SMITH. What portion of the Panama road does he draw a percentage upon?

Mr. SHONTS. The labor cost.

Mr. SMITH. How do you attempt to divide the cost of operation of the Panama road between its commercial business and its business upon the canal in determining what he is to draw a percentage upon?

Mr. ROGERS. He only gets the trackage rights over the road.

Mr. SMITH. I understood you to say that he was to pay a part of the expense?

Mr. SHONTS. His own trains. He runs his own dirt trains.

Mr. SMITH. He operates them on the road with his own engineers, firemen, and all employees?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Then he draws his percentage upon those men?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Does this free transportation include furnishing coal for the operation of his trains?

Mr. SHONTS. He does not get free transportation.

Mr. SMITH. He has the free use of the road?

Secretary TAFT. For the work trains.

Mr. SMITH. Are you to supply the coal for the operation of his trains?

Mr. ROGERS. We furnish the coal and in that way we get the benefit. He does not draw his percentage upon the amount of coal furnished by us; it is a part of the facilities which we furnish.

Mr. SMITH. He does not get a percentage upon the coal used?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir.

Mr. SHONTS. It is the Commission that furnishes the free trackage rights to the contractor and the Commission will pay the Panama Railroad Company for those trackage rights if any are decided upon. That will be a part of the Commission's expenses. The contractor will get nothing for it, but he will get his percentage on the labor of the men operating those trains over that road.

Secretary TAFT. May I read this to you and see if it is not then plain:

Plant and facilities furnished by the Commission.

Here are recited those things which are not, except in the contingencies here mentioned, to play any part in the cost of the work in which he is to receive a commission.

This is what the Commission is to furnish:

All raw materials put into the work, the machinery and appliances necessary for the operation and protection of the locks or other parts of the canal but not the treatment shaping finishing, transportation upon the Isthmus, or incorporation into the work of such materials, nor the erection or assembling of such machinery upon the Isthmus; cement.

That he is to receive a percentage on.

Explosives—

Those he is not to receive a percentage upon except in the contingency hereinafter provided.

Oil, coal, fuel, and, at the election of the Commission, electricity, for the proper operation of any rolling or floating stock or other machinery used by the contractor in the performance of his work upon the Isthmus.

All coal we have to bring from the United States, and that is a part of what the Commission pays, and he gets no percentage on that.

Provided, however, That the Commission may—

And then follows what I read sometime before.

in its discretion, transfer to the contractor the manufacture of cement or explosives, if it should be found that either can be properly made upon the Isthmus, and the manufacture upon the Isthmus of metallic parts of the locks and auxiliary works of the canal, the cost of such manufacture to be added in such case to the total estimated cost of the canal as hereinafter provided to be arrived at.

Mr. SMITH. Is the Panama Railroad to furnish the coal to the Commission to operate the trains?

Mr. SHONTS. The Panama Railroad furnishes the coal and it sells it to the Commission and the Commission will furnish it to the contractor free.

Secretary TAFT. It sells it to the Commission and the Commission will furnish it to the contractor.

Mr. SMITH. The contractor derives his percentage upon all the labor employed in the operation of these trains, and nothing else in that connection.

Secretary TAFT. Substantially so. That is what the intending contractors count upon; they say it is practically the cost of labor that they get the percentage on.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Does he get a percentage upon what he pays the railroad for trackage rights?

Secretary TAFT. The railroad and the Commission have already made arrangements for that. Under your authority we constructed a second track, or are doing it, with provisions by which it is to be used interchangeably, and the cost is to be paid by the Commission.

Mr. SMITH. It may not be very important, but I would like to know where you derive any authority under this law to contract for the payment of damages in tort, in addition to that which you would have under any appropriation that might be made by Congress for a public work.

Secretary TAFT. That is a question that the Comptroller has raised. Personally, I have no doubt about the authority, for the reason that if you make a contract of this sort, that cost properly enters into the cost of the work, and if you have a right to contract for the cost of the work, you have the right to make the contract meet the cost.

Mr. TAYLOR. And the duty.

Secretary TAFT. And the duty.

Mr. SMITH. Let us lay aside the duty for the present; we are investigating a legal question. Do you claim, under any ordinary appropriation of Congress for a public work of any kind, that a departmental official has the power to make this kind of a contract?

Secretary TAFT. It would depend upon the nature of the authority given. The width and scope of the power given to the President under the Spooner Act is so elastic that I think it might be well excluded from ordinary contracts and still be within the power of the President.

Mr. SMITH. Consequently, whether in making this kind of a contract or not, it was assumed that every time Congress makes an appropriation for a public work that that vests in a department official the power to bind the United States by contract to pay damages in tort; or whether it was claimed that there was something in the Spooner Act so much broader as to give it in this special instance?

Secretary TAFT. I think that is true; in other words, I do not think the fact that it may not be given in ordinary contracts excludes it from this contract.

Mr. SMITH. I did not want, of course, to crowd a mere legal query too far, Mr. Secretary.

Secretary TAFT. If you are anxious on that point, we would be glad to have you put in special authority for this provision. But, speaking seriously, I think it would be a great deprivation to the Government if it did not have that authority, for the reason that if it does not have that power, it is bound to increase very heavily the expense that the Government is put to if it contracts this work out. I mean the uncertainties arising from that thing as calculated by these companies—they are the only ones who make any scientific calculation as to what it costs—will increase the cost to the Government very considerably.

Mr. SMITH. I am not questioning its propriety in this particular case. I was chiefly solicitous whether an apparent acquiescence in

this contract could in any sense be construed as bearing an interpretation that we consented that any such contract might be made under our appropriation.

Secretary TAFT. I don't think so.

Mr. SMITH. Notwithstanding differences as to duty, I would be unwilling to qualify departmental officials with power ordinarily to pay torts.

Secretary TAFT. I agree with you.

Mr. MADDEN. The contractor, if I understand you, is but the managing agent of the Government under this contract and receives a percentage on all expense, excepting such machinery and material as is supplied by the Government?

Secretary TAFT. Substantially so, yes; but he is not, strictly speaking, a Government agent. Most of the functions that he fills are those; but there are some additional obligations that a Government agent would not have, and there are perhaps some additional obligations on the part of the Government, but I think he may be more properly described as you have described him than any other way.

Mr. MADDEN. What is the largest estimate that the contractor could make under the percentage allowed under this contract?

Secretary TAFT. I have never calculated that.

Mr. MADDEN. Has anybody else?

Secretary TAFT. The percentage would be if the labor cost amounted to \$70,000,000 about \$4,725,000. If it were to run for seven years, that would be about \$700,000 a year.

Mr. MADDEN. Now, in addition to that, if the contractor should be allowed one-third of all he saved from the estimated cost, then what limitation is there going to be placed upon it?

Secretary TAFT. There is no limitation.

Mr. MADDEN. Then there would not be anything to prevent them estimating anything they pleased?

Mr. SHONTS. There will be three members representing the Government, as against two representing the contractor.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What protection, then, does the contractor have? I understand that this estimate was fixed after he signed the contract.

Mr. SHONTS. He has to take the chances of three engineers to two.

Mr. SMITH. Who is the third engineer? I understand that there are two to be named by the Commission.

Mr. SHONTS. The chief engineer.

Mr. SMITH. And two appointed by the Commission and two appointed by the contractor?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Does the contractor run the risk of losing any part of the money supposed to have been invested in the business; how much risk is there?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is there any provision that that \$5,000,000 of stock must be paid in?

Secretary TAFT. I thought I explained that. A million and a half in cash, and a million and a half of solvent subscriptions, and two million dollars in a bond.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The million and a half in cash to be kept where?

Secretary TAFT. To be kept for what he does.

The CHAIRMAN. Working capital.

Secretary TAFT. He has to pay in advance to the Government, and the Government pays him. It will cost him, as we calculate, between a million and a half to two million dollars. That he must have as working capital.

Mr. SULLIVAN. To pay for labor, small tools, and the organization of the force?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. A good deal of that will necessarily be spent during the operation of the work; and just at that point the query arises, if he should decide to withdraw from the contract, how would that million and a half dollars be available to the Government?

Secretary TAFT. It would not be available.

Mr. SULLIVAN. So that the only security, practically, is the \$2,000,000 bond?

Secretary TAFT. That is all. The contracting company is liable to the Government. Of course, with that kind of capital thus invested, what a judgment against him would be worth I don't know.

The CHAIRMAN. Would he be liable on the unpaid subscription?

Secretary TAFT. Oh, yes.

Mr. MADDEN. You figure it at \$4,725,000 as his percentage during the seven years, the time that he devotes to the Government. What is his inducement to enter upon this contract under those conditions?

Mr. SHONTS. Almost all of them figure their chance for profit in the saving in time and cost.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Under the conditions as they have been explained, will not the three men who represent the Government and who fix the estimate, fix the time late enough and the cost low enough so as to prevent them realizing on that anticipation?

Mr. SHONTS. This is a contract largely of good faith; the idea kept constantly in mind in its preparation was to render its terms so liberal as to attract the highest type of contractors in the country and at the same time strict enough to protect the Government at all points—however, the real advantages are on the Government's side and the contractors recognize that they are putting themselves in the hands of the Government for fair treatment.

Secretary TAFT. When a contractor comes in and makes a bid like this, he puts himself into the hands of the Government largely; and with a change of administration and possible hostility that might arise through a contract during one administration being taken up by the next, the difficulty would be largely increased of the contractor carrying out the contract under favorable circumstances.

CHINESE LABOR ON ISTHMUS.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Subsequent legislation could vary the terms of that contract, and could prevent the employment of Chinese labor, even if it should be employed and employed profitably.

Secretary TAFT. You could not change the contract by subsequent legislation, but you could withdraw from the contract under its terms. Whether Chinese labor could be forbidden under the contract or not—of course if it could be, you could direct your agent to forbid it. It says: "He shall comply with all laws of the Government or of the government of the Canal Zone, with respect to the hours of labor, character of employees, and other matters in so far

as the same may be applicable in the work undertaken by him; and all provisions of law bearing upon the performance by the contractor of this contract shall be regarded as incorporated into and made a part hereof whether expressed or not."

I think that applies to the existing laws; and there is no law that forbids it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I am not so sure.

Secretary TAFT. "And all provisions of law bearing upon the performance by the contractor of this contract shall be regarded as incorporated into and made a part hereof whether expressed or not." I should think that indicated the law existing, because you could not well incorporate it into the contract by future legislation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If we should pass a law restricting labor to citizens of the United States and making an eight-hour day, it would make a material difference to the contractor.

Mr. SMITH. Does not the contract contain a provision as to the right of the chief of engineers to control the character of labor, so that an act of Congress directing him would probably be incorporated in the contract?

Secretary TAFT. Would be part of the legitimate exercise of a contract right.

Mr. SMITH. That is to say, if Congress ordered him not to permit any but a certain class of labor to be employed, would he not have the power and would it not be his duty to so regulate it?

Secretary TAFT. "He shall, on written notice from the chairman or chief engineer of the Commission, discharge for cause any employee who may be in the service."

Mr. SMITH. I thought you referred to the general provision of control of the chief of engineers over the force.

Secretary TAFT. I do not think there is any provision of that sort to prevent his employing Chinese labor if he chooses. Mr. Sullivan, of course that provision about fixing contracts does not apply specifically to the power of Congress, but applies only to the power of States. In making this contract we did not look into the question of constitutional law.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I should think the contractor would look into it.

Mr. SHONTS. If Congress took any action that would materially affect the estimate, he would have a right by appeal to the President to have the estimate under the contract changed, so I do not think he would suffer.

Secretary TAFT. Quoting from section 4 of article 9:

If at any future time the plans and specifications for the construction of the canal, as submitted to said engineering committee, shall be materially altered in any respect, or if it shall be made to appear to the President of the United States that the estimates of the committee are based upon physical data so erroneous as to materially affect the estimated cost and time of construction, or that the estimates have been substantially inequitable by reason of the intervention of an act of God or a public enemy, or for any other material cause which shall not have been taken into account by the engineering committee in making their estimate, and for which the contractor is not responsible, or that the annual scale of wage, after the exercise of due economy upon the part of the contractor substantially exceeds or falls below that taken as a standard by the engineering committee in making their estimates, and the estimates can not be amended by the application of any rule formulated by the committee under the requirements of this contract, the said committee, or a new committee formed in the same manner as the original committee, shall, upon written notice of either the Commission or contractor, provided the same be given within sixty days, or in the proper

case upon notice from the President, promptly convene, and modify the estimates as to the cost or time, or both, by adding to or taking therefrom the cost or time fairly attributable to the changes made in said plans and specifications.

I ought to say that that refers to the power to vary the estimate according to the scale of wages. They are making up their estimate as to whether they will be double or single shifts.

To the use of such erroneous data, to such act of God or a public enemy, to such other cause, or to such change in the average scale of wage.

In other words, the Government or the contractor may avail itself of such a provision if the President shall decide that it ought to—that is, the President shall decide that there is occasion for revision of the estimate—and then of course the committee revises the estimate.

STARTING WORK AFTER CONTRACT IS SIGNED.

Mr. SMITH. How long will it take to get started at actual work after it is signed?

Mr. SHONTS. Sixty days.

Mr. SMITH. And would it be possible within sixty days for these engineers to make an estimate?

Mr. SHONTS. They have six months to do that in, but, when once arrived at, their estimate can be changed according to the work done by the contractor should he commence work before the estimate is finished.

Mr. SMITH. Will the estimate be made in six months?

Mr. SHONTS. I think less time.

Mr. SMITH. Have not all the commissions that have ever tried to estimate the value of this required more than six months?

Mr. SHONTS. We have now very much more data and are in better shape than ever.

Secretary TAFT. And then the Commission to which I think you refer have usually had a good many other questions to solve in addition to that of the mere cost of construction.

I only want to appeal to the committee in the matter of form of appropriation to give us as much latitude in the method of making the appropriations as you consistently can.

The CHAIRMAN. You spoke a moment ago of having a paragraph prepared, Mr. Secretary, which you thought would give you the elasticity you desired, in addition to the first paragraph on page 410.

Mr. ROGERS. The present draft of the revised appropriation bill contains our suggestions and arguments in explanation of that.

REASONS FOR ABANDONING PRESENT SYSTEM AND ADOPTING CONTRACT SYSTEM.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Before passing to that, I want to ask, Mr. Secretary, what experience you have had that has caused you to abandon the present system and cause the substitution of the contract system?

Secretary TAFT. Well, I can not say that we have had any experience other than the cost of constructing what we have already done. Mr. Stevens, the engineer, has at times said that he thought the cost could be reduced by a contractor in dealing with labor and in dealing with employees. He has referred to that as a basis for giving a con-

tract, and we have proceeded upon the theory that contract work is always more economical than Government work.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is that your opinion, Mr. Shonts—that the old system had better be abandoned?

Mr. SHONTS. I think so; yes, sir. My reasons are set forth in this letter transmitted to the Secretary of War last August, after discussing, first, reasons why we should contract at all, I then discussed the question why this form of contract was the best form in our opinion. The chief object in contracting is to get the immediate benefit of the skill and experience of the best contracting firms in the United States with their very efficient organizations. It has taken these contract firms years to develop the efficiency which has made each one of them prominent in their line of work. They have superintendents, foremen; they have the skilled mechanics, and the truth is they have got the cream of the skilled labor of the country.

We have got to take what is left; we have got to take them 2,000 miles from home, and then, under those conditions, we have got to develop an efficiency that they, the contractors, have already acquired. So we thought that if we could get that class of men to do this work at a reasonable percentage of cost, they would save us several times over that per cent by making immediately available therefor their organization, while we would get the benefit of their skill and experience. We can in time develop a similar organization, but it will take time to do it, and it will take time to get the men to do it with.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How long has the United States Government been engaged in this work?

Mr. SHONTS. Well, Mr. Wallace went down there in June, 1904.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Were all of these reasons which you have just enumerated familiar to you when you became the head of the Commission?

Mr. SHONTS. When I came with the Commission in April, 1905—I went down to the Isthmus in July, 1905.

The CHAIRMAN. But you had no appropriation, however, for doing anything, excepting the \$10,000,000, until the beginning of this Congress a year ago.

Mr. SULLIVAN. As an experienced railroad man for many years, you were familiar with the superiority of private contract work over governmental work, were you not?

Mr. SHONTS. Oh, yes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did it occur to you a year ago to suggest the contract plan then?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir; we have always been in favor of it as soon as the preliminary work had been done. But I do not believe any contractor would have gone down there and done the preliminary work that we have done.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Why not?

Mr. SHONTS. It would have been a difficult thing to make a contract to sanitize the Isthmus. I don't know how you could have gotten up specifications for it. When we landed there in July, 1905, there was almost a panic, and it would not have taken much more to have caused every American to have gone away from there that could have gotten away. The boats were running full to the north; and I do not believe you could have gotten a contractor to go down there and take a contract to do that preliminary work.

HEALTH CONDITIONS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition now with respect to the Americans who go down there? Do they return as rapidly, or is there any discontent among them?

Mr. SHONTS. It is a very simple thing now. I have never gone down on a steamer lately but that I find a lot of men going back that were returning before their six weeks leave of absence was up. They get restless up here and want to go back and go to work. They have a genuine interest in their positions. The fear of sickness has entirely disappeared. We have some remarkable statistics on this subject, and of course some of them must be purely accidental, because we could not expect the conditions to long continue.

For instance, out of 6,000 Americans on the Isthmus, including 1,200 women and children, running through August and September and October, and up to November 15, three and one-half months, there had not been a single death from disease. That would not happen in any city or town or section of this country, and it would not happen down there probably again very soon. But during the month of October, which is in the wet and supposed to be unhealthy season, out of 5,500 white employees of all nationalities there were only 2 deaths from disease, as against 86 deaths among 19,000 colored laborers. In other words, if the colored laborers could stand the climate as well as the whites there would only have been 6 deaths instead of 86.

Mr. TAYLOR. How do you account for that?

Mr. SHONTS. The greater vitality of the whites.

Mr. TAYLOR. And their individual capacity to care for themselves?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. I do not believe that the negroes will ordinarily take enough nourishment to properly fortify their system against the ravages of disease. We have been compelled, since the middle of January, to adopt a system of feeding them, and we find that even if we furnish them with food free they will not cook enough to properly nourish them and sustain them. Taking the health conditions as they have averaged now for ten months of 1906, the last figures I have in mind show that there were 28 sick to the thousand, which is very low. We have not had a case of yellow fever for fifteen months, and we feel that it has been absolutely stamped out. The stegomyia only lives three months, and there can be none there loaded with germs of disease or some person would be affected by them.

Secretary TAFT. The only danger there is from the outside?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. I will admit that I went down there a skeptic as to the mosquito theory, with respect to yellow fever. But I not only believe that that is the only means of transmission, but I am beginning to believe that malaria is also conveyed by another brand of mosquito, and that the upturning of the soil and the miasma arising in the morning, as we used to believe, has nothing to do with it. I think we will be able to demonstrate that scientifically inside of six months by following up a system of experiments that are being made now. For instance, we have marines down there, and I believe they will average 250 there all the time since we have been interested there, and while they are quartered in screened houses they have a very slight amount of malaria. But during July, I think it was, there was some fear of trouble at the time of the election and we sent down

five or six hundred marines additional. They only stayed two or three weeks, but they were exposed to the mosquitoes, and they, almost without exception, had malaria.

The first lot of Spaniards came in during the dry season, which is supposed to be the healthy season. We were not at that time prepared to put them in screened quarters and a very large percentage of them went to the hospital with malaria. The next bunch came in the wet season, which is supposed to be the unhealthy season. We put them in screened quarters and a very small percentage had the malaria. We began experimenting with the negro, and we found, by testing the blood, that 98 per cent go there with malaria. We did not at first protect them against the mosquitoes and the mosquitoes would bite them and then go and bite the white people. Just in proportion as we screened those people the malaria has decreased until our rate of sickness has become very low from that cause. We have not demonstrated that theory scientifically, but we believe that in a very short time it will be a recognized fact that malaria is only conveyed by the mosquito the same as the yellow fever is.

Secretary TAFT. Answering your question a little further, Mr. Sullivan, with reference to whether it would be more wise to go into the contract business, I think it has been the opinion of the Commission—it has been my opinion—that the general opinion of the public was in favor of a contract if it could be properly made, upon the belief that contract work can be done much more economically than Government work. But the reason it has not, up to this time, been made a contract work is because it was thought wise to first get a proper organization, and then get the Isthmus into a condition where contractors might be invited to send their people there so that they could get some definite idea of what work is to be done and what they could count upon in the matter of climatic conditions, as well as the type of canal had to be settled, and that was not settled until last year.

ARRANGEMENT OF ITEMS IN BILL WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRACT.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, under the proviso which you suggest, the expenditures of only a part of your appropriation will be made with reference to the contract or no contract?

Secretary TAFT. I did not draft that proviso, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think it ought to apply to all expenditures, unless, perhaps, not to the administrative officers in Washington?

Mr. ROGERS. The other items which are put under numbered captions there can not possibly be an expenditure upon any work done by the contractor. For that reason we only refer to items 4, 5, 6, and 7 as those under which the appropriation should be available for carrying out a contract. I want to say this, Mr. Chairman, with reference to those figures: They were drawn up upon the assumption of direct labor. There ought to be another provision increasing the amount of appropriation by from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 in the event the contract is carried out. The contractor may elect to carry on the work by double shifts, and the chief engineer may require him to do that, and he may progress with great expedition in the matter.

Secretary TAFT. I have said to Mr. Rogers about that that we never could go before the committee with a more meritorious claim than that we would have if we could show that the contractor had done the work so rapidly that we needed more money for a particular year, and we could well come in next year and ask for a deficiency on that ground—

The CHAIRMAN. I think you should be exempt from the deficiency law under those circumstances. If we are in session and if the \$25,000,000 was made to be expended in the next fiscal year it would be entirely impossible for you to spend it in six months, so that Congress would be in session, and if you anticipated a deficiency before the end of the fiscal year on account of that situation it could be secured.

Mr. ROGERS. That is a complete answer to the point that I made.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES IN THE UNITED STATES.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to the expenditures under item No. 2 on this brief that you have submitted for incidental expenses, cable and telegraph service, supplies, stationery, printing, binding, advertising, actual necessary traveling expenses, and other miscellaneous expenses in the United States, and so forth, is the contractor supposed to be given a percentage of those expenditures?

Mr. ROGERS. That relates to the administrative expenses in the city of Washington and other incidental expenses incurred in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not limited to expenses of that character in the city of Washington?

Mr. ROGERS. In the United States. The contractor, I should say, gets no commission on any expense in the United States, practically, excepting transportation of labor to the Isthmus.

The CHAIRMAN. You may have figured it out so that you would have no difficulty in securing proper audit of your accounts, but it would seem to me that if the appropriations could be generally available, whether under a contract or no contract, there might be less difficulty of administration.

Secretary TAFT. Without specifying at all?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Secretary TAFT. I think so, too.

Mr. SHONTS. We try to come as near as we can.

TYPE OF CANAL—FORM OF APPROPRIATION ITEMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Now take up the first item on page 410 of the bill. I observe that you recommend, or somebody recommends, omitting all of that first paragraph which contains the description of the type of the canal. That being a limitation, it would have to be carried somewhere in this bill in order to continue the expenditure of your appropriations on the lock type of canal, would it not? It is not permanent law?

Secretary TAFT. Is that not permanent law?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, I think not.

Secretary TAFT. Only a limitation?

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think the Senate bill was passed.

Secretary TAFT. Yes; it was approved June 29, 1906. I will read it:

That a lock canal be constructed across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, of the general type proposed by the minority of the Board of Consulting Engineers, created by order of the President dated January twenty-fourth, nineteen hundred and five in pursuance of an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June twenty-eighth, nineteen hundred and two.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well. Mr. Shonts, will you give the reporter a copy of that letter transmitting the proposed invitation for bids? We will have that printed.

(Following is the letter of transmission referred to.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., *August 29, 1906.*

SIR: I beg to transmit a proposed invitation for bids to complete the construction of the Isthmian Canal upon a percentage basis, including as a part thereof for greater convenience of consideration the terms of a contract to be entered into thereunder.

As to the general advisability of contracting the work of completing the canal, we know from experience that the difficulties to be overcome in the successful prosecution of any great work are in direct proportion to the magnitude and complexity of the enterprise. Furthermore, experience and observation teach that the best results in any field of human activity are accomplished by those most skilled in that particular field of human endeavor.

The physical construction of the Panama Canal is all things considered, the greatest task of modern times. It is in the highest degree exceptional in magnitude, complexity and cost. In order, therefore, to most successfully economically and quickly finish this great work, there should be associated with the Commission the best trained talents of the world in each particular department of the undertaking.

The question may be asked, Why does not the Commission gather together experts in each branch of the work, and with them as heads create its own organizations and do the work by day's labor? If the elements of time and cost did not enter so vitally into the undertaking the Commission might do this; but because of the unprecedented and greatly extended industrial activity of the time, and the consequent violent competition for all classes of superintendents, foremen, subcontractors, skilled mechanics, and even ordinary laborers, it would take the Commission years to secure men and build up departmental construction organizations which would equal in efficiency those now controlled by the leading contractors of the United States.

If, therefore, the Commission, by associating with it the best trained construction men available, can receive the immediate benefit of the existing organizations which these men control, and which they have spent years in perfecting, and can by reason of their assistance complete the canal in shorter time and for less money, is it not the part of wisdom and sound business judgment to do so?

If the wisdom of contracting the work of completing the canal be conceded, the question remains, What form of contract is best?

Whether—

(1) To provide the work into sections and let each part to a separate firm of contractors; or

(2) To let the entire work to one firm or company on the basis of unit prices; or

(3) To let the actual work of construction to an association of contractors, each member of which will be an expert in some branch of the work, on a percentage basis.

Before discussing the relative merits of these various forms of contract it may be well to describe the actual work to be done under the agreement.

It is clear that under any character of contract it would be incumbent upon the Government to reserve to itself on the Isthmus the great departments of government, sanitation, and engineering. With a complete staff organized for this purpose it is easy for it to assume other obligations scarcely less essential to the welfare of the work, and, indeed, almost a part of its governmental duties. The control of quarters and of the subsistence department, so directly connected with the health and well-being of canal employees, must be retained directly; or, if the subsistence department be turned over to the contractor, it must still be subjected to a rigid supervision. In no event can the contractor be allowed to make of this department an independent source of profit. The retention of the entire commissary department, needed for the supply of the commission's own men, becomes in this connection further advisable. The elaborate construction plant which the Government has installed and its maintenance render likewise expedient the retention of the department of materials and

supplies. The Panama Railroad, with its commercial business extending to all parts of the world, can not wisely be turned over to the contractor. With all these facilities thus retained by the Government, it becomes possible for it, with little additional expense, to supply at a very much lower cost than any contractor could the raw materials for the canal, the careful selection of which, uninfluenced by consideration of profits, is admittedly a matter of first importance.

Upon general grounds of policy, and of an immediate and far-reaching economy as well, it therefore seems advisable to confine the work to be done by the contractor to actual construction. These considerations necessarily exclude the idea of contracting for a finished canal as a whole, where the material, as well as the labor and all other items entering into the cost, shall be furnished by the contractor.

As to the best form of contract applicable to the work of construction proper:

The chief objection to the first proposition, viz, that of dividing the work into sections, and letting each part to a separate firm of contractors, is that there are so many perplexing elements and questions entering into this work, such as the control of labor in supply and price, repairs to and maintenance of plant and equipment, and the necessary conflicting relations of so many contractors to the Panama Railroad, as to make the task of preventing the most serious complications between these antagonistic interests under that plan a hopeless one.

There is also the further serious objection that even after the utmost precautions are taken one or more of the contractors is certain to prove unsatisfactory; to the confusion and delay of part of the work, and an undue delay to any one part of the work means a delay to the whole.

The objection to the second alternative, viz, that of letting the work as a whole to one firm or company on a basis of unit prices, is that it would cost too much. Any contractor who successfully carries out this great work will be entitled to a fair profit, but to his estimate of cost and fair profit he must add if bidding on unit prices and honestly intending to carry out his contract, a substantial increment to protect himself against unforeseen contingencies and possibly severe losses. The contract thus becomes to a great extent speculative; but while it certainly is not desired that an undertaking of so much consequence as this should be the contractor's ruin, with a consequent disorganization of the work, neither is it desired that it become a source of enormous and unreasonable profits at the Government's expense, as would be the case if the contingencies the contractor guarded against in his estimates did not occur.

This brings us to the consideration of the third proposition, viz, that of letting the actual work of construction to an association of contractors on a percentage basis.

As outlined in the accompanying papers, this plan contemplates a competition for the work between two or more groups of contractors, each group composed of contractors who have achieved a significant success in at least one of the departments of construction involved in the present undertaking and whose combined experience covers the whole task. By the terms of the invitation proposals by single individuals or firms whose experience and whose organizations must be relatively limited are therefore discouraged.

The contractor who receives the award will be paid an agreed percentage upon the estimated reasonable cost of the actual construction work as fixed by an engineering committee of whom the contractor will name two members and the Commission three. This committee will likewise, from all available data, estimate a reasonable time for the completion of the canal and a system of premiums and penalties to be paid to the contractor accordingly as the work is completed within or beyond such estimated cost and time is provided for. The amount of percentage to be paid the contractor fixes the basis of competition.

This plan is not novel. It is being employed increasingly by the oldest, largest, and most successful corporations in the country. Its advantages are many.

(1) The Government will get the benefit of the combined efforts of the best and most experienced contractors in the world, each in charge of a department in which he is a specialist and cooperating with other other specialists, because all are sharers in results, to bring the whole work to the earliest and most successful conclusion.

(2) The Government will secure the cooperation of these powerful interests in keeping full the ranks of foremen, locomotive engineers, steam-shovel men, and mechanics of all classes and with the best men of each class.

(3) The Government will know exactly what the work costs in every part, and as it progresses, and will know it is only paying a fair and reasonable profit on same.

(4) The plan offers every incentive for speedy and economical construction by penalizing extra time and cost and rewarding better than contract performance as to either. The Government can well afford to pay bonuses on time, as the annual interest saved to it will after five years be double the amount of bonus paid per year.

(5) By retaining control of the work and exercising strict supervision through its engineering force, the Government will protect itself against cheap or faulty construction.

(6) The financial responsibility of the association of contractors will be beyond question, and its bond for \$3,000,000 will amply protect the Government in so far as a bond can be made a protection.

(7) The contract will be more flexible. It will not be necessary to settle in advance all the main details of the work which could not subsequently be modified in material respects under any other form of contract save with the consent, perhaps unattainable, of the contractor and his sureties. Wide departures from the general plan may subsequently be made without affecting the real interest of either side. Points which at the outset might otherwise be difficult, if not impossible, to adjust, may be disposed of as they arise.

(8) Friction will be avoided. Claims and counter claims, inevitably attendant upon changes in the plans and specifications with an accompanying train of contentions, will to a great extent be eliminated.

(9) Probable saving to the Government. No great undertaking, covering a long period of time, has ever been accomplished without the discovery, during its development, of new methods and machinery which have shortened the time and cheapened the cost of the undertaking. American inventive genius is not dead; history will repeat itself; and the time and cost of completing the canal as estimated will in all probability be reduced by the application of new principles which will be discovered as the work progresses. It is conceivable that the Government may receive, as the fruits of the system of rewards embraced in this plan savings, sufficient to offset the entire percentage required to be paid the contractor on the estimated cost of the work.

(10) Finally, a termination of the contract, should it become necessary, would be less disastrous to the contractor, while an effective resumption of the work would be made easier to the Government, owing to its close relations thereto.

In view of the foregoing considerations, I strongly recommend that the inclosed invitation for bids to complete the construction of the canal on a percentage basis be issued.

Yours, very truly,

T. P. SHONTS,

Chairman Isthmian Canal Commission.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, in connection with the law which you read, should you not add: "As amended by act of June 29, 1906?" It is not specifically an amendment, and it might be construed as an amendment.

Secretary TAFT. It certainly limits the power of the President.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the type of canal to be constructed?

Secretary TAFT. You might make it read this way:

¶ An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, approved June 28, 1902; and an act providing for the construction of a lock canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, approved June 29, 1906.

EXCLUDING LANGUAGE RELATIVE TO INSPECTORS, EXAMINERS, AND OTHER EMPLOYEES.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe, Mr. Secretary, that you recommend excluding the language in the next paragraph:

Including inspectors of material, examiners, assistant purchasing and shipping agents, and all other employees.

Mr. SHONTS. The object of that is to add their expense to the cost of material, where it properly falls. They come in in another place.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you omit them here and include them elsewhere?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they employed in the city of Washington?

Mr. SHONTS. They are employed throughout the States.

The CHAIRMAN. And the contractor would not be entitled to any percentage on the salaries paid to these inspectors?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

Mr. SHONTS. We buy all the material; they have nothing to do with the material at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much you reduced the appropriation here in this item on account of excluding those employees?

Mr. SHONTS. I think about \$44,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduced the amount under this head, that has heretofore provided for the payment of the salaries of these clerks, to an extent of \$26,000.

Mr. BENSON. We increased it \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you carry it under another head?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduced this particular item under this head \$26,000.

Mr. BENSON. No, sir; we increased it \$18,000.

Secretary TAFT. Oh, no.

Mr. BENSON. It was \$26,000 last year, and it is \$44,000 this year.

Mr. SHONTS. It reduces it \$44,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You reduced the aggregate of this item \$44,000 in consequence of excluding from it the payment of these particular clerks that are specifically provided for.

Secretary TAFT. That is what I understand.

Mr. BENSON. That is right.

Secretary TAFT. But when you come to calculate what those clerks would cost you increase what they did cost last year in another item \$18,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, has the President, under existing law, the power of reducing the Commission to one member?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any recommendation to make in respect to that?

Secretary TAFT. Yes; we have drafted a bill, a very simple bill, eliminating the qualifications of the Commission and making this provision in section 7, which prescribes the Commission to read about this way—I will give it as near as I can from memory: The President shall appoint not more than seven members of a Commission to constitute the Isthmian Canal Commission, and in his discretion he may reduce the membership to one, who shall then be known as the Isthmian Canal Commissioner, and shall exercise all the authority conferred by this act upon the Commission. This bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Kittredge.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the bill been introduced in the House?

Secretary TAFT. No, sir; it has not, and I should like to have it introduced, but we were going before the Interstate Commerce Committee on Monday next, and I thought, perhaps, we might wait until then for that purpose.

REDUCTIONS IN ADMINISTRATIVE FORCE AT WASHINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. In the event of your entering into the contract you have referred to, to what extent will it be possible to reduce the appropriation for salaries of members, officers, and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission in the United States? What would be the necessity of maintaining the large administrative force you have here?

Secretary TAFT. I have talked with Mr. Shonts about that generally at different times, and I have no doubt in the event of the movement of the whole power of the Commission to the Isthmus, that it would be quite possible to reduce very considerably the cost of administration here. Is not that your view, Mr. Shonts?

Mr. SHONTS. It is.

Secretary TAFT. It is a matter of experiment, Mr. Chairman, and if you will give us some elasticity for a year, I think we could "bring forth fruits"—not "mete for repentance," but mete for your consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. You know, Mr. Secretary, that we were talking at the beginning of the last session of Congress about providing specifically for the employment of all clerks and other necessary employees here in Washington; and when we presented the sundry civil bill, carrying the Isthmian Canal appropriation, we provided again for the lump sum on the statement of the president of the Commission, Mr. Shonts, that if he could have a lump sum appropriation it would be possible for him to reduce the force to a far greater extent and with greater ease than if specific appropriations were made for these various employees in Washington. Now, can either you or Mr. Shonts say why it is not advisable to do that at this time?

Secretary TAFT. Did you agree, Mr. Shonts, to reduce—

Mr. SHONTS. You will remember that I came down and went over it with you, Mr. Chairman, and I did not think at the time that we could do it, but we did do it.

The CHAIRMAN. We reduced it some \$88,000, as I recall.

Mr. SHONTS. We kept inside the figures that you and I made.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is whether a still further reduction should not be made at this time in view of the organization of this work being so nearly complete. You have 24 clerks in the office of administration alone here in Washington.

Mr. SHONTS. Let me tell you something about what they do. There are some things that I do not see how you can take away from here. This administrative force hires all the American employees, keeps their records, and assigns them. It arranges their transportation, and there is a great deal of correspondence in a year, when you consider that thousands of men are employed and sent down there. And I do not see, under those circumstances, how you are going to get away from some such situation as that, although of course the number of employees will be reduced.

The CHAIRMAN. If you contract, as proposed, does the obligation of securing employees afterwards rest upon the Government or the contractor?

Mr. SHONTS. The contractor furnishes the labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Does he do his own selecting of the men and make his own terms with them for the service they shall perform?

Secretary TAFT. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. The Government, however, will have to continue, Mr. Chairman, to employ such labor as will be needed in the department that the Government keeps under its own control; for instance, the sanitary department on the Isthmus. You get those employees here; they are American employees hired here, this office of administration doing all that work; and I do not see how you are going to get away from it.

Secretary TAFT. You may have an office of administration, but it could be cut down as the number of men employed becomes less and less.

Mr. SHONTS. Oh, yes; as the organization is very much more substantial now and the changes are much less frequent, the number of men employed is much less, and that is the reason we have been able to reduce our force.

Secretary TAFT. Do you think you could cut this down to \$200,000?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes; I think we could get through this year on \$200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Probably if Mr. Shonts could go through it, as we did a year ago, it might be still more reduced.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I would like to point out that that cutting down is not only a privilege, but it is a right you have. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. What other work is done here in the office in Washington aside from attending to the correspondence and work incident to the employment of Americans to be sent to the Isthmus?

Mr. SHONTS. I would say, without knowing exactly, that about two-thirds of that so-called administrative force is employed in that way. Outside of that there is the purchasing department. That will have to be done in the States. I don't see how you are going to get away from that.

Secretary TAFT. That, of course, with the obligation on the Commission to purchase the plant continues just the same. We have bought a large part of the plant now.

Mr. SHONTS. While it does not run up into dollars and cents, as it did, the work in the office will probably be larger, for where we buy one machine now we will have to buy twenty parts for repairs, so that the clerical work will not decrease in the purchasing officer's department, but will probably increase. I think Mr. Ross will tell you that the motions he makes are more numerous now.

Mr. ROSS. On the same amount expended they are very much larger now than they were a year ago.

Secretary TAFT. I have never thought that we could reduce the purchasing part of the organization here, but I think we can reduce the administrative force.

Mr. ROSS. In the coming fiscal year, if Mr. Steven's estimate is lived up to, the amount purchased will be almost as great as last year.

The CHAIRMAN. You have in the office of administration in the neighborhood of 50 employees. Will the doing of this work under the contract as contemplated enable you to reduce the work in the auditing office in Washington?

Mr. BENSON. Not necessarily. The accounts will have to be as carefully audited in respect to expenditures for labor as now. The contract provides that the contractor is to turn in all vouchers for

expenditures, and that simply means the auditing of the accounts that he has paid out, rather than the auditing of the accounts that will be paid out by our disbursing officer, although the disbursing officer will pay the amount in a lump sum rather than item by item.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a very large auditing force down on the Isthmus, have you not?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity for maintaining that separate office and for continuing this double audit?

Mr. BENSON. It is not a question of double audit, Mr. Chairman.

Secretary TAFT. About that, Mr. Chairman, I have a feeling that if you give us the opportunity it is quite possible that we can dispense with a good deal of auditing here and have it done on the Isthmus, and have monthly reports made to the office here. But we would rather not commit ourselves until we try it. I mean that that is one of the places where elasticity will help us.

Mr. SHONTS. If the disbursing officer will have less vouchers to pay, his force might be reduced, but the auditor will have to check them with the contractor the same as with the disbursing officer.

Mr. ROSS. The disbursing officer in the United States will probably have the same amount of work to do as before, while the disbursing officer on the Isthmus may not have so much.

The CHAIRMAN. You have about 62 employees in the auditing office down there now.

Secretary TAFT. That, I think, we would have to maintain.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course we will have to maintain an auditing office down there.

Mr. BENSON. About half of that force is engaged on the property accounts. That is, accounting for expendible and nonexpendible property.

Mr. SHONTS. Our accounts are more exacting there than in any other branch of the work. We tried to simplify the property account, but the Government requirements were so exact that we were afraid to take chances in not complying with all of the rules.

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES IN THE UNITED STATES, PRINTING AND BINDING AGAIN.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item of expense is for incidental expenses, including rents, cable and telegraph service, supplies, stationery, printing and binding, and actual necessary traveling expenses in the United States (including rent of the Panama Canal building in the District of Columbia, \$12,000, and text-books and books of reference, \$1,000, and printing and binding, \$22,200), \$91,525, as against your current appropriation for this service of \$117,179.36. What is the necessity for adding the new language on page 412, "And printing and binding, \$22,200?" That also includes, however, the rent of the Panama Canal building in the District of Columbia, \$12,000.

Mr. BENSON. I think there was an enactment at the last Congress which required that appropriations for printing in Washington or the United States shall be specifically stated and the amount required.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but that ought to have gone in here under the heading of public printing specifically, with all the other departments.

Secretary TAFT. That would reduce this \$91,000 and over.

Mr. BENSON. It would reduce that item \$22,200.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not carried in here at all.

Mr. BENSON. It was not submitted; it was not so understood. We did not understand that it would have to be appropriated for under another appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to come in under public printing, and be subject to the same limitations.

Mr. SHONTS. Then you want this changed so that—

The CHAIRMAN. So much of that total of \$22,200 for the purpose of printing I think ought to be transferred to the other items of printing and binding for all of the different departments. Do you know how much it is?

Mr. BENSON. All of the \$22,200. That is for printing and binding to be done at Washington. That should all be done by the Public Printer.

TEXT-BOOKS AND TECHNICAL BOOKS.

The CHAIRMAN. I did not notice that \$1,000. I thought it was included in the parentheses and that it should come out of the \$22,200. I see you have estimated for the \$22,200 specifically. What is the character and nature of the text-books and technical books used by the Canal Commission here in Washington that necessitate the appropriation and expenditure of a thousand dollars annually?

Mr. SHONTS. Those are books for the engineering committee—technical books, I think, all of them. The engineering committee want certain technical books. Mr. Ripley, in charge of our locks, in working out the details of the plan has to have certain books.

Mr. BENSON. I would like to mention, Mr. Shonts, that unless the appropriation—as we have drafted it in the bill, as we have presented it—is adopted, if they desire to appropriate by departments, the estimates as originally submitted could not be followed in all cases, as the departmental organization was changed subsequent to the submission of this estimate. That is a matter that wants to be considered.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you an itemized statement of the expenditures out of this appropriation for the fiscal year 1907? You can buy a good many books for \$1,000. How much of that \$1,000 have you expended this year—this fiscal year?

Mr. BENSON. For text-books?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. BENSON. I have not the information here, but I can procure it for you.

SALARIES PAID JOINTLY BY THE COMMISSION AND RAILROAD.

The CHAIRMAN. There is another matter here on page 412, which relates to the appropriation for the administrative expenses, and I suppose you made it clear last year, but I do not recall it. It is this reads]:

By resolution of the Isthmian Canal Commission, adopted November 9, 1905, the Commission pays one-third of the above salaries.

That is, one-third of \$13,416?

Mr. SHONTS. That was a trade between the Panama Railroad and the Commission, where we used joint men in the purchasing department, for instance, in New York, and in the inspecting engineers'

department, and so forth. There were two of those cases. One-third of the amount was paid by the Commission and two-thirds by the railroad.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that true of the officers?

Mr. ROSS. It applies to the assistant purchasing agent at New York and his office force and the inspecting engineer and his office force. It does not apply to the inspectors employed by the day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the general auditor of the Commission also the general auditor of the railroad company?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes; but he draws no compensation from the railroad. This was as near as we could estimate the relative amount of work done. We guessed at one-third, based on the results of Mr. Ross's observations for some months.

The CHAIRMAN. This is on the basis of their devoting about one-third of their time to the service of the railroad company and two-thirds to the Commission?

Mr. SHONTS. No; one-third to the Commission and two-thirds to the railroad.

Mr. ROSS. Since that estimate was made, Mr. Chairman, we have gone into it more closely, using the amount of time put in during the past year as a basis, and it works out nearly half-and-half.

Mr. SHONTS. The Commission is getting the best of it, then.

The CHAIRMAN. The original payment is made out of this appropriation, is it not, and then the railroad company pays over to the Commission or the Treasury of the United States one-third, is it?

Mr. ROSS. The Panama Railroad carries all of those joint men on its roll, and charges the Commission one-third of the salaries paid them.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate here, then, only one-third of the salaries?

Mr. ROSS. One-third.

Secretary TAFT. One-third enters into the total only.

The CHAIRMAN. One-third is carried in the total of \$224,000?

Secretary TAFT. Yes.

Mr. ROSS. The inspecting engineer and his office force have charge of the inspection of all the material for the Commission and for the railroad.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

The CHAIRMAN. What necessity have you for so large an appropriation for printing as \$22,200?

Mr. BENSON. Well, that takes care of the printing for the general purchasing office here, proposals and contracts, forms, and books that are required by all the departments at Washington—all the administrative departments.

Mr. ROSS. There is also considerable printing done here at the Government Printing Office that is sent to the Isthmus—blanks and things of that kind. We find that we can have some blanks printed as economically and more quickly in the Government Printing Office.

Secretary TAFT. Your reports cost a good deal?

Mr. BENSON. The cost is quite extensive.

The CHAIRMAN. The Department of Justice has only \$23,000 for printing.

Secretary TAFT. Is this based upon what it cost last year?

Mr. BENSON. It is an estimate submitted by the different departments.

Secretary TAFT. If it was based on that year or last year, it would include those very expensive publications of the Consulting Board of Engineers, which were very elaborate and necessarily very expensive.

The CHAIRMAN. As compared with the appropriation for printing in other Departments, it struck me as being rather a large item.

Mr. BENSON. It is divided as follows: Department of administration and record, \$12,000; general auditor, \$100; general purchasing officer, \$10,000; disbursing officer, \$100. That makes a total of \$22,200.

Mr. ROSS. We send out each month about 20,000 to 25,000 circulars of this kind [submitting sample]. Then there are the return envelopes sent out to the bidders.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the character of printing?

Mr. ROSS. That is the kind of printing in my office. We get out a circular like this [submitting specimen] every week, and on the average we send out 4,000 to 6,000 of those every week.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you remember how much has been expended this fiscal year for printing?

Mr. BENSON. I have not the information here.

Mr. ROSS. It is very close to that average, so far as my office is concerned.

Mr. SHONTS. Those are expenses that we can not get away from.

The CHAIRMAN. As the Secretary says, if these voluminous and expensive reports of the consulting engineers were paid out of last year's appropriation and the estimate this year is based on that expenditure, it might be materially reduced if you do not contemplate anything of that kind during the next fiscal year.

Secretary TAFT. Can you not find out about that, Mr. Benson? Find out what your basis for that was, and whether it included a possibility of a repetition of that kind of printing.

PAY OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR ON THE ISTHMUS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, on page 413, is "For pay of officers and employees other than skilled and unskilled labor on the Isthmus." I see you recommend striking out the old language and substituting new language.

Secretary TAFT. That is for the purpose of dividing up the departments, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I will state with reference to your observation that we had stricken out that language and inserted new language, that it came about in this way: Mr. Benson sent up a tabulated list of estimates and the clerk of the committee used that as an appropriation bill. It was intended merely to be the statistics to be incorporated in the bill. Therefore a good deal of that language which is stricken out and the other language which is inserted was not intended to be in the form of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. In making up the appropriation bill the clerk was

required to make it up in the language of the current law, and then if there are additions or omissions recommended the omissions are to be put in brackets and the new language is to be put in italics. That is the way all our estimates come.

Mr. ROGERS. This just explains how that occurred. This is the tabulated statement made up in Mr. Benson's office, without any desire to prepare the appropriation bill.

Mr. BENSON. That went to the Secretary of the Treasury for incorporation in his printed Book of Estimates?

The CHAIRMAN. If you merely send a memorandum here, it goes into the bill. Your estimates ought to be made up in the form of the current law, with such changes as you deem necessary indicated.

Secretary TAFT. Is there any objection, Mr. Benson, to taking this language as it is here?

Mr. BENSON. I have not examined into that, Mr. Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. Pardon me for interrupting you, but is this the language that you now recommend that your appropriation be made in, as contained here in this memorandum [indicating memorandum]?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers, can you state in what respect the language here under paragraph 5 differs from the language carried in the current appropriation and whether in the administration of the current appropriation you have found any difficulty arising from the language used in the current law?

Mr. ROGERS. I will state that this bill as now prepared—the revised draft—consolidates into one appropriation the pay of officers and employees in the several departments. Last year these were appropriated for under the separate heads of the departments of administration and construction and engineering and the department of health and sanitation. We have presented in this brief here the reasons why we think those items ought to be consolidated into one appropriation. We therefore, in caption 5, ask an appropriation for the pay of officers and employees of the Commission on the Isthmus, not separating them into separate departments. The necessity for that arose from the fact that it is impossible to tell always whether the work is being done directly for one department or for another department, and sometimes the appropriation for one specific department would be too much, whereas for another department it would be too little; and that has required us, in respect to last year's appropriation, to ask in our second proviso for transfers from appropriations under specified captions to other captions in order to make good deficiencies.

In drawing up this appropriation bill we have divided the appropriations for the Isthmus generally into the "pay of officers and employees," and the "pay of skilled and unskilled labor" and the "purchase of supplies," and we have consolidated the departments—the construction department, the administration department, and the health and sanitary department—under those separate captions. There have been disputes as to whether certain men—for example, foremen—were to be charged to "officers and employees" or to be charged to "skilled labor" and charged to that appropriation. In order to obviate any misunderstanding, we have attempted to specify under the pay of

"officers and employees" certain men who are to be treated as officers and employees and under the head of "skilled and unskilled labor" certain other employees to be treated as skilled and unskilled labor. That is in order to straighten out the difficulties between the accounting and disbursing officers.

The CHAIRMAN. If you consolidate, as proposed here in paragraph 5, you make it impossible for Congress to know how much of this appropriation goes toward the maintenance of your hospitals and your sanitary department down there and how much is expended on account of pay of officers and employees of the Commission other than skilled and those under skilled labor. The idea of segregating these items, as we made up the bill last session, was as far as possible to keep these departments in such shape that in the future Congress would know what was being expended under each head. Of course we did not expect that the appropriations in the first instance would be adequate in every case. In some instances they might possibly be more than was necessary. But it was for that reason that the segregation was made—in order to give Congress information, as far as possible detailed information, as to the expenditure of this \$3,539,000.

Mr. ROGERS. Could not that information be supplied in some form other than in the appropriation bill itself? We could file statements to explain it.

Secretary TAFT. Would that inconvenience be very great, Mr. Rogers? It is not the first time, or probably the last, that we would have deficiencies that we would ask to have cured.

Mr. ROGERS. It was at the suggestion of the auditor that we consolidated those things as much as possible.

Mr. BENSON. The danger is of certain appropriations running out at times when Congress is not in session.

Secretary TAFT. You need not advance an argument in favor of the comfort of having a general appropriation. I fancy the committee understand that. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. You bet we do.

Secretary TAFT. But I think it ought to be made as much divided and as much in detail as possible, in order to permit a comparison from one year to another.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. It has always been the policy of Congress to make appropriations in detail as far as practicable, in order to be able to compare a given service for one year with that service in another year.

Secretary TAFT. I think the committee has been remarkably considerate in that matter, and I hope you will be able, Mr. Benson, to restore it to the old form, even at the risk of some deficit in one appropriation or another.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE INTERCHANGEABLE.

The CHAIRMAN. We have other branches of the public service where this same thing occurs. We do this in order to meet it. We make the different appropriations interchangeable to the extent of 10 per cent in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, for example, where they can not estimate exactly.

Secretary TAFT. Could you not give us the benefit of such a provision as that?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; a provision of that kind would meet the objections that the auditor has found, and still preserve the segregation which gives Congress the necessary information with respect to the cost of these different departments.

Secretary TAFT. And the advantage of having an appropriation bill in the same form for a series of years is so great that it should not be lightly obstructed.

The CHAIRMAN. We put a provision in an appropriation bill the session before last requiring the Departments to submit their estimates in the form of the current law. We had one committee of the House here that went to work and rearranged entirely, at the suggestion of the Department which they represented, not on the part of Congress—rearranged the entire appropriation—and it was absolutely impossible to make a comparison with previous years. We can not do that with respect to that bill until this form as finally adopted is continued long enough to enable Congress to make comparisons.

Mr. SHONTS. We have all the information on hand. We can give it to you right here.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Marine-Hospital Service, and I think, according to my recollection, the Geological Survey, we carry a provision making a certain percentage interchangeable to meet emergencies of that kind. If 10 per cent is not sufficient we could make it more.

Mr. ROGERS. I think that is a very excellent solution of the trouble on both sides. The only object we were seeking there was to prevent a failure of appropriations for any one department, whereby the efficiency of the whole work might be affected.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You should make it in accordance with the convenience of Congress, so as to permit the scrutiny that ought to be had. It is an attempt to supplement or remedy a defect in the public service which does not obtain in private interests.

Secretary TAFT. You can put it that way, Mr. Benson, without any inconvenience?

Mr. BENSON. Yes; I think we can follow the same classification we had in the last appropriation, but as I remarked to the chairman a moment ago, the reorganization of departments necessitated some changes in the figures as we had presented them. For instance, under the head of department of administration on the Isthmus, is included the division of material and supplies, which was formerly under the administrative department, but which is now under the department of construction and engineering.

Secretary TAFT. You might make a memorandum of that.

Mr. BENSON. There would be one or two other changes, and I would prefer to look into it more carefully and submit a revised statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; I would be glad if you would do so along the line of the segregations of the current law.

SATURDAY, *February 9, 1907.*

ISTHMIAN CANAL—CONCLUDED.

STATEMENTS OF MR. T. P. SHONTS, CHAIRMAN OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION; MR. E. B. ROGERS, GENERAL COUNSEL; MR. E. S. BENSON, GENERAL AUDITOR, AND MR. D. W. ROSS, GENERAL PURCHASING OFFICER.

PAY OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OTHER THAN SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR ON THE ISTHMUS (AGAIN).

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Shonts, when we concluded the hearing last evening we were on page 413 of the bill before you, the item being for pay of officers and employees other than skilled and unskilled labor on the Isthmus, for the construction and engineering department and administration department; \$2,650,512 being your current appropriation, but as the result of the change of language recommended, the amount here in the new item being \$642,016.

Mr. SHONTS. I have the place, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$642,016 is intended for the pay of officers and employees other than the skilled and unskilled labor on the Isthmus, department of administration. Is that \$642,016 intended as an estimate of the department of administration on the Isthmus?

REORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. BENSON. Yes, as the departments were organized at that time I am having prepared, and it will be up here in a short time, a statement showing the present departmental organization on the Isthmus, with the amounts asked for under each, which appears in this printed bill under the different departments, consisting of department of constructing and engineering, department of auditing, department of disbursements, and department of labor and quarters. The departments of disbursements and of auditing and the division of material and supplies formerly constituted the department of administration on the Isthmus. Now the department of administration disappears, and the auditing and disbursing office appear as separate departments; and the division of material and supplies disappears in the department of construction and engineering.

The CHAIRMAN. About the only thing we can do is to run through here as to salaries.

Mr. SHONTS. I might say, generally, Mr. Chairman, as a result of the reorganization of the force, that we separated the sanitary department from the governmental department, and made two departments in place of one, after Governor Magoon retired, putting Doctor Gorgas in charge of the sanitary department and merging the department of government with the legal department under the title of department of law and government, with Mr. Rogers as general counsel in charge. Then we merged, as Mr. Benson has said, the division of material and supplies under the construction department, so that one head could have charge of all the supplies on the Isthmus, and reclassified the duties of the auditor and of the disbursing officer, giving the disbursing officer more authority and more help, and reducing the auditor

accordingly. The disbursing officer now prepares the pay rolls and prepares the vouchers, and is responsible for that work, the auditor doing administrative audits only, so far as that branch of his work is concerned, to see that they are honest bills, and so forth. In regard to property accounts, which require a great deal of technical following up, the auditor has charge of that entirely. But this caused a considerable rearrangement of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The form in which you now propose to submit the estimate will be in accordance with the reorganized plan which you have instituted down on the Isthmus, to carry out the reorganization?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. We propose to give it to you so that you can make comparison with last year, and that will be brought down for your consideration as soon as it can be done, physically, at the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is the governor of the Canal Zone at present?

Mr. SHONTS. The Zone is under the general authority of Mr. Rogers as general counsel, the plan being to put on the Isthmus what we call a local administrator who will actually administer the work under Mr. Rogers's supervision.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no such officer as you had down there a year ago known as governor?

Mr. SHONTS. No. There will be no title of governor, the idea being to reduce the importance of that department and make everything more subservient to the actual construction of the work. This reorganization is going to effect a considerable saving in the expenses of the governmental department. Mr. Rogers has gone into that very thoroughly, and has made some estimates of savings that he knows he can effect, as compared with last year.

Mr. ROGERS. I would say that just at the instant, the existing pay rolls, if carried out on an annual basis, show a saving of \$300,000. That is strictly the governmental department. I have nothing to do with the sanitary department. That is a very large percentage of saving. It almost reduces it 50 per cent below the estimates. It almost cuts it into two.

The CHAIRMAN. That is on the basis of the consolidation?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, after the separation of the two departments and the consolidation of law and government.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me understand you: Do you mean a saving of that amount below the submitted estimates for the fiscal year 1908?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. Of course it would be very unfair to the government to take that reduction, which was simply more or less temporary, and make an appropriation on that basis, for this reason: The water department, or as it is now known, the department of public works, was then, at that time, in the course of organization. It is only within the last week that the government has taken over the operation of the water system in Panama, and it will be at least six months before it takes over the operation of the department in Colon. The waterworks along the line between Colon and Panama have been building primarily for the work itself, the construction work, and remain under the charge of the department of construction and engineering. We can not tell to-day what will be the actual cost of the water department when it is fully organized, and it is quite important that we should have a leeway in that regard. The same is true with regard to the school department; but that does not come within the scope of this committee, inasmuch as we pay the expense of the schools from the revenues of the Zone.

REVENUES OF THE ZONE AND THEIR DISPOSITION.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the revenues of the Zone?

Mr. ROGERS. They are estimated at \$160,000 for next year.

The CHAIRMAN. All that money is expended for schools?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; it is not. Under the plan I recommended, the revenues of the Zone will be appropriated in about the following manner: All of the revenues which are derived from the postal service will be devoted to maintaining the postal service. The schools on the present basis cost about \$30,000, but in the course of the current year will cost very much more than that, because it is our desire to give an education to a large number of the white children who are coming in, and also, so far as we can, to the native population, and that cost will probably ultimately rise to the neighborhood of \$50,000. We pay all of that out of the Zone revenues. The balance of the revenues are now collected very largely by the municipalities.

They are separate political organizations in the Zone. They have been raising funds upon their own system of taxation, and of course they have been devoting the money raised through their own taxation system to public improvements. So all the balance of the Zone funds, after having paid for the school system, after having credited to the appropriation for the postal service all the income from the postal service, will be devoted to public improvements on the Canal Zone. There will be a contingent fund of perhaps \$5,000 or \$10,000. That will be reserved to meet situations of emergency, which frequently arise, and where it is extremely difficult to make any payments under a specific appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what authority of law, Mr. Rogers, do you appropriate these indefinite revenues to the purposes you have just mentioned?

Mr. ROGERS. The Zone government revenues are collected very largely, as I say, by the municipalities at present. They are derived in part from property which is owned by the villages along the line. Certain other revenues are collected there from the general system of license taxation.

The CHAIRMAN. Take, for example, the postal service. Where do you get the authority to appropriate those revenues to any purpose on the Zone?

Mr. ROGERS. That has always been the practice with regard to postal revenues before I became connected with the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not express authority? This Zone being under the jurisdiction and control of the United States, and the men in charge being the representatives of the Government, are they not bound by the law? The law of the United States, where it is not otherwise provided expressly, requires that all moneys received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the general fund. The Constitution expressly provides, as you know, that no money can be paid out of the Treasury without an appropriation first being made therefor, and I thought there must be some law for it which authorized the disbursement of this money legally in the manner you indicated.

Mr. ROGERS. All funds derived from Government property, all funds derived from the operation of the water system, are being covered into the Treasury in strict conformity with the general rule. With reference to the postal revenues, the Comptroller rendered

a decision with which Mr. Benson is familiar, and I will ask him to make a statement on that point.

Mr. BENSON. The Comptroller's decision was that revenues, strictly the revenues of the Canal Zone, were not subject to the control of the Treasury Department of the United States, and we were to make such disposition of them as the Commission saw fit. At least that was the result.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose in the next fiscal year to obtain authority from Congress to utilize the postal revenues and other revenues from the Canal Zone in the manner indicated?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. We wanted it specially extended to the other revenues, where we had no rule of action laid down by the Comptroller.

The CHAIRMAN. You perhaps did not intend to state what you did state, Mr. Benson. As I understand you, the decision of the Comptroller applied to all the revenues of the Canal Zone. Was it really applicable to all the revenues, or only the postal revenues of the Canal Zone?

Mr. BENSON. All the revenues of the Canal Zone.

Mr. ROGERS. I would say, Mr. Chairman, with respect to appropriations of the Zone funds, that I had reference to the future conduct of the Zone government, and this bore upon what it is proposed to do with those revenues, rather than what has been done with them in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know what is being done with them now?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; all are being covered into the Treasury except the postal revenues, and—

Mr. BENSON. I have a statement here which I will read, giving the revenues of the Canal Zone from the beginning to October 31, 1906. They are as follows: Sale of postage stamps, \$34,240.65; money-order fees, \$2,287.74; distilling licenses, \$14,802.63; miscellaneous internal revenues, \$4,580.98; court fees and fines, \$4,819.15; police fines, \$897.05; customs fines and penalties, \$450; miscellaneous, \$3,307.65; making a total of \$65,785.85.

Mr. ROGERS. Those are the Zone funds proper?

Mr. BENSON. Those are the Zone funds proper.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other revenues collected besides those mentioned by Mr. Benson?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; there are other revenues. There are real estate taxes, rent of real estate, retail liquor taxes, and slaughterhouse and miscellaneous license taxes.

The CHAIRMAN. Aggregating how much?

Mr. ROGERS. They aggregate about \$105,000. That is the estimate for the fiscal year 1908. But those are municipal revenues.

The CHAIRMAN. But they are revenues that do belong to the Government of the United States, and you propose now that those revenues be credited to the appropriation for the next fiscal year?

Mr. ROGERS. Those revenues in part belong to the separate municipalities, but it is proposed now to make them Zone revenues, because we have under contemplation a plan to consolidate the fiscal system of the Zone, and have only one consolidated fund out of which these municipal expenses will be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the Government, as you propose under your consolidated plan, would bear the municipal expenses?

Mr. ROGERS. No; because the income—

The CHAIRMAN. I mean from the income derived from the sources you have mentioned?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes; that is being done at the present time. That is, the school system now is being maintained solely from the Zone revenues, and municipal improvements are being paid for from municipal revenues.

WHAT THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Shonts, throughout these hearings we have been discussing the appropriation and expenditure of money, and the organization, and everything of that sort; but, so far as I have been able to hear, nothing has been said about what the Commission is doing in the way of work, and what progress is being made, and what is being done down there. A great many people in Congress and throughout the country think the work has been suspended pending this proposed contract matter. I would like if you would give us in detail as much as you could without taking up too much space or time just what the Commission is doing in the way of work in connection with the Panama Canal, its construction, and whether it has been stopped pending this proposed contract.

Mr. SHONTS. I will say that while the idea of completing the construction of the Panama Canal by contract has always been in the Commission's mind, at no time has the Commission hesitated to carry forward its plans of work because of the existence of that idea. We have gone right ahead with our work the same as if the thought of doing it by contract had never existed.

Mr. TAYLOR. Your contract is made with a view to fitting right in and going right along without having any intermission?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. We have built up an organization that is effective, consisting of seven departments as at present organized, each of which has its work well in hand and is carrying the work forward expeditiously and smoothly; and if the contract is let we will simply turn over to the contractor those departments covered by the contract, personnel and all, to which the contractor will add his own force and take up the work that we are doing now in those particular departments, leaving the Commission with its other existing departments going ahead as they are now.

It is no longer a question of engineering down there. The engineering problems are substantially solved. The health problems are solved. It is chiefly a question of transportation and one worthy the best transportation talent of the country, the object aimed at being the creation of an endless chain of constantly moving trains in order to keep every steam shovel working to its maximum capacity.

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is not exclusively connected with the Panama Canal. That situation you describe as to the necessity of transportation exists all over the country.

Mr. SHONTS. It is everywhere, as I have reason to know. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. This condition in Panama is due, however, to an entirely different cause from the cause referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee? [Laughter.]

Mr. SHONTS. Yes. Reverting to your question as to what we are doing down there in detail, if you want me to go into that, I will.

Mr. BROWNLOW. I would just like enough to cover the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it would be a good idea, Mr. Shonts, to briefly state it, because the question will be asked of the committee on the floor what progress is being made, and what work has been actually accomplished, and what is now being done. In the first place, how many employees are there on the work now?

Mr. SHONTS. I would guess about 24,000 to 26,000 men. They are not all effective. What I mean by that is, we can not depend upon that number every day. So many of the colored people work from two or three days in a week.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those all the men you can work to advantage?

Mr. SHONTS. No, sir. We can work more. We are now getting about a thousand white men a month—Gallagoes and some Italians. I think we would get better results from the increase of those fellows. We pay them double the amount of wages we pay to the negroes, but it is estimated that we can get three times the efficiency from them, so that they are really cheaper in the matter of results than the colored labor. We have practically finished thirty-five miles of double tracking of the Panama Railroad.

In this connection I will say that we learned by the development of the work that there would be some portions of that line that will have to have three or four tracks, in order properly to handle the transportation matters that we have just spoken of, before we get through with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Right there: The material that is handled by the trains is not merchandise, but material taken out of the cuts in connection with the work that has been done in digging the canal?

Mr. SHONTS. All the material that is required for the double tracks and additional tracks is included in that transportation. A single-track railroad will adequately take care of all the commercial business of the railroad. All the additional tracks—the double tracks, and, where necessary, the third and fourth tracks—are necessary to haul the trains bearing the spoil from the cuts to its final destination in the construction of the canal. I think it was told last year that we proposed to have the Commission pay for the second track, the original construction of it, because it is wasting its material in the construction of the cut anyhow. It was also agreed at that time that the railroad should build, at its own expense, all the terminal yards necessary at either end of the road, which has been done.

During this year very expensive yards at Cristobal have been completed. Large and expensive machine shops have been constructed. Water plants or water stations have been built all along the road. Coaling stations have been completed. Aside from the terminal yards the railroad had constructed, the docks and wharves, I might say, are finished, so that we now have facilities for berthing promptly and turning our own steamships over every four days, and berthing other steamers that come from any place at either end of the canal, on both sides the Isthmus. A coal hoist at Cristobal is finished, which will reduce the cost of coaling from vessels in the cars from 23 cents to 6 cents a ton. Immense yards have also been completed at both the Atlantic and Pacific ends of the cut. These yards receive the trains bearing the spoil from Culebra in either direction, and in them the trains are switched on to larger engines and forwarded to destination, the smaller engines then take back the empties to be reloaded again,

thus forming an endless chain of transportation going both ways down to these yards from the various levels in the cut.

That work has all been finished. Where these yards are constructed there are also coaling and water stations and roundhouses, making a complete plant. Through the various levels of the cut tracks have been laid, permanent tracks with a 70-pound rail, so that the preparations for installing the maximum number of steam shovels that can be conveniently worked, so far as track facilities are concerned, is practically finished.

The CHAIRMAN. How many steam shovels have you in commission?

Mr. SHONTS. At the last report 52 steam shovels were installed, and 40 of them, I think, were in actual use. The rest were set up there to be put in use as fast as these dumping grounds that I spoke of privately awhile ago, could be prepared, so that they would have a place to put the output of the shovels. There are now 63 shovels bought, delivered, and set up—I suppose they are all set up, if not, they shortly will be.

The CHAIRMAN. Where were they bought?

Mr. SHONTS. All in the United States.

Mr. ROSS. They were bought from the Bucyrus Company, South Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. SULLIVAN. At prices not unreasonable or extortionate?

Mr. ROSS. All at reasonable prices.

Mr. SHONTS. Going further into detail as to what we have done, we have practically finished five large water plants. My recollection is that the smallest reservoir holds 500,000,000 gallons. We have provided quarters for practically 30,000 employees. Before we let the laborers go into any new place we have sanitary houses built; we have our sewers all in and our water all connected, so that they have pure water and healthy surroundings. Of course our sanitary department has certain rules that are followed up to see that the employees observe sanitary laws. We have finished—practically finished—the paving of Panama and the sewer supply. Mr. Rogers can tell you what per cent of the water connections are made. They are practically all made, I think, or fully 90 per cent, in Panama.

Mr. ROGERS. In Colon very few of them have been made.

Mr. SHONTS. In Colon we have paved the front streets with vitrified brick—the same method that we used in Panama, and we are putting crushed rock over all the other streets, so that while it will never be a very presentable place, it will be just as safe to live in as any other place along the line of the Canal.

We have built—I can not tell you offhand exactly—upwards of 400 buildings. We have rebuilt a great many of the French buildings during this last period. We have finished the administration quarters for the engineering and construction department on Culebra Hill. The Chief Engineer lives there. His forces live there. We have finished the administration building for the disbursing and accounting department at Empire, and their forces are all installed there, so that we have got them out of Panama. We have converted what was intended as the governor's house at Ancon Hill, but it was running into too much money, as we thought, for a governor's house, into an administration building. When finished it will take care of the governor's and sanitary forces, which will release the present administration building

in the city of Panama, so that we can dispose of it; when we were there the last time we were approached by the Republic of Panama to put a price on the building.

Mr. ROGERS: That gets us out of Panama entirely.

Mr. SHONTS: We still own property there, but it takes all our force out of Panama territory and puts them into our own territory and out of the city of Panama, which I think is a good thing.

ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION WORK REQUIRED.

The CHAIRMAN. How much additional construction work of this kind connected with the sanitary system and the water system and the housing of the men, or for administration purposes, will be required during the fiscal year 1908 to complete your plan?

Mr. BENSON. I think it would be well to submit a statement here at this time, Mr. Shonts.

Mr. SHONTS. No; that does not bear directly on this question. I think the best way to answer your question is to say that we have caught up with all our demands for quarters for common labor. We are short for married quarters, but enough buildings have been authorized to take care of those who have made application for married quarters. The water plants that we have completed are capable of supplying, I should say, double the population that we have. The increases in the hospital buildings and other structures will depend upon the rapidity with which the force is increased. We are practically even now with the present requirements.

The CHAIRMAN. You have sufficient accommodations for the force you have there now?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate for the fiscal year 1908 for additional construction?

Mr. SHONTS. You mean for houses and hospitals?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; that kind of construction that is connected with the housing and caring for the people.

Mr. BENSON. We have under this head, "Zone waterworks, sewers, docks and other structures," including quarters and miscellaneous structures, \$3,321,312; that is, covering waterworks, sewers, buildings, docks, and miscellaneous structures.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that independent of the amount necessary for the administration in these departments?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir. That is for new construction of what we call "plant."

AUTHORITY OF COMMISSION TO DISPOSE OF ZONE REVENUES.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers, reverting now to the subject of the government and the authority of the Commission to appropriate, as it is doing now, at least a part of the revenues of the Zone, there is no de jure government on the Canal Zone at present, is there?

Mr. ROGERS. I suppose you would call it a government de jure. The government is organized and carried on by virtue of the authority of the President of the United States and with the approval of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. The present government was organized under

authority of section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904, which reads as follows:

That until the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the Canal Zone be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers, as well as the power to make all rules and regulations necessary for the government of the Canal Zone, and all the rights, powers, and authority granted by the terms of said treaty to the United States shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct for the government of the said Zone and maintaining and protecting the inhabitants thereof in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion.

Now, at the expiration of the Fifty-eighth Congress this authority expired. Congress since that time has taken no action, except the action taken at the last session, under the authority of the act approved December 21, 1905. That was the first session of this Congress. Under section 3 of the act last referred to there is this authority:

That the President shall annually, and at such other periods as may be provided, either by law or by his order, require full and complete reports to be made to him by the persons appointed or employed by him in charge of the government of the Canal Zone, the construction of the Isthmian Canal, and the operation of the Panama Railroad, including an itemized account of all moneys received and expended, which said reports shall be by the President transmitted to Congress.

That is the only authority, and you are simply continuing, in the absence of any Congressional action defining or creating a form of government for the Canal Zone—you are simply proceeding under section 2 of the first act I referred to. I assume now that is under the authority of the President of the United States?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you recommended or do you intend to recommend to Congress any system of law for the Canal Zone?

Mr. ROGERS. The act you have just read, terminating what has sometimes been spoken of as the "legislative power" of the Commission with the Fifty-eighth Congress, has been a matter of consideration by all the law officers of the Commission on the Isthmus.

I presented the matter to Secretary Taft in a very elaborate argument bearing on that point. The matter was referred to the Attorney-General of the United States, and he confirmed the conclusion that had been reached by all the lawyers who had examined that question, that section 2 of the act of April 28, 1904, was not restrictive upon the constitutional powers of the President to administer law and order; that it was simply confirmatory of that power; that it was not intended to act as a limitation at all; and that he had the same power as to the administration of law in the Canal Zone as if that section had never been enacted. I would be glad to refer you to the Attorney-General's opinion on that subject. It was rendered in the latter part of January.

The CHAIRMAN. The opinion of the Attorney-General and the opinion of yourself as general counsel for the Isthmian Canal Commission is that the President, by virtue of his office and by virtue of the laws of the United States and the Constitution, has the power, independent of this act, to enforce law and order?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, until Congress by affirmative legislation should take it away and substitute a formal system of government. That seems to be the sense of all judicial decisions, which, however, are not directly on the precise point, but which have covered the general principles.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What authority is there in the Constitution for the exercise of that power by the President?

Mr. ROGERS. The jurists have usually attributed that to the war-making power.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What war was there in the case of Panama?

Mr. ROGERS. It was also attributed, I believe, by Mr. Justice Grey to the treaty-making powers of the President. But the necessity of administering the laws in the territory acquired by the United States is evident. It arises *ex necessitate rei*. The act you read authorized the President to vest certain legislative powers in certain definite individuals, who held office prior to the termination of the Fifty-eighth Congress. If you place a narrow interpretation on that act, those would be the only individuals who could maintain law and order on the Isthmus. If the President has not that power there is no authority on the Isthmus at all, and a condition of perfect chaos would prevail there. No lawyer who has ever considered that question in the light of the decisions of the Supreme Court on the President's power to establish provisional government has any doubt that the President under that section has full power to administer government on the Zone.

The CHAIRMAN. But he could not do anything that the Constitution absolutely prohibits?

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; nor in contravention of an act of Congress. He simply holds the government down there—the Canal Zone, you might say—in trust for the people of the United States, and as a part of those trust duties he is clothed with authority to maintain law and order on the Isthmus. It has been done with respect to the Philippines and practically with respect to all the other possessions that have been acquired by the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are a great many administrative acts not necessarily relating to the maintenance of law and order, such as the appropriation of the revenue of the Zone; other duties to perform for which he ought to have legislative authority.

Mr. ROGERS. The administration of recently acquired territory has always been held to be closely connected with the necessary powers of the President to maintain law and order in that territory. Consequently in certain notable instances the President, through his military authority, has enforced a system of taxation, of customs revenues, and he has applied those revenues to the administration of law and order and to public improvements.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I have not examined this question, and I am not a great constitutional lawyer, but I want to ask you if there is any precedent in United States history which justifies the exercise of power by the President over territory acquired by the United States by purchase and not as a consequence of war, and whether the constitutional power of Congress to "make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States" is the power which may only be exercised over territory acquired by purchase and not by war?

Mr. ROGERS. In the first place, the power of Congress to legislate and make "needful rules and regulations" in the territory of the United States was held in the Dred Scott case to apply to territory within the limits of the respective States in existence at that time; and the best judgment on the source of that authority is that, even with

respect to Congress, the power arises out of the broad necessities of the case, and is not founded upon what is generally known as the territorial clause of the Constitution, although there is no unanimity of opinion on that point.

It is the same with respect to the President's power. It is a sort of provisional trust exercised by the President with respect to newly acquired territory. His powers grow out of the necessities of the case. While it is usual to refer them to the war-making powers of the President, to his power as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, he frequently exercises them when the war ceases to exist.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And exercises them illegally; absolutely so.

Mr. ROGERS. He used it with respect to the Philippines. The Philippines were acquired as a result of the Spanish war it is true, but also purchase.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes, but, nevertheless, the Supreme Court has held it as an exercise of the war power, and included in it the right to take care of the territory of a conquered country. It was not put on the ground of the purchase of the Philippines for \$20,000,000. I do not believe, with all due respect to your opinion, that there is any power in the United States Constitution which justifies the exercise of such power by the President over territory that is acquired by purchase.

Mr. ROGERS. What would you do with territory so acquired?

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is the argument of necessity. We have a Government, you know, of well-defined powers. The President has exercised authority on the Canal Zone. Later, at a later date, Congress in that act of the Fifty-eighth Congress confirmed the powers of individuals for a specified time. Even assuming that the President had the right to exercise the power prior to the action of the Fifty-eighth Congress, I still think that the action of the Fifty-eighth Congress giving power to certain individuals has taken away absolutely the right of the President to exercise power after the expiration of that legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress. Having vested it in others, it now becomes necessary to vest it by an act of law in some one again, and even if the President's power existed in the first place, it having been interrupted and superseded by power exercised by Congress, it does not expire at the expiration of the act of that Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you are correct in the idea that Congress, having acted in the matter with respect to the government of the Zone, thereby took from the President any power he might have under the Constitution, and this act having expired, the government being under this act, the government continues *de facto* under this authority rather than under any general authority or power that he has under the Constitution.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There is no question but that there is a government in fact which might fix the status, where foreign countries are concerned, for the purpose of deciding questions of international law.

The CHAIRMAN. Section 3, as it seems to me, of the act approved December 21, 1905, seems to have in terms almost confirmed and ratified the government, which was established under the act of April 28, 1904.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Of course this question is "academic"—

The CHAIRMAN. Like the discussion of the Brownsville affair. [Laughter.]

Mr. SULLIVAN. None of us are disposed to object to the existing state of affairs, but it is just as well that I should put my view of the action of the President on record. I want to say that these ratifying acts were frequently held to be illegal, where there was no authority in the first instance for the exercise of power.

We had an example of that in the Philippine tariff cases, when Congress sought to ratify the collection of taxes which were collected under the military power of the President, and the Supreme Court held that that collection was illegal and that the ratification was not valid, because the war had ceased to exist and with the war, the war power of the President; and therefore the tariff duties collected under the authority of the President were illegal. And we had an act of Congress last session to determine the validity of these collections, and the Court of Claims said that was unconstitutional, and that question is now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. ROGERS. The Supreme Court has also said, with reference to these confirmatory acts, as, for instance, section 2 of the act read by the chairman, that no inference is to be drawn from the confirmatory act that the authority did not exist independent of it. That is the view taken by those who believe the President's power terminated with the termination of the act of the Fifty-eighth Congress. The Supreme Court has discountenanced it.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think it would be just as well, if you can do it by act of law, to vest the authority and settle the question.

FORM OF GOVERNMENT OF THE CANAL ZONE.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Commission given any consideration, or is it now giving consideration, to the subject of recommending to Congress, in the light of the experience you have had, some form of government for the Canal Zone?

Mr. ROGERS. I do not speak for the Commission in this matter at all. I am simply presenting my own personal views about it, from the experience I have had on the Isthmus. My idea about the government of the Canal Zone is that it should be made as simple and as flexible as possible, so that it can be adapted to the great task down there of constructing a canal. I do not think it should be an independent imperium, of which the canal itself is a mere adjunct, a mere participant, you might say, in the benefits of the government; but that the government, with due regard to the vested and constitutional rights of the citizens, and with an earnest desire to enforce and protect those rights, should nevertheless be adapted from time to time to the emergencies of canal construction.

That is the idea of all of us. If we establish a government down there on fixed lines, you can not give that flexible administration that is needed, and for that reason it seems to me the part of wisdom to leave the government provisional until the work of canal construction can be more advanced than it is now. The population is changing there constantly. We do not know whether twelve months from now the population of the Zone will be Spaniards, or Jamaica negroes, or white labor from the United States, or colored labor from the United States, or foreign labor from other quarters of the world. As Mr. Shonts has stated, one of the great difficulties they have experienced

is the question of getting a constant and available supply of labor. Any laws we should pass down there should be such that they could be quickly changed, so as to meet that situation. I think it would be an unfortunate thing if we should attempt to establish on the Canal Zone a formal system of government, such as you can establish anywhere within the United States, where the people are more familiar with our traditions of law.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think that even the form of government that now exists, or the form that you suggest a desirable, should be authorized or established by Congress?

Mr. ROGERS. I should see no objection whatever to the reenactment of that provision, which is strictly the "Louisiana clause." Whenever Congress deems the occasion opportune it can come in and establish a permanent government. It has authority to do it at any time, and the President simply holds that territory in trust until Congress acts upon it. I think it better to leave the government, for the reasons I have stated, provisional at the present time. If Congress has any doubt of the President's authority to administer the law in the Canal Zone, they could remedy that and remove that doubt by reenacting the "Louisiana clause."

. APPROPRIATION OF THE ZONE REVENUES.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rogers, getting back to the practical side of the question, what I wanted to arrive at with respect to the finances of the Isthmus was this: If you have no power, or if the President has not the power, and can not under the Constitution appropriate the revenues of the Zone for any purpose, would it be advisable, or does the Commission desire, that any provision should be attached to any of these appropriations for the Canal Commission authorizing the money collected in the Zone to be used for any specific purposes in the Zone? I take it that the President can not even under the authority you mention, which he has under the general power attaching to the office, exercise the power to appropriate or apply revenues belonging to the Government to any purpose unless the appropriation has been duly made therefor; and therefore would it not be wise—if it is necessary that this indefinite sum be utilized in the manner in which it has been utilized, and is being utilized, and in the manner in which you desire to utilize it in the future—to have express authority for that purpose?

Mr. ROGERS. We would be very glad to get any authority which would eliminate doubts, of course. The question is one vital to us. But naturally we do not want provisos put in the bill which are going to impair either the appropriations or the administration—

The CHAIRMAN. You do not understand me. In a number of Departments of the Government, in the administration of these Departments, they collect money from the sale of property. The miscellaneous revenues of the Government, outside of the internal and customs revenues, are all received from various miscellaneous sources. That money must go into the Treasury of the United States under the law. It can not go out of the Treasury unless there is an appropriation made for it. In such cases where it is necessary in the administration of the Departments to utilize any portion of the miscellaneous receipts in connection with the work of the Departments, express

authority is given, which amounts to an appropriation of these indefinite sums. It is simply an additional appropriation.

Mr. ROGERS. I think I catch your point, and we will be very glad to see a proviso inserted in this act stating that funds collected on the Canal Zone may be devoted to the maintenance of the schools of the Canal Zone.

The CHAIRMAN. That brings up the next question I wanted to ask you, whether you would specify the objects for which this money was to be used, like the maintenance of the schools of the municipal governments, or whether you would simply prefer to make it general?

Mr. ROGERS. I will repeat what I stated earlier in the session, that if we had that authority all revenues collected from the postal service would be devoted to the postal service. That still would not pay the entire cost of the postal service there; but I suppose as about half the mail is carried free for the Commission it is quite proper that the Commission should then pay the remaining half of the postal service out of the consolidated funds which would remain.

I certainly would support the schools, which are a local governmental function, and any balance left over should be reserved for the general subject of municipal improvements. It is impossible to state just now how that would be expended, but in a general way I might say we would expend it in part in road making. We are trying to open up a number of savannas in the Zone. Mr. Reed, who acts in my absence, has recently made a trip to a region down there where the jungle does not cover the face of the earth. It is a savanna region. He finds that there are herds of cattle there, and he is anxious to open up trails, so that products—live stock and beef and things of that kind—can be brought in to the settlements near the railroad line. I can not state exactly what all those improvements would be.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not necessary to specify the improvements, but I wanted to get your idea as to specific authority to appropriate and to spend these indefinite miscellaneous revenues on the Zone. That would be in conformity with the Constitution and in conformity with the law.

Now, I want to call your attention to another section of the law here, passed at the last session of Congress, carried in the current sundry civil law. I will ask you whether in your judgment this does not apply to the Canal Commission [reads]:

Hereafter the Secretary of the Treasury shall require, and it shall be the duty of the head of each Executive Department or other Government establishment to furnish him, within thirty days after the close of each fiscal year, a statement of all money arising from proceeds of public property of any kind or from any source other than the postal service received by said head of Department or other Government establishment during the previous fiscal year for or on account of the public service, or in any other manner, in the discharge of his official duties, other than as salary or compensation, which was not paid into the General Treasury of the United States together with a detailed account of all payments, if any, made from such funds during such year. All such statements, together with a similar statement applying to the Treasury Department, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress at the beginning of each regular session.

This would apply, if at all, to the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. ROGERS. We have paid into the Treasury all the proceeds from the sale of Government property on the Isthmus—all the Government earnings, you might say, outside of license taxes and the postal service, have been paid in. That applies to rents from public lands.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the Commission has paid into the Treasury revenues received from all sources other than postal receipts?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, and licenses and license taxes. Anything which might be said to be a product of Government property has been paid into the Treasury, and that applies even to the water rates in the city of Panama. But that ought to be altered by legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish, Mr. Rogers, that you would just draft a short proviso in which you would specify, first, the application of the postal receipts, and then the application of so much of the remainder of the revenues as may be necessary for the maintenance of the schools, and the balance by authority could be expended in connection with such public works as the Commission may from time to time authorize.

Mr. ROGERS. I neglected to say that we wanted to provide a contingent fund of \$5,000 or \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Reserve so much for a contingent fund as is specifically mentioned.

Mr. ROGERS. I will take pleasure in doing that. You do not want me in that proviso to specify the amount of the appropriation? That would be difficult to do.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, no. Just take the postal receipts for the maintenance of the postal service, and so much of the remainder for the maintenance of the schools, and the balance to be expended on such public improvements or works as the Commission may from time to time authorize. That in substance is the thought, and it does not need to be very extensive at all. In a general way that would remove all question of doubt as to whether the Commission has the right to use the indefinite miscellaneous receipts for the purposes that they are now using them for.

Mr. BROWNLOW. Mr. Chairman, in answering my question about the situation of the Panama Canal and the construction, Mr. Shonts answered all very satisfactorily except that part as to whether there had been any cessation of work at any time during the pendency of this discussion about advertising for contracts, and so forth.

WORK THAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED (AGAIN).

Mr. SHONTS. There has been no cessation at all. I intended to go on and state, while I was talking on that subject before, what we were actually doing in the way of excavation. I had not reached that point when the examination was changed to another direction.

We have made almost constant monthly progress for several months in the amount of material actually excavated in the cut and disposed of. As I recollect it, it grew from something over 200,000 in August to 326,000 in October.

The CHAIRMAN. Three hundred and twenty-six thousand what?

Mr. SHONTS. Three hundred and twenty-six thousand cubic yards of material taken out of the cut in October. In November I do not remember the amount. It was a very bad month. We had floods during most of the month. The President's trip and Thanksgiving also made practically four holidays, so that the amount of excavation fell back in November as compared with October. I do not remember the December figures, but in January it reached 560,000 cubic yards, and

Mr. Stevens estimates that by April he will be able to take out a million cubic yards during that month; so that you will see from those quantities that the actual work of excavation at Culebra is going steadily forward month by month—

Mr. BROWNLOW. And has not been interrupted in any way by this effort to let the canal work by contract?

Mr. SHONTS. There has been no hesitation at all. I would like to tell a story here which need not be taken down, but which I think will illustrate the situation. It is one of three stories that I have. [Laughter.] The other night a man rushed into the Jersey City station of the Pennsylvania Railroad just as a train was about to pull out, and, running up to a very large and portly darkey who stood beside it, all dressed up in elaborate livery covered with gilt braid, said to the darkey, all puffing and out of breath, "Does this train stop at Rahway?" The lordly porter looked at him a moment in astonishment and then in a very decisive, pompous, and imperious way answered, "No, suh; this train do not stop at Rahwa'. This heah train do not even hesitate at Rahwa.'" [Laughter.] The work on the canal does not even hesitate on account of the discussion of the contract system. Does that answer your question?

Mr. BROWNLOW. That is satisfactory to me.

REDUCTION OF THE ENGINEERING FORCE.

The CHAIRMAN. You say all the chief engineering problems have been solved. Will it be necessary during the fiscal year 1908 to maintain the corps of engineers you have down there now, numbering almost fifty?

Mr. SHONTS. I suppose it will, because the men will be doing practical work of supervising, and so forth, in the construction, in connection with the various departments. But that is a matter on which Mr. Stevens's judgment will be better than mine. Some time ago, I will say, Mr. Stevens got rid of quite a good deal of his force by changing from a surveying to a construction basis. As the character of his work changes from time to time the personnel of the engineering force will also change.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR OF THE ZONE.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Mr. Rogers, under the head of "Government" your estimate does not include any salaries, as I understand it, for governor of the Canal Zone.

Mr. ROGERS. No, sir; it does not include the salary for that. It includes the salary for the head of the department of government.

The CHAIRMAN. What salary do you estimate?

Mr. SHONTS. I had better answer that question, I expect.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, is Mr. Rogers to be the head?

Mr. SHONTS. He is the head of it, and his compensation has not been determined yet. I have spoken to Secretary Taft a number of times about it, but we have not arrived at a conclusion. In the meantime Mr. Rogers is only drawing the salary that we first promised him when we supposed he would have nothing to do except the work here in Washington.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head "for Canal Zone government," your estimate is \$684,270?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Your present appropriation, it seems, is only \$600,000?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes, sir. As I stated at the outset, I recommend a reduction in the estimate for the Canal Zone government. I hesitate to reduce it too much simply for the reason that an emergency might arise.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it can be reduced \$250,000?

Mr. ROGERS. I think it would be very hazardous to reduce it that much. I stated the estimate which I made, showing the saving in the event the separate municipalities were abolished, and the saving in the school department, as well as in all the other government departments, showed a decrease of about \$300,000, but that was cut down to the basis of the pay rolls after certain reductions had been made and before the normal increase had taken place in the other departments. I think you can reduce the estimate \$150,000 with perfect safety, and it may be after a reduction of \$150,000 that we may be able to save \$50,000 more.

To illustrate with respect to the police department: There is quite a saving at present in figures in the organization and operation of the police department, but that is bound to be flexible. The police department on the Zone heretofore has largely consisted of colored policemen, and they are very efficient for a certain character of patrol or watchman's work at night, but for the maintenance of order they amount to little, even with the negroes. Now, what we find is necessary is to increase the number of white policemen on the Isthmus and decrease the number of colored policemen, but I can not tell exactly what the proportions will be until the class of labor on the Isthmus is settled. If they were all Spaniards we would want a certain police force, if they were American darkies we would want another class, and if they were Jamaican and West Indian negroes we would get along with still another type of police force. Just at present we are increasing the number of white policemen. I would not like to take the figures I have for the police pay rolls, on the basis of the January or December pay rolls, and estimate therefrom the cost of this department for the ensuing year. If you will reduce the estimate \$150,000 it will be a reduction of about 25 or 30 per cent, and I think we will have a sufficient margin to administer the government of the Canal Zone, and, perhaps, will have a surplus at the end of the year.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Shonts, was the estimate of \$2,256,180 for the department of construction and engineering made up by Mr. Stevens or by yourself?

Mr. SHONTS. Mr. Stevens. Mr. Stevens made up an estimate based on a letter which he interpreted wrongly. We suggested that, for the purpose of comparison, he use a certain month, and in place of using it for the purpose of comparison he used it as a basis for his estimate, and when he sent his letter with inclosure he said: "This, you know,

is the rankest guess, as all of these estimates are, for that matter," and on that basis he made his estimate less than the year before, whereas it should have been larger, because they will work more men, and we added \$250,000 arbitrarily to the figures in his letter in order to arrive at these figures, to provide for necessary increases in the force.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this his estimate, \$2,256,180?

Mr. SHONTS. That is his estimate after we added the \$250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That amount includes the \$250,000 which you added?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir; the last item on page 418.

SKILLED AND UNSKILLED LABOR.

I will say in that connection that we added \$2,000,000 to his estimate for skilled and unskilled labor under construction and engineering, for the reason that it was just a guess and made up from a wrong interpretation of what we meant. We simply meant a comparison and he took it for a basis. I explained it all to him afterwards.

HEALTH AND SANITATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Who made up the estimate for the health and sanitation department?

Mr. SHONTS. That was made up by Governor Magoon before he left.

The CHAIRMAN. I see he has estimated \$652,562.43 as against the appropriation of \$550,000 for the current fiscal year?

Mr. SHONTS. That is largely the increase in hospitals. We have been adding to our hospital capacity in order to get it up to the population that we have. It is nearly all hospital increase, and as the force increases they will have to have more buildings, and, of course, that means more nurses and internes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. These new hospitals have to be put up in new places?

Mr. SHONTS. We have adopted this policy in order to keep down the administration of the hospitals as low as possible. We have abandoned the idea that once existed of putting large hospitals at intermediate places, and we only put emergency hospitals at intermediate places, and add additional buildings to either the Ancon or the Colon hospital, so they come under the general administration force that already exists. It saves creating another general staff at the intermediate places. The buildings now authorized are largely at Ancon.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your statement on yesterday led me to believe that the sanitary conditions were much improved and the mortality and sickness greatly reduced?

Mr. SHONTS. The same number of beds is going further; they accommodate a larger number of employees.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There are fewer of them sick?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir. The same number of beds is taking care of more employees. I mean, in other words, that the increase in number of beds in our hospitals is not in proportion to the increase in the number of employees arriving at the Isthmus, because the health conditions have improved and the amount sick per thousand is decreasing.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Then the necessity for an increase of hospitals must be because the hospital accommodations were extremely inadequate heretofore.

Mr. SHONTS. They never did reach a margin of safety. We never had more sick people on hand than we had beds for, but we were down as close as four, and if anything had happened we would have been in a very embarrassing position. Doctor Gorgas explained to me that they were in that position at one time.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you keep a record of the number of people that are accommodated in the hospitals?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir; and the cost. Doctor Gorgas gets up monthly statements, which are published in pamphlet form.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you state what the average number of inmates in the hospitals is?

Mr. SHONTS. At a certain period?

The CHAIRMAN. During any month.

Mr. SHONTS. Not offhand. I can get that for you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish that information and also the cost.

Mr. SHONTS. Doctor Gorgas has prepared a letter showing a comparison of the cost per patient of the hospitals there with the hospitals in this country, for the reason that I received some letters complimenting the work, but saying it was costing too much, and upon investigation I find that what they mean by sanitation is practically hospital service. We have a force of men keeping down vegetation and carrying away the refuse and doing a great deal of work under the head of sanitation that is done in other cities by other departments entirely. I asked Doctor Gorgas to furnish a letter covering the whole subject, and I will send you a copy of that letter, because I know you will find it very interesting.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$3,000,000 that you have estimated for new construction during the fiscal year 1908 covers the additional hospitals that you contemplate erecting, does it not?

Mr. SHONTS. It covers everything in the shape of buildings in all departments, as I understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$652,562 is entirely for the administration and the maintenance of those who are in the hospitals, including medicine and other supplies incident to their being there?

Mr. SHONTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. This does not include, in other words, anything for construction?

Mr. SHONTS. Not for the buildings; no, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Or any new work?

Mr. SHONTS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It includes something more than I have mentioned, it includes the employees in the sanitation department, does it not?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The item just reads "health and sanitation." Will you please state just what items are included in that particular estimate?

Mr. SHONTS. This item of \$652,000?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. What are the principal objects for which the \$652,000 will be expended during the fiscal year 1908, outside of administration?

Mr. SHONTS. If I understand your language, it covers the salaries of the officers, of the storekeepers, of the various kinds of doctors, of

the nurses, of the health officers, of the quarantine stations, sanitation hospitals, and dispensaries.

The CHAIRMAN. I observe from your statement that the entire amount of \$652,562 is for salaries?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. None of it is intended for supplies for the hospitals or for anything that is used in connection with the sanitary system of the Zone?

Mr. SHONTS. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. How many hospitals did you say there are?

Mr. SHONTS. They are all enumerated. It is all in detail. They are itemized with the salary of each officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Since sending in these estimates you have gone over them carefully. Are there any of them that we can safely reduce other than those we have mentioned?

Mr. SHONTS: The engineering and as far as I know the construction department is such a big department, and as we have already stated, this estimate is simply a guess without any sufficient data to even make us feel it is a good guess. We do not think it would be wise to reduce that estimate. In fact, if we make a contract and get a big lot of additional employees we will more likely run short in that department than to have estimated too high.

In regard to the sanitation department, I talked with Doctor Gorgas about his estimate when I was there and we discussed policies that he might inaugurate, and he said he would try to see if he could not, without any loss of efficiency, decrease his expenses, but I have received no advice that he has been able to do so. Therefore, so far as his estimate is concerned, I would not feel like making any compromise, although I know the doctor will make a reduction if it is at all possible to do so. He is very anxious to make a reduction. Mr. Benson can speak about the others.

Mr. BENSON. As to the force in the disbursing and accounting divisions, the estimate is reduced, as I remember the figures, between \$15,000 and \$20,000 under the estimate for 1907. Part of the work of the accounting office, as I stated yesterday, is in connection with the careful watching of the disposition of property and material expendable and nonexpendable and following it up to see that it is properly disposed of. I have examined the estimate very carefully, compared it with the previous estimate, and I do not see that there is any excess of help asked for. The work in the disbursing office I am not so familiar with, but it is my judgment that neither of those estimates is unduly large.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the expenditures of the Commission on the Isthmus audited now by the Auditor for the War Department, as heretofore?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHONTS. I might say something there. We have cut out one item that we had last year. That is to say, the disbursing officer now is responsible for his own results and sends the papers to the War Department through the general auditor's office, and the general auditor only does the administrative work, which is very much less work and requires fewer men than a year ago. We have made a saving because of this realignment and assignment of duties.

The CHAIRMAN. All the vouchers and other evidences of expenditures on the Canal Zone are sent up here?

Mr. BENSON. Except the revenues and disbursements of the Canal Zone revenues.

The CHAIRMAN. All expenditures made from this appropriation?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The evidence and purpose for which the expenditure is made is sent to Washington after being audited there?

Mr. BENSON. It is partly audited down there.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it comes to you and is audited and then goes to the War Department?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir. There is no duplication in the audit on the Isthmus and in the audit in the Washington office.

The CHAIRMAN. There is complete duplication, however, between the auditing done here in your office and the auditing in the War Department?

Mr. BENSON. Not wholly, as we leave to the War Department certain work in the way of mathematical calculations as to the extension of units of cost. We give only the total cost in order to save the duplication of that work.

The CHAIRMAN. The principal work of auditing is to determine whether or not the expenditures are legally made?

Mr. BENSON. That is the idea; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That work is done here in your office?

Mr. BENSON. In my office in respect to the personnel of the Isthmus pay rolls and the purchase of supplies in the United States and all indebtedness incurred in the United States, and on the Isthmus in respect to the purchase of material and miscellaneous expenditures on the Isthmus.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could not those disbursements be made down there and then the evidence of the purpose for which the expenditures are made be forwarded without any audit down there, because the final audit must be made here anyhow, except the auditing of those expenditures that are made out of the Zone revenues?

Mr. BENSON. The purpose of making the audit on the Isthmus of these miscellaneous expenditures, including the purchase of material, is that they are right there in the same building with the disbursing officer and there are a great many questions coming up that need to be referred to the disbursing officer, and in this way we expedite the work and save correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not he be employed in the disbursing office and could you not dispense then with all these clerks other than those essential for the purpose of consultation as to the legality of the expenditures?

Mr. BENSON. The force engaged in the administrative audit on the Isthmus is relatively small. I do not think it is over three or four men out of this force of 61. I have a memorandum.

The CHAIRMAN. What do they do?

Mr. BENSON. I will explain that to you.

Memorandum of the organization and duties of the local auditor's office on the Isthmus.

	Employees.
General (local auditor, secretary to local auditor, travelling auditor)-----	3
Bureau of general and miscellaneous accounts (keeping of general books)---	22

We have a system of double-entry bookkeeping in our work which is not followed in Government Departments generally. The records consist of ledger and journal, a detailed expenditures ledger, by which we classify our expenditures by the different departments and by the different classes of expenditures by the departments.

Record of buildings constructed, register of audited claims and audited pay rolls, record of land and building leases, checking deductions on pay rolls for commissary and hotel books, kitchen and other collections, register of bills collectible, record of deductions for transportation of contract laborers.

There is a great deal of work entailed in that record. There are a great many men engaged. Most of the colored help now contracted for are required to pay for their transportation to the Isthmus, it being deducted from their wages in monthly installments.

Post-office accounts, covering money orders sold and cashed, post-masters' collections, sales of stamps, etc.

Record of hotel and mess-kitchen operations.

We are operating 15 hotels and 23 mess kitchens. The keeping of the accounts, checking of the material used, and the collections for the meals furnished entails a great deal of work.

Checking of hotel and post-office accounts by traveling inspectors.

We have a man who travels over the Zone to examine the accounts of the post-offices and the hotels to see that the supplies are properly expended and that the revenues therefrom are properly accounted for.

Examining and checking the accounts of disbursing officers, so far as can be done on the Isthmus.

Bureau of material and property: This force consists at the present time of 30 men engaged in keeping a physical and money record of all classes of material, classified, expendable, and nonexpendable, the accounting by officers intrusted with the care of material and property, keeping the records of the board of survey, who pass upon all claims for condemned and lost property.

Bureau of correspondence and files, 3; messengers, 3; making a force of 61.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to call your attention, Mr. Rogers, to an inconsistency. I observe there are two appropriations here for different purposes in identically the same language: On page 418, \$684,270 for Canal Zone government, and on page 431, for Canal Zone government, \$339,406.50. I wish to suggest when you send in your revised language for your estimates in different departments that you be careful to avoid making different appropriations under the same language, as is proposed in the original estimates submitted.

Mr. ROGERS. I had nothing to do with this estimate at all. In the revised draft which we prepared there is estimated "for Canal Zone government, pay of officers and employees," consolidating under that caption the pay of the silver force and the gold force—\$720,314.40. "New buildings, equipment, materials, supplies, and contingent and miscellaneous expenses," \$319,118.50; in all, \$1,039,432.90.

The CHAIRMAN. I have, Mr. Benson, the revised language under which you now ask various appropriations for the Canal Zone government to be made. Do these estimates follow the language of the current law and the subdivisions of the different appropriations as in the current law?

Mr. BENSON. I think they do except in one instance, in the case of the Panama Railroad appropriation, where we have eliminated the requirement that the expenditures be made by the Isthmian Canal Commission. In the draft of the bill that we submit you will find the following language under the second proviso on page 9:

The last clause of the proviso, however, appropriating any unexpended balance of the appropriation of June 30, 1906, "to continue the reequipment of the Panama Railroad," to reimburse that company for directing expenditures for equipment and construction, requires a word of explanation. The reequipment of the Panama Railroad upon the Isthmus has not been done altogether by the Commission, but the reequipment and reconstruction of that road on the Isthmus is being paid for in the first instance in large part by the Panama Railroad Company itself, and the clause in question is inserted to meet this situation.

At the present time the Panama Railroad is in need of funds to meet their expenditures on account of their having paid out since August 1, 1905, over \$1,000,000 for reequipment and reconstruction that has not been reimbursed by the Government of the United States under the appropriation which has heretofore been made.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation made for the fiscal year 1906 for the Panama Canal will remain unexpended?

Mr. BENSON. At the present time there is approximately \$700,000 of the \$1,000,000 that was appropriated unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. I am referring now to the aggregate of the appropriations made. Do you know how much, if any, remained unexpended at the expiration of the fiscal year 1906?

Mr. BENSON. We had a deficit at the close of the year 1906 of over \$1,000,000.

Mr. ROGERS. That is explained on page 9 of this memorandum.

GOLD AND SILVER ROLLS.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you still maintain the gold and silver rolls?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean on the Isthmus?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of employees is paid in silver and what class in gold?

Mr. SHONTS. Broadly speaking, American labor is paid in gold and colored labor in silver.

WAGES TO COMMON LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. What wages are you now paying common labor?

Mr. SHONTS. Jamaicans, common labor, 10 cents an hour and Spanish labor, 20 cents an hour gold.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that an increase over the wages paid a year ago?

Mr. SHONTS. No, sir. So far as the Jamaican labor is concerned it is a decrease, because a year ago we had two bases of 20 and 26 cents—a scale which had been established before our connection with the undertaking on the theory that there was some ambition existing in the hearts or minds or bodies of the Jamaicans and that they would be ambitious to get from the 20 to the 26 cent class, but it practically resulted in each fellow playing politics to get into that 26-cent class, neglecting his work more to gain the 26 cents than he

was to get there on merit, and inasmuch as all the contracts had been made on the 20-cent basis at the homes of the people there was no harm in issuing an order that after a certain time 20 cents would be the basis. However, they did it even more adroitly. They issued an order that people who fell out and did not work, unless they furnished a doctor's certificate showing sickness, would go into the 20-cent class. That put most of them back. I suppose we have to-day a few 26-cent men, but very few.

HOURS OF LABOR.

The CHAIRMAN. Are the alien laborers working more than eight hours?

Mr. SHONTS. Very largely. We are getting that thing started. In the meantime, Mr. Stevens told me that about 80 per cent of the alien labor was working on the ten-hour basis.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not apply to the American labor?

Mr. SHONTS. No, sir; just to the alien labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know whether or not there has been any attempt on the part of American laborers to have the hours of labor extended beyond eight hours down there?

Mr. SHONTS. No; I do not think the American laborers made a demand for a longer working day than eight hours, but they have been very anxious to get all the overtime in they could.

OVERTIME.

The CHAIRMAN. Do any of them work overtime—over eight hours?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are paid in addition to the regular compensation when they work overtime?

Mr. SHONTS. The hourly men; the monthly men do not. That is a matter we are trying to adjust now. The railroad men, monthly men, get overtime and the Commission's monthly men do not, and it is a cause of friction. The matter is now up. Of course the overtime under the eight-hour law must be an exception. If we should attempt to do that regularly it would be, as we understand, in violation of the spirit of the law. We can not have a regular exception going all the time, but they did not understand that at first.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you have any applications from the eight-hour American laborers to work overtime? I mean when they are compensated as the men on the railroad are compensated for overtime?

Mr. SHONTS. I do not know whether we have had applications, but I have heard a great many say that they were glad to work the ten hours and get the increased compensation.

The CHAIRMAN. When the men work overtime do they, like the men in the navy-yard here, get time and half time?

Mr. SHONTS. Since the President's visit there we have undertaken to formulate a rule putting the American employees on the Isthmus on the same basis as Government employees in the navy-yards, and took that as a basis, both as regards holidays—that does not mean Sundays, but certain holidays—and the same basis for overtime, time and a half.

The CHAIRMAN. The theory of giving a man time and half time when he is working overtime is that he is working during hours that otherwise he ought to devote to rest or matters pertaining to his own benefit, but I do not see why that should obtain down on the canal, where the men are employed only eight hours a day, employed two hours overtime, and the total is only ten hours a day.

Mr. SHONTS. My opinion is that they would be better off physically and better off mentally and better off morally and would be more satisfied with their surroundings if they were employed ten hours a day.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the justification for giving them time and half time for the two extra hours? They are doing the same work and doing it within the ordinary time that a man works if he is working for himself. I do not see the justification for adopting the rule of time and half time which obtains in the navy-yards.

Mr. SHONTS. That was brought out at a conference with the President when a man who had been employed in the navy-yard said to him: "In the navy-yards we are employees of the United States, and get so and so. Here we are employees of the United States, and why should not we get it also?"

The CHAIRMAN. That was brought out at a conference with the President when he was down there?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

Mr. ROGERS. That is one thing they will not get from the contractor.

ADVANCE TO PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you explain, Mr. Shonts, the item of \$1,385,000, to be used as an advance to the Panama Railroad Company?

Mr. SHONTS. That is for improvements estimated during the coming year. There is a statement showing how this estimate was arrived at—the details.

The CHAIRMAN. Under what agreement is this advance made—by what authority?

Mr. SHONTS. Well, we asked it on the authority that these improvements were necessary to put the Panama Railroad in condition to do its share of the work down there; there was a general proposition, you remember, that, as far as the second track was concerned, the Commission would pay for the original cost, but the railroad would keep it up after it was finished and the railroad would also build all the terminal facilities and maintain same. The Panama Railroad is not yet sufficiently equipped. There is need of both cars and locomotives. This is Mr. Stevens's estimate of what would be required this year to put the railroad company in shape, as I say, to do its share of the work incident to the construction of the canal. Inasmuch as the railroad has no way of raising money because it can not issue any more bonds, it has to borrow from the Commission.

STOCK—OWNERSHIP OF.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government owns all the stock?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir; every share. The directors each own a share to qualify, but the Government has a call on each share.

OPERATION OF RAILROAD.

The CHAIRMAN. In your judgment, as a practical railroad man, could the railroad be operated down there under the direction and supervision of the Government without the intermediary of the railroad corporation?

Mr. SHONTS. As a commercial proposition?

The CHAIRMAN. Could it be operated as economically and with as much advantage to the Government as it is being operated now? Is there necessity for continuing the legal fiction of the Panama Railroad Company?

Mr. SHONTS. If the Panama Railroad was not a common carrier, doing a general commercial business, but was to be limited in its functions only to its use in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, I would say there was no reason why a separate organization should be maintained, or that legal distinction continued, for the same men that are operating it now would operate it for the Commission.

The CHAIRMAN. Allow me, right there, to ask you whether the Government would have the same control over the men and would secure as efficient service from the men as it does through the agency of the railroad company?

Mr. SHONTS. No; I do not think so. For instance, the railroad is working its men ten hours a day, just as in the States.

The CHAIRMAN. There is less difficulty in maintaining discipline among the men, is there not, because of the ease with which they can be removed if they do not conform to the rules and regulations?

Mr. SHONTS. That was the case, but they have got settled down there side by side into a condition so that each uses the other as a leverage to get something out of the situation, but as a general proposition, yes, to your question. Independent management gives greater efficiency, and, I think, more economical results than governmental. Inasmuch as it would be a great loss, in my judgment, and a hardship to many sections of the world to remove the common carrier feature from the Panama Railroad, I should think that matter should be very carefully thought out before it is decided to do so. I do not see how it could be done, in any event, unless a law was framed under which you could work as freely as other competitive lines work, else you would lose your traffic. For instance, to-day, it seems like a small matter, but it would close your railroad commercially if a shipper knew that if his freight was lost or damaged he could not get paid for it. He would not ship very long over that road.

The CHAIRMAN. In the current law there is this provision:

No part of said sum shall have been so expended until the obligation of the Panama Railroad Company for the full amount thereof and drawing four per centum interest payable to the United States shall have been delivered to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and by him accepted.

That is with reference to the advance which was authorized to be made by the current law, amounting to \$1,000,000.

Mr. SHONTS. That means of course, that no part shall be expended until the note has been passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that obligation been discharged?

Mr. SHONTS. Those notes are always given by the Panama Railroad Company to the Commission for the amount so received.

The CHAIRMAN. The practical result is that the Government of the United States is paying itself 4 per cent interest for the use of its own money?

Mr. SHONTS. The railroad pays the interest.

The CHAIRMAN. The Government owns the railroad?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The practical result is that the Government is paying itself 4 per cent interest for the use of its money?

Mr. SHONTS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you anything further which you desire to submit to the committee?

SUPPLIES SENT TO KINGSTON SUFFERERS.

Mr. SHONTS. I have just received a letter from Mr. Stevens, the Chief Engineer of the Commission and vice-president of the Panama Railroad Company, in which he says when the first news of the Kingston disaster reached the Isthmus that they had a great many Jamaicans there who were very greatly disturbed, and he sent certain supplies, amounting to \$7,300 in round numbers, and he asks if there is any way that money can be refunded to the Panama Railroad Company.

The letter referred to by Mr. Shonts follows:

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION,
DEPARTMENT OF CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING,
Culcra, January 31, 1907.

Mr. T. P. SHONTS,

Chairman Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington.

SIR: The first reports which we received on the Isthmus as to the extent and consequent damage and destitute condition of the people of Kingston as a result of the recent earthquake were very vague, and nothing tangible or apparently reliable in the way of news reached me until January 18.

The tenor of all these reports, which gave considerable detail, indicate that a large proportion of the people of Kingston, including women and children and hundreds of both sexes, were without shelter or a sufficient amount and proper food; in fact, that about all they had to eat was bananas.

As you are aware, both the Commission and the Panama Railroad have a large number of employees who are natives of Jamaica, and necessarily the families of many of such employees are residents of Kingston, and the wildest confusion was occasioned here at once among our employees owing to the fears which they entertained that their families were, as proved to be the case, destitute, lacking the necessary food supplies and shelter.

In fact, almost complete demoralization, particularly among the Jamaican employees of the Panama Railroad, immediately resulted, and I deemed it only proper, both as a matter of common humanity and in order to safeguard the interests of both the Panama Railroad and the Commission in carrying out their work, to extend, as far as consistent, to these sufferers through the governor of Jamaica whatever prompt assistance was available.

Supplies could be sent from the Isthmus and reach Kingston about as quickly, if not quicker, than from any other point, and knowing that first aid to the injured and suffering is of the utmost importance I therefore ordered the sending by the steamer *Advance*, on January 19, of food supplies which were entirely the property of the Panama Railroad, to the amount of \$7,316.25; also property of the Isthmian Canal Commission and consequently of the United States, in the shape of tents, wooden plates, and cots, to the amount of \$7,064.75, detailed list of all of which is attached.

I attach also copy of letter, under date of January 19, which I addressed to Sir Alexander Swettenham, governor of Jamaica, and a copy of his reply, under date of January 23, acknowledging the receipt of the supplies and conveying his thanks for our prompt action.

You will note in my letter that I advised the governor, in reference to these supplies, that "the adjustment for same I will refer to our Washington authorities, who will, of course, deal justly in the matter, taking the circumstances into consideration."

The food supplies were sent directly under the care of our manager of commissary supplies, who is well acquainted with Kingston and the officials, and who delivered them directly to or through the governor for proper distribution to the sufferers.

The tents, cots, etc., the property of the Isthmian Canal Commission, were sent in charge of a representative of the material and supplies division with instructions that this Commission property—that is, the tents and cots—were to be regarded simply as loaned, and the representative of the material and supplies division is still at Kingston in charge of this property and will, presumably, return the same to the Isthmus after the necessity for its use has passed by.

It is possible that some of this material will not be returned. This can only be told at a later date.

Meanwhile, I beg to call your attention to the food supplies, to the amount of \$7,316.25, which were the property of the Panama Railroad commissary, and to recommend that, inasmuch as the sending of these supplies was thoroughly justifiable and proper, either through Congressional action or whatever action may be proper, the Panama Railroad should be reimbursed for the value of the goods.

How this should best be done I, of course, can not say, but it would seem that if the President is authorized by Congress to use any supplies or property of the United States for the relief of the Kingston sufferers the stock which was furnished, as above indicated, by the Panama Railroad, could be made a part of the general relief which was extended. Will you kindly advise?

In addition to the material assistance which was rendered in the shape of food and other supplies, the *Advance* took to Kingston a committee of representative Jamaicans, resident on the Isthmus, to the number of about 25, with instructions that they look into, alleviate, and care for the many members of families of our Jamaican employees, which, I am advised, they did; and the *Alliance* on her last trip brought to the Isthmus 92 of the members of such families, who could better be taken care of by their natural protectors here on the Isthmus than at Kingston.

I beg to submit the above report and to await your decision in the matter.

Truly, yours,

JNO. F. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer Isthmian Canal Commission,
Vice-President Panama Railroad.

KING'S HOUSE,
Jamaica, January 23, 1907.

SIR: I have the honor to thank you for your letter of January 19, and through you to convey my most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgment to the citizens of the United States, the officers and employees of the Canal Commission and railroad, and to all others who have so promptly and generously testified their sympathy for the sufferers in Kingston and neighborhood by the recent earthquake.

The tents and food supplies will be very highly appreciated by those who are now homeless. This Government will be found ready to assent to whatever adjustment the United States Government will permit. I have further to thank you for the precautions you have indicated in inviting families to leave for Colon.

The relief committee, which is composed of the principal persons (lay and ecclesiastical) in Kingston, will, I believe, undertake the distribution of the supplies in kind and money so thoughtfully and generously sent.

It was rumored here last week that Colon had also suffered from an earthquake. It is a great relief to find this rumor untrue.

The damage done in Jamaica has been almost confined to St. Andrew, Kingston, and Port Royal. The other parishes have scarcely suffered.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM, *Governor.*

J. F. STEVENS,
Chief Engineer Isthmian Canal Commission,
Vice-President Panama Railroad.

COLON, January 19, 1907.

SIR: The first authentic reports of the awful calamity that has overtaken Kingston reached us by cable yesterday. In common with the rest of the civilized world, the citizens of the United States, officers and employees of the Isthmian Canal Commission and of the Panama Railroad resident on the Isthmus, extend to you and your people their sympathy, and beg to extend what help we can, knowing that immediate relief is all important.

We are sending the steamship *Advance* to Kingston, taking a representative committee of Jamaica citizens who will look after the welfare of families and friends of those now on the Isthmus.

We also send about 100 tents and about 24 tons of food supplies, all in charge of Mr. Henry Burnett, who will present this letter to your excellency. The tents and food supplies are the property of the Commission and the Panama Railroad, and the adjustment for same I will refer to our Washington authorities, who will, of course, deal justly in the matter, taking the circumstances into consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JNO. F. STEVENS,

Chief Engineer Isthmian Canal Commission,
Vice-President Panama Railroad.

Sir ALEXANDER SWETTENHAM,
Governor, Kingston, Jamaica.

Summary Jamaica relief supplies per steamship Advance.

Value of supplies sent from—

Panama Railroad commissary	\$7,316.25
M. & S. warehouse, Cristobal	5,686.33
Labor and quarters stock	1,398.45
Total value	14,401.03

Jamaica relief supplies per steamship Advance.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMMISSARY.

Number.	Unit.	Article.	Price.	Value.
8,552	Loaves	Bread	\$0.05	\$427.60
6	Cases	Extract of beef (180 jars)	1.96	352.80
4	do	Candles (70 pounds)	.11	7.70
1	do	Matches (600 packages)	.05	30.00
3	do	Vichy water	11.00	33.00
50	Sacks	Rice	2.95	147.50
5	Barrels	Ham (1,045 pounds)	.19	196.65
15	do	Bacon (2,572 pounds)	.28	591.56
30	do	Granulated sugar (1,919 sacks)	.19	364.61
50	do	Flour (9,800 pounds)	.08	343.00
6	do	Crackers (234 pounds)	.07	16.38
5	do	Coffee, No. 1 (1,200 pounds)	.26	312.00
7	do	Coffee, No. 2 (1,020 pounds)	.23	224.60
15	Cases	White meal (300 tins)	.25	78.00
15	do	Yellow meal (300 tins)	.25	78.00
10	do	St. Charles cream (240 tins)	.20	48.00
10	do	H cream (480 tins)	.10	48.00
20	do	Milk (960 tins)	.10	96.00
15	do	Shredded wheat (750 packages)	.20	150.00
10	do	Wheat (300 tins)	.20	60.00
50	do	Roast beef (1,200 tins)	.11	132.00
50	do	Roast beef (seconds, 1,200 tins)	.20	240.00
5	do	Cod roes (360 tins)	.15	54.00
20	do	Corn beef (240 tins)	.74	177.60
25	do	Beef and vegetables (600 tins)	.23	138.00
20	do	V. H. cocoa (1,440 tins)	.85	1,224.00
5	do	Soda biscuits (250 tins)	.60	150.00
10	do	Idol tea (halves, 1,000 packages)	.20	200.00
10	do	Idol tea (quarters, 2,000 packages)	.10	200.00
56	do	Lobster (1,344 tins)	.40	527.60
15	do	Codfish (675 pounds)	.11	74.25
10	Half barrels	Pigs' tongues (900 pounds)	.14	126.00
10	do	Shredded codfish (240 tins)	.17	40.80

Jamaica relief supplies per steamship Advance—Continued.

PANAMA RAILROAD COMMISSARY—Continued.

Number.	Unit.	Article.	Price.	Value.
15	Half-barrels	Corn pork (360 tins).....	\$0. 12	\$43. 20
5	Barrels	Salt (1,500 pounds).....	.02	30. 00
5	Kegs	Salmon (475 pounds).....	.10	47. 50
5	do	Mackerel (475 pounds).....	.13	71. 75
5	Barrels	Split peas (1,000 pounds).....	.04	47. 25
5	do	Beef, P. L.....	17. 50	87. 50
104	Half barrels	do.....	8. 75	87. 50
Total.....				7, 816. 25

MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES.

50	.....	Tents, 20 by 40.....	\$97. 25	\$4, 863. 00
200, 000	.....	Wooden plates.....	.004	333. 38
200	.....	Gold medal coats.....	2. 45	490. 00
Total.....				5, 686. 38

LABOR AND QUARTERS STOCK.

25	.....	Tents, 8 by 10.....	\$25. 06	\$1, 355. 12
26, 000	.....	Wooden plates.....	.004	43. 38
Total.....				1, 398. 45

APPROPRIATIONS—TO BE MADE CONTINUING.

Mr. BENSON. We would like to submit to the committee the proposition that appropriations be made continuing.

The CHAIRMAN. Your current appropriation is available until expended?

Mr. BENSON. It is not so construed by the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the reasons for wanting to have your appropriations continued available until expended?

Mr. BENSON. The reason is that the character of the work is of such a nature as not to enable us to very closely estimate in advance our requirements and it results in our calling, as we have in this instance, for transfers from one appropriation to another, and to undertake to follow up each appropriation at the close of the year to see that the amount that would apply on that appropriation was properly divided would entail a great deal of bookkeeping, both for the Commission and the Treasury Department, which would be avoided if the appropriations were continuing.

The CHAIRMAN. These appropriations are available for two years?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, they are available for the payment of any expenditure which was authorized during the fiscal year during which the appropriation was made, and the balance remaining at the end of the fiscal year is available for one more year for the payment of any work or any material that was done or ordered during the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made. Do you want it made to continue available until expended, so as to enable you to use it for the payment of work or material in the year following the year for which it was appropriated?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is it not possible to estimate with approximate accuracy for that year and secure your appropriation?

Mr. BENSON. It means keeping a record of a large number of different appropriations through two years and turning back at the end of the second year, as the law requires, any unexpended balance.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no unexpended balance to turn back under the appropriation made for the year 1906?

Mr. BENSON. We have a deficit.

The CHAIRMAN. So you turn nothing back from the appropriations for that year which were carried in the deficiency bill and were made continuing until expended?

Mr. BENSON. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have not thus far suffered any inconvenience by not having your appropriations continued available until expended?

Mr. BENSON. No, sir; we have not.

The CHAIRMAN. It is possible, then, that you are anticipating trouble?

Mr. BENSON. It will entail a great deal of extra work if we undertake to turn back unexpended balances under the appropriations at the end of the two-year period.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an unexpended balance of \$2,000,000 for the fiscal year 1907?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir; we estimate that much and we have asked in our proposed estimates that we may be allowed to pay the 1906 deficiency out of the unexpended balance.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of the appropriation for 1907?

Mr. BENSON. Yes, sir; and thereby save asking for a deficiency appropriation. We have prepared these estimates under the present departmental organization on the Isthmus whereby we show the amount required for each of those departments. If you appropriate under these respective departmental heads instead of the title as shown under an item, like item No. 5, it makes twenty-four headings in the next appropriation bill instead of thirteen as for the last bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you added that many additional departments?

Mr. BENSON. We have not, for the reason that in our appropriation for the present fiscal year is consolidated the department of construction and engineering and the department of administration, as you will see in item No. 3. The departments that go to make up those two departments are composed of these four present heads, and I would suggest that the appropriation bill of the present year be followed in respect to consolidating those departments under one digest head, otherwise we are going to be swamped with a large number of additional appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. We are confronted with this law, in this specific case, which requires detailed estimates, and which is impracticable. Now, in order to anticipate inquiries that will be made of us on the floor of the House, and to conform as nearly as possible and in a practical way with that provision, these estimates if made for each one of the different departments which you have in your organization,

accompanied with a detailed statement of expenditures that are now being made for each of the departments you are estimating for, would meet that requirement; and to what extent would it differ from the provisions of the current law, if that be done; in other words, how many departments have you now, general departments?

Mr. BENSON. We have seven, as against three formerly.

The CHAIRMAN. There were 13 before, and you have 13 here in your revised estimates?

Mr. BENSON. We have 13 here. Now, by making this number three read: "For the department of construction and engineering; department of audit and accounts; department of disbursements, and department of labor and quarters," you produce the same aggregate result as you had before where you had a department of construction and engineering, and administrative department. These four departments were formerly consolidated into two.

There has been expended for text-books in the United States for seven months of this fiscal year \$282.76. It is considered safe to reduce this item in the estimate to \$500.

I submit the memorandum of the amount of printing contracted for in Washington for the period from July 1 to December 31, 1906, as follows:

Memorandum of amount of printing contracted for, period July 7 to and including December 31, 1906, for Washington office.

Office of administration: For blank forms, letter heads, circulars, minutes of the Commission, binding, public documents (such as the report of the President and the Commission's annual report) --	\$5, 108. 06
Office of general auditor: For blank books and forms -----	153. 35
Office of general purchasing officer: For blank forms, bonds, and contracts, circular proposals, specifications, letter heads, and binding -----	6, 379. 42
Office of disbursing officer: For blank forms -----	250. 46
Total -----	11, 891. 29

NOTE.—This statement is exclusive of printing of estimated value of \$4,399.43, contracted for by the Washington office during this period on behalf of departments on the Isthmus.

The estimate for printing at Washington for the general purchasing office is \$10,000. The general purchasing officer makes the following statement in respect to this estimate: The amount can not be divided as between the different classes of work very readily, but it is under what we are actually expending. One class of printing—namely, proposals, of which there were thirty from July 1 to December 31, 1906—cost approximately \$5,400. Under each one of these issues we sent out 1,000 to 1,500 sets of four proposal blanks, some of which ran 20 pages, others 30 to 40 pages. To show the number of sheets involved in this work, I would say that 4,000 proposal blanks with an average of 30 sheets, gives 120,000 sheets, or in all 3,600,000 sheets of closely printed matter, many of the pages carrying illustrations and constituting an expensive class of work.

The estimated requirements for printing at the outside purchasing offices, namely, New York, New Orleans, Tacoma, and San Francisco, is \$775.

The estimate for the department of administration at Washington, other than the purchasing office, was \$12,200, arrived at as follows: Quarterly minutes, at \$1,500 per quarter, \$6,000. Since the estimate was made the Commission has authorized the elimination of tables showing changes in the status of employees, which it is estimated would reduce this expense one-half.

Estimated expense for printing third annual reports, \$755.

Printing miscellaneous circulars, \$113.

Printing health reports, \$1,620. This printing is for the Isthmus, but is done at Washington.

Estimated cost of the blank forms for appointment division, \$795.

Estimated cost for binding, \$225.

Margin between these amounts and \$12,000 was to provide for such emergency work as special reports of the President, Secretary of War, and so forth.

I also submit a classified statement of the actual and estimated disbursements to June 30, 1908, by periods.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Statement of actual and estimated disbursements to June 30, 1908, by periods, as indicated.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Actual to June 30, 1906.	Actual for fiscal year 1906.	Estimated unvouchered indebtedness June 30, 1906.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1906.	Actual, July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906.	Estimated Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1908.
<i>Expenditures for salaries, wages, and contingent service.</i>								
<i>General administration:</i>								
Regular and special commissioners	\$158,260.82	\$163,379.62	\$147.50	\$163,527.12	\$17,089.77	\$51,980.28	\$69,070.00	\$47,845.00
Office of administration	76,309.65	167,762.12	2,284.86	164,037.01	54,844.83	91,506.17	135,850.00	140,140.00
Division of audits and accounts	26,156.44	193,942.74	7.50	193,950.24	54,434.22	80,526.78	134,960.00	128,560.00
Division of disbursements	27,424.61	77,836.47	1.06	77,837.53	89,508.42	151,871.64	191,880.00	179,910.00
Repairs and renewals of buildings		1,888.17		1,888.17	2,768.96	236.05	3,000.00	2,000.00
Total	286,151.52	538,664.12	2,440.96	541,105.07	157,641.23	376,118.77	583,760.00	496,255.00
<i>Government and sanitation:</i>								
Administration	29,221.05	97,404.50	11,201.52	108,606.02	27,687.01	145,826.65	178,013.66	100,926.80
Administration of justice	13,531.30	42,717.03	4,912.46	47,629.49	12,888.46	170,802.80	88,191.28	41,040.00
Division of municipalities, revenues, education, and posts	29,016.80	86,102.26	9,901.76	96,004.02	61,421.61	197,034.12	248,473.73	187,280.00
The Zone treasurer	968.00	70.00	8.06	78.06	133.00	1,866.00	2,000.00	539,500.00
Sanitation	215,731.07	668,067.64	76,827.77	744,896.31	229,689.26	846,621.97	669,111.23	539,397.79
Hospitals and asylums	386,749.64	589,749.64	45,876.23	444,626.07	179,567.40	390,150.14	666,707.64	943,663.64
Police and prisons	169,521.43	199,250.69	16,013.93	165,264.62	56,498.87	276,519.97	333,018.84	306,400.00
Fire protection	61,994.12	1,079.89	124.13	1,203.92	2,840.03	7,169.97	10,000.00	43,940.00
Repairs and renewals of buildings		16,625.09	1,911.69	18,536.78	22,396.23	27,003.77	50,000.00	50,000.00
Maintenance and operation of waterworks and sewers— Panama		3,247.68	894.17	3,641.75	5,466.46	67,643.64	78,180.00	29,800.00
Maintenance and operation of waterworks and sewers— Colon		498.90	56.80	550.70	1,847.51	27,178.68	29,026.04	26,350.00
Total	525,670.87	1,453,807.82	167,228.61	1,621,036.43	578,247.84	1,559,428.46	2,187,673.80	2,168,238.23
<i>Construction and engineering:</i>								
Administration	197,472.78	90,112.44	10,365.93	100,478.37	35,684.45	149,515.65	186,200.00	165,200.00
Canal construction								
Engineering	218,481.28	138,217.31	15,319.80	148,530.61	90,940.77	100,823.67	191,764.44	215,500.00
Surveys	41,610.96	260,698.91	29,980.37	290,679.28	85,251.34	45,670.14	80,822.48	196,600.00
Excavations	866,134.46	896,276.60	104,071.61	1,000,347.21	561,227.21	2,083,731.79	2,770,969.20	3,433,706.00
Transportation	122,364.96	681,419.61	78,863.26	769,282.87	392,464.83	1,868,591.71	2,276,066.04	2,716,860.00
Tools and implements (included in plant account)								
Track grading, laying, and surfacing (included in plant account)								
Telegraph and telephones	2,348.28	14,616.76	1,680.98	16,297.69	11,922.66	31,698.88	43,622.48	24,000.00

Statement of actual and estimated disbursements to June 30, 1908, by periods, as indicated—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Actual to June 30, 1905.	Actual for fiscal year 1906.	Estimated unvouchered indebtedness June 30, 1906.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1906.	Actual July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906.	Estimated Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1908.
<i>Expenditures for salaries, wages, and contingent service—Con.</i>								
Canal construction—Continued.								
Structures.....		\$25, 375. 80	\$3, 190. 40	\$23, 506. 20	\$16, 408. 09	\$23, 591. 91	\$40, 000. 00	\$50, 000. 00
Docks and wharves (included in plant account)								
Quarries, repairs of.....		4, 676. 24	537. 78	5, 214. 02	12, 167. 66	55, 753. 82	67, 921. 48	40, 000. 00
Zone waterworks and sewers		7, 277. 83	836. 95	8, 114. 78	12, 218. 04	62, 483. 44	64, 636. 48	87, 227. 60
Gatun dam.....					7, 823. 72	242, 676. 28	250, 000. 00	798, 500. 00
Gatun locks.....					8, 225. 45	21, 774. 55	30, 000. 00	600, 000. 00
Purchase of land.....					6, 460. 00	3, 540. 00	10, 000. 00	
Panama Railroad, relocation of.....					7, 201. 24	17, 768. 76	25, 000. 00	600, 000. 00
Total.....	\$942, 412. 12	2, 113, 664. 50	244, 346. 53	2, 358, 011. 08	1, 197, 490. 15	4, 838, 550. 45	6, 086, 040. 60	8, 927, 613. 60
<i>Public works:</i>								
Construction of waterworks and sewers—Panama.	127, 685. 58	237, 295. 27	27, 298. 96	264, 594. 23	30, 098. 46	19, 901. 54	50, 000. 00	
Construction of waterworks and sewers—Colon.	18, 900. 03	132, 609. 79	15, 450. 06	148, 059. 35	65, 041. 89	69, 958. 11	125, 000. 00	
Street improvements—Panama.	606. 72	109, 217. 03	12, 539. 96	121, 756. 99	42, 508. 26	57, 491. 74	100, 000. 00	
Street improvements—Colon.		8, 358. 34	961. 21	9, 319. 59	39, 411. 34	10, 569. 66	50, 000. 00	
Improvement of Zone highways.	9, 277. 50	130, 577. 62	15, 016. 41	145, 593. 93	58, 678. 45	41, 421. 56	100, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
Total.....	156, 865. 83	618, 667. 49	71, 276. 59	689, 934. 08	225, 688. 40	199, 361. 60	425, 000. 00	150, 000. 00
Investments:								
Purchase of land.....	46, 290. 00	10, 592. 96		10, 592. 96				
<i>Expenditures for material, supplies, and equipment.</i>								
<i>PLANT.</i>								
Equipment and material:								
Rolling stock—								
Locomotives.....	To June 30, 1906. 120	Fis- cal year 1907. 40	Fis- cal year 1908. 85					
Flat cars.....	1, 585			1, 967, 000. 00		500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	400, 000. 00
Dump cars, steel.....	328			1, 564, 928. 00		1, 500, 000. 00	1, 500, 000. 00	1, 000, 000. 00
Spreaders and unloaders.....	43			861, 510. 00				
Wrecking cranes.....	1			115, 325. 76		90, 000. 00	90, 000. 00	
Gantry and locomotive cranes.....	11			24, 844. 00				
Miscellaneous.....				92, 216. 00		80, 000. 00	80, 000. 00	100, 000. 00

Statement of actual and estimated disbursements to June 30, 1908, by periods, as indicated—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Actual to June 30, 1906.	Actual for fiscal year 1906.	Estimated unvouchered indebtedness June 30, 1906.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1906.	Actual July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906.	Estimated Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1907.	Estimated total for fis- cal year 1908.
Expenditures for material, supplies, and equipment—Continued.								
PLANT—continued.								
Miscellaneous expenditures:								
Miscellaneous material and supplies and material in process of manufacture at Commission's shops (exclusive of amount charged to plant account and individual and companies), including cost of purchasing, handling, and transporting miscellaneous material and supplies, and proportion of the expense of the purchasing and material divisions, freight, advertising, etc., balance.....	\$959,322.89	\$4,310,837.44	\$1,564,175.01	\$5,875,012.45	\$2,862,651.34	\$1,092,963.54	\$8,965,634.88	\$3,396,398.70
Purchase of Panama Railroad stock from interests other than the New Panama Canal Company (1,112 shares)	155,657.49	1,460.75		1,460.75				
Loans to Panama Railroad Company.....		450,000.00		450,000.00	130,000.00	870,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,385,000.00
Balance of appropriation for loans to Panama Railroad Company, undrawn			200,000.00	200,000.00				100,000.00
Claims for past or future injuries or deaths.....								5,000.00
Claims of Wm. Bodette, Wm. Simons & Co., and P. Canavaggio								
Individuals and companies—labor and material, including purchasing, handling, and transporting.....		530,537.36		530,537.36	319,499.90	819,499.90		
Total disbursements.....	4,009,566.06	17,977,585.86	6,143,903.83	24,121,469.18	6,955,987.76	18,500,427.32	25,466,415.08	25,211,258.73

^a This item includes material for plant covering estimated unvouchered indebtedness June 30, 1906, as shown by column No. 3, paid for during this period.

SUMMARY.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Actual to June 30, 1906.	Actual for fiscal year 1906.	Estimated unvouch- ered indet- edness June 30, 1906.	Estimated total for fiscal year 1906.	Actual July 1 to Oct. 31, 1906.	Estimated Nov. 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907.	Estimated total for fiscal year 1907.	Estimated total for fiscal year 1908.
General administration.....	\$286,151.52	\$338,664.12	\$2,440.95	\$541,105.07	\$157,641.23	\$376,118.77	\$533,760.00	\$406,255.00
Government and sanitation.....	525,670.87	1,433,807.82	167,228.61	1,621,036.43	578,247.24	1,559,426.46	2,137,673.80	2,168,238.23
Construction and engineering.....	942,412.12	2,113,664.50	244,346.53	2,358,011.03	1,197,490.15	4,838,550.45	6,036,040.60	8,927,613.60
Public works.....	156,385.83	618,057.49	71,276.69	689,334.08	226,638.40	199,361.60	425,000.00	150,000.00
Purchase of land.....	46,290.00	10,592.96		10,592.96				
Permanent plant:								
Equipment and material (including cost of purchase and handling and Panama R. R. second main track).	342,295.60	5,235,295.51	3,859,507.73	9,094,803.24	477,704.76	6,415,597.44	8,893,302.20	5,208,553.20
Labor.....	595,379.74	2,714,637.90	84,927.91	2,749,565.61	1,007,114.64	3,467,888.96	4,475,003.60	3,374,200.00
Total permanent plant.....	937,675.34	7,949,933.41	3,944,435.64	11,844,369.05	1,484,819.40	9,883,486.40	11,368,305.80	8,582,753.20
Miscellaneous material and supplies, including cost of pur- chase and handling.....	959,322.89	4,310,837.44	1,564,175.01	5,875,012.45	2,862,651.34	1,092,988.54	3,955,634.88	3,396,398.70
Panama R. R. stock.....	155,657.49	1,460.75		1,460.75				
Loans to Panama R. R. Co.....		450,000.00		450,000.00	130,000.00	870,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,385,000.00
Balance appropriation for loans to Panama R. R. Co. un- drawn.....			200,000.00	200,000.00				
Claims.....								
Individuals and companies.....		530,537.36		530,537.36	319,499.90	319,499.90		105,000.00
Total.....	4,009,566.06	17,977,585.85	6,143,903.38	24,121,499.18	6,955,967.76	18,500,427.32	25,465,415.08	26,211,253.78

^a Account individuals and companies represents cost of labor and supplies furnished to outside interests when engaged in allied work with the Isthmian Canal affairs and employees of the Commission, the proceeds of such charges, when collected, being deposited in the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Statement of actual and estimated disbursements to June 30, 1908, by periods, as indicated—Continued.

RESUMÉ.

Disbursements:	
To June 30, 1905.....	\$4,009,586.06
Fiscal year 1906.....	17,977,585.85
Unvouchered indebtedness June 30, 1906.....	6,143,938.33
Fiscal year 1907.....	25,456,415.08
Total.....	53,587,470.32
Appropriations:	
June 24, 1902.....	10,000,000.00
December 21, 1905.....	11,000,000.00
February 27, 1906.....	5,990,786.00
June 30, 1906.....	25,456,415.08
Total.....	52,447,201.08
Amount of expenditures for year ending June 30, 1906, payable from Canal Zone revenues.....	13,374.25
Approximate deficit June 30, 1907.....	1,128,992.99
Total.....	53,587,470.32

E. S. BENSON, General Auditor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4, 1907.

FRIDAY, February 8, 1907.

PROPOSED STORAGE DAM NEAR EAGLE, N. MEX.
(AGAIN).

STATEMENTS OF MR. ROBERT BACON, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE, AND MR. ARTHUR P. DAVIS, ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Bacon, we have here House Document No. 548, containing a letter from the Secretary of State transmitting to the Secretary of the Treasury an estimate for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, in part payment of the cost of construction or building of an irrigation project on the Rio Grande River; and also containing a copy of the convention or treaty between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico bearing upon this subject.

In the consideration of the matter a few days ago the question arose as to whether this treaty—this agreement to furnish to Mexico, or to citizens of Mexico, 60,000 acre-feet of water—was made in consideration of their waiving a number of claims which have been presented to our Government by the Government of Mexico on account of the diverting of the waters of the Rio Grande River in the past by private citizens of this country, or whether it was for the purpose of securing a right, with the consent of Mexico, of constructing an irrigation reservoir or an irrigation dam on the Rio Grande River. Can you state just what was the consideration so moving Mexico in the consideration of that waiver? We thought perhaps you would be able to throw some light on the question we were considering. Perhaps Mr. Smith can state the question more accurately.

MR. SMITH. I think that states it very well. We wanted to get at what was the consideration we get in return for the 60,000 feet of water which we give to Mexico.

MR. TAYLOR. I thought both questions entered into the consideration.

MR. BACON. Do you wish me to say exactly how we divide them and segregate them?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The answer to the question may have a material bearing upon the action of this committee with respect to the appropriation that is asked for.

MR. BACON. I should be very glad to answer any questions that bear upon the history of the negotiations and the correspondence with Mexico which may bear upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. You may state just what the history of the negotiation is between the two countries—what led up to it, in what did it have its inception.

MR. BACON. I have not the chronological history of the negotiations, but I think I have enough to show you the importance of the negotiation of such a treaty from the point of view of the State Department, dating back through many administrations. It is a question, you know, of the equitable boundary in connection with the rivers of Mexico and the rivers of Canada, notably the Milk River and St. Marys. That has been a vexed question for many years, and it has led to the consideration of treaties to settle those matters

which were a constant source of friction between Mexico and the United States, and between Canada and the United States, although the Canadian proposition had never become so acute.

Mr. SULLIVAN. You were about, Mr. Secretary, to tell what the consideration of these treaties was.

Mr. BACON. The consideration culminated in a letter of April 20, 1905, from the State Department to the Secretary of the Interior. It is a short letter, and perhaps you will allow me to read it [reads]:

APRIL 20, 1905.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SIR: Referring to a conference recently held by Judge Burch, of the Department of Justice, Messrs. Walcott and Newell, of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Penfield, of the Department of State, the results of which were placed before Secretary Taft, I have the honor to advise you that Secretary Taft has decided that the policy to be pursued is to go forward with the construction of the irrigation dams as contemplated by the reclamation acts, and also to proceed with the negotiation of treaties between the United States and Great Britain and the United States and Mexico, to provide for the equitable distribution of irrigation waters between the United States and Canada on the one hand and the United States and Mexico on the other.

The problem of such equitable distribution is an engineering one, and therefore I would request that the Department of the Interior draft and submit the bases of treaties which would provide for such equitable distribution.

The subject of drafting these treaties was considered in the conference above mentioned, and Professor Newell indicated that he would be able to furnish this Department with the bases of such treaties. If you will have the same prepared and forwarded to the Department it will at once propose to the British and Mexican Governments the negotiation of treaties on those lines. If the proposed bases should not prove to be entirely acceptable to the other Governments, the Department will invite counter proposals which will be transmitted to you for your consideration in order that the treaties may be carefully matured, so as to meet the approval of the Senate and work satisfactorily if approved and ratified.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, *Acting Secretary.*

As to the reference here to Secretary Taft, I may explain that he was then Acting Secretary of State. It was at a time in 1905 when Mr. Hay was not there.

That does not go into the question of the history that led up to it, but in 1897 there was correspondence between the State Department—Mr. Richard Olney was then Secretary of State—and the Government of Mexico regarding a treaty, which was submitted and a copy of which I have here. I will not read this treaty, but certain parts of it are relevant to this question of consideration or compensation. One article, for instance, is that in compensation of the damage suffered by Mexican citizens—

Mr. BURLESON. Before you read that article, may I suggest that you look to the preamble of the treaty, which cites the length of time that citizens of Mexico had been using the water before it was in any degree diverted by Americans?

Mr. BACON. I was going to cite that afterwards, but I will do it now with pleasure if you desire. Reading a letter, then, from Mr. Romero, the Mexican ambassador—

Mr. TAYLOR. You had better put in the date.

Mr. BACON. The date was January 5, 1897. In the letter he speaks

of already having submitted a draft to the Government of Mexico. He says [reads] :

First. Since the lack of water in the river Bravo del Norte at certain months in the year the inhabitants of the Mexican shore, in the part comprising the district of Paso del Norte, have decreased almost 60 per cent, as a population of 18,630 has been reduced to 8,814.

Second. That the loss of public wealth in the last ten years has been \$22,840,000, and that of private individuals \$12,845,000, the two sums amounting to a total of \$35,685,000.

Third. That the Government of the United States, and especially the State of Colorado, have obtained great advantages through the use of the waters in Colorado, since the Federal Government has been able to sell millions of acres of lands which are irrigated by the waters of the river Bravo del Norte and its tributaries, and the population of the State of Colorado has increased five-fold in a period of fifteen years.

Fourth. That the work indicated will profit in equal degree the citizens of Mexico and of the United States.

Those were some of the considerations which the Mexican ambassador was putting forward from their point of view. The second article of the proposed treaty of 1897 provided [reads] :

In compensation for the damage suffered by——

Mr. BURLESON. That is material, because it shows the basis of the contention of Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. We all know that the basis of the contention on the part of Mexico was that her citizens had formerly been using the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes. That is a question of international law. It may be a fact that they used it prior to our use of it, but the question of their superior right because of their earlier use would be a question of law and not a question of fact.

Mr. BACON. I believe you are right, and we do not concede their right.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is a principle well established as between users of water up and down stream within a State, for example. The only place where the principle has not been recognized is between nations. There is not any reason why the question should not be recognized as between nations, if we could get an international court that would not decide on the basis of the relative strength of the armies of the two nations concerned. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. That is the basis of their claim—on the ground of prior use of the water?

Mr. BACON. Yes; certain questions of damages in the matter of their right to use the water.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask you, Mr. Bacon, whether under international law it is your understanding that the citizens of one government have a legal claim against another government for the diversion of waters by the citizens of the government against whom the claim is made?

Mr. BACON. My understanding is that they have not, if I understand your question correctly, although there is a certain equitable claim as a matter of international comity, which is recognized——

Mr. TAYLOR. The claim, if there be any, belongs to the respective governments and not to citizens of the government under those circumstances, do you mean?

Mr. BACON. I was not sure if that was the point of Mr. Tawney's question or whether it belonged to the government or citizens claiming.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand these are claims by the Government of Mexico on behalf of citizens of the United States of Mexico, or is it a claim made by the Government itself?

Mr. BACON. The Government of Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government claim that the damage sustained is due or would be paid to the Government of Mexico, or are these claims the claims that have been presented by citizens of Mexico through the Government of Mexico?

Mr. BACON. By citizens of Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the basis of my question. Now, is it your understanding under international law that the citizens of one Government have a legal claim against another Government for the diversion of boundary waters by the citizens of the Government against whom the claim is made? The diversion of these waters has not been by our Government—has not been authorized by our Government. The diversion has been by private citizens of the United States, to the damage, as it is claimed, of citizens of another state, another country. Now, then, under international law is it your understanding that our Government would be liable to the Government of Mexico or its citizens for any damage that might be sustained by reason of our citizens diverting the waters of the Rio Grande, which is the boundary between the United States and Mexico, the sources of whose waters originate in our own country?

Mr. BACON. If there is any liability, whether caused by the citizens or by the direct action of the Government of the United States, I believe it must become a claim against the Government on behalf of its citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. I presume the liability would be against our Government?

Mr. BACON. On behalf of its citizens for any act of its citizens. Further, I am inclined to think there is no legal claim by the citizens of Mexico against this Government for the diversion of these waters, because as to the controlling of the headwaters I believe that is within the rights of our Government. But I believe it further to have been established by international comity and as a matter of equity, if such diversion should affect the vested rights of citizens of Mexico, and had there been a large appropriation affecting irrigation projects, or things of that kind, that Mexico would have an equitable claim for such diversion, although no legal right or legal claims. That is my opinion, not expressed legally, but I think you will understand what I mean.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Let me see if we can get the other side of that proposition. Has it been laid down by any author, by any international lawyer, so called, or jurist that one government has not a claim against another by reason of the diversion of the water upstream as against the interests of the takers of water downstream?

Mr. BACON. I believe there has been no final decision in the matter.

Mr. SULLIVAN. It simply comes to this, that so far as the right of the state whose waters have been diverted or appropriated by takers upstream is concerned—

Mr. BACON. By those who control the headwaters, that is—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Yes; that right simply has not been recognized in international law. Is not that the status?

Mr. BACON. I believe the preponderance of precedent has been to recognize that fact; to recognize the right of the people of the country who control the headwaters.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Have there been decisions?

Mr. BACON. There have been opinions.

Mr. SULLIVAN. There would not be decisions, of course.

Mr. BACON. There have been opinions to that effect, and I believe that is accepted.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Of course these opinions would not affect anyone, any government, if the government chose to disregard them?

Mr. BACON. No; and they may be further modified, as I intended to indicate, by equitable considerations, as a matter of international comity. As far as the right itself is concerned, I think it is denied.

The CHAIRMAN. These equitable considerations of which you speak would have to rest mainly upon the action of the government. If by authority of our Government the waters were so diverted for irrigation purposes as to cause damages to citizens of Mexico, that would be the basis of the equitable claim on the part of Mexico for her citizens against our Government; but where the diversion has been entirely by private citizens, would that make any difference in the basis?

Mr. BACON. I think not, Mr. Tawney. I think the Government must be responsible, if the liability exists at all. It must be responsible for the liability of its citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent was Mexico pressing for the adjustment of these claims prior to this treaty?

Mr. BACON. I have here a translation of a note from the ambassador of Mexico of June, 1904. It is pretty long, and is in fact a recapitulation of the position of their claims for a good many years preceding. I would be very glad to read it if you think it is not too long.

The CHAIRMAN. You can state the substance of it, and then give it to the stenographer.

Mr. BACON. The substance of it is that they are not claims for specific damages so much as they are caveats for damages which they believe will in future be done by the proposed diversion. In many cases, of course, there are all sorts of estimates. These figures which I read you before, from Minister Romero, are repeated in this note of Mexico. That is, the figures mentioned in this correspondence of 1897 are repeated in this note of June, 1904.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that the last note that you have on the subject from Mexico, in June, 1904, respecting the claims?

Mr. BACON. No, sir; there has been considerable correspondence.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been a formal demand made by Mexico for the payment by our Government of any specific amount for damages heretofore sustained by any citizen of Mexico?

Mr. BACON. I am not able to answer positively that there have been no such claims. There have not been many. They have been more in the nature of—

The CHAIRMAN. Of a protest against our anticipated action with respect to establishing an irrigation project on the Rio Grande River?

Mr. BACON. Yes; although the results of the diversion have been

set forth by Mexico very strongly in a general way, as indicated by these figures that I read to you from that other correspondence. That is, by reason of the diversion already made by the users of the water at the headwaters of the Rio Grande and other places there had been caused such a scarcity of water in Mexico that the population had decreased and damages aggregating, in the opinion of the Mexican Government, \$35,685,000 had been incurred. But that, of course, is an estimate of the aggregate of damages and claims.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Those are not anticipated damages, but damages already suffered?

Mr. BACON. Already suffered.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And I presume those are the damages which form the basis of Article IV of the treaty under which Mexico, following the language—

declares fully settled and disposed of, and hereby waives, all claims heretofore asserted or existing, or that may hereafter arise, or be asserted, against the United States on account of any damages alleged to have been sustained by the owners of land in Mexico, by reason of the diversion by citizens of the United States of waters of the Rio Grande.

Mr. BACON. Precisely. That was the aggregate in June, 1904. The correspondence continued, commissions were created here of representatives of the different Departments to consider the whole question, because the two questions are pretty closely bound together, and as the result of which a policy was determined upon to go ahead, and the Interior Department was asked to submit the bases of a treaty.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Asked by the State Department?

Mr. BACON. Yes; asked by the State Department.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the State Department, as I understand it, regarded this irrigation scheme as an incident in working out a plan of settlement of these claims of Mexico against the United States?

Mr. BACON. As a matter of perhaps equal importance. I can hardly say that one is incidental to the other, because the irrigation proposition might have gone on, if we had the right, without the convention.

Mr. SULLIVAN. At all events, it indicates an intention on the part of the United States to utilize the irrigation scheme as one means of settlement of the claims?

Mr. BACON. I think that is a fair way of putting it; that the State Department regarded these unsettled claims and unsettled relations with Mexico arising out of the scheme as a very serious matter, as a matter of increasing importance, because claims of that kind that are allowed to accumulate year after year become more and more difficult of settlement, and I believe the Secretary of State considers that this is a matter of great importance. That is in confirmation of the former opinion indicated here in the correspondence of Mr. Hay and Mr. Taft and Mr. Olney; and I think it is fair to say, in answer to your question, Mr. Tawney, that this estimate of a million dollars may be said to be in consideration of the waiver of all these claims and unsettled questions which have been unsettling the international relations for so many generations, and which would be of great importance to get out of the way.

The CHAIRMAN. Did your Department make up the estimate of a million dollars, or was that made up by the Interior Department in the Reclamation Service?

Mr. BACON. It was made up by the Interior Department. As a matter of fact, the State Department, having no technical knowledge of the necessities, and having depended on the Reclamation Service for the bases of the treaties, called upon the Interior Department for its estimate, with a view to arriving at some means of valuing this consideration of 60,000 acre-feet of water which it was proposed by the treaty to give to Mexico and which they already indicated their willingness to accept in the light of a waiver.

Mr. SULLIVAN. In other words, the State Department called in the Interior Department as an expert in the Reclamation Service, to estimate the money value of 60,000 acre-feet of water which you were going to give to Mexico?

Mr. BACON. I believe that is the case, it always having been an expert question of reclamation which the State Department was not competent to pass upon.

Mr. TAYLOR. Right there, may I ask a question or two, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly; go ahead.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Secretary, do I understand you to say that the Mexican Government, in sending out this claim for damages, presented about \$35,000,000 of estimated damages, of which \$22,000,000 or more were damages to the Mexican Government and \$12,000,000 or more were damages to individual citizens, or citizens of the Mexican Government?

Mr. BACON. It is summarized by the Mexican Government in the note of their ambassador of January 5, 1897, in this language:

That the loss of public wealth in the last ten years has been \$22,840,000 and that of private individuals \$12,845,000, the two sums amounting to a total of \$35,685,000.

Mr. TAYLOR. That is the basis of their claim for this treaty?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir. The treaty then under consideration was that of 1897.

Mr. TAYLOR. The treaty you have entered into—does not that fully settle the damages past and damages estimated in the future for the diversion of the water of this stream, the Rio Grande?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. And settles forever the amount of water to be given to Mexico in the future development of our Reclamation Service?

Mr. BACON. That is my understanding of Article IV of the treaty.

Mr. TAYLOR. In the inception the damages prior to the enactment of the reclamation act were by individual citizens of the United States in improving their private property, were they not, in the territory?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. Would not the action of the Government since the reclamation act was passed make the Government itself a party, as well as the individual citizens of the United States, to any damages which may or may not have resulted to Mexico in the prosecution of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. BACON. I believe it would, although I think the Government was liable for the damages if they existed by reason of the acts of its citizens prior to the reclamation act.

Mr. TAYLOR. But the reclamation act would commit the Government beyond question, if there had been any doubt before.

Mr. BACON. If there had been; I believe there was no doubt. I believe the Government must be responsible for the legal and equitable claims against its citizens by a foreign nation.

Mr. TAYLOR. Now, just one more question. Does your Department recognize that this matter ought to be speedily attended to, and do you recommend the allowance of this \$1,000,000 at this present session of Congress or not?

Mr. BACON. I believe that it is a matter of urgent necessity, requiring very prompt action. However, I believe that this appropriation that is asked for of a million dollars might be apportioned over the years which it will take to do the work. That is, I believe all that is absolutely necessary is for the Reclamation Service, who will do the work, to be assured of this proportion of the cost in order to proceed at once with the work.

Mr. TAYLOR. In other words, you think it urgent that we should recognize at once this treaty by making some appropriation?

Mr. BACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TAYLOR. You do not care if the full amount is appropriated now or not?

Mr. BACON. I think the full amount should be authorized now, but not necessarily the full amount appropriated; only such amount appropriated of the authorized million dollars as is necessary to enable the Reclamation Service to proceed at once with the work.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Secretary, I interrupted you a moment ago when you were about to call attention to the treaty, or proposed treaty, submitted by Mr. Olney. You were then about to read from the second article of the proposed treaty.

Mr. BACON. The proposed treaty of 1897?

Mr. BURLESON. Yes.

Mr. BACON. I think I did read the article.

Mr. BURLESON. I interrupted you just as you got to the word "damage."

Mr. BACON. This is article second of the proposed treaty of 1897, which was under consideration, offered by Mr. Richard Olney, Secretary of State [reads]:

ART. II. In compensation for the damage suffered by Mexican citizens in consequence of the use of the waters of the Rio Bravo Del Norte, in the State of Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico, the Government of the United States of America will bear all the expenses necessary for the construction of the dam in the manner proposed in the opinion of the special commission, and will cede to the Government of Mexico the territory referred to in Article III of this convention.

The latter part I did not consider to be important.

Mr. BURLESON. It is not important.

Mr. BACON. That was an indication of the feeling at that time; a recognition of the importance of Mexico's claim, which has been followed up frequently since by caveats against future diversion.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Is there any language in that proposed treaty in 1897 which seems to recognize the validity of the Mexican claims?

Mr. BACON. This treaty was never negotiated.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand a draft was submitted.

Mr. BACON. Yes; submitted by Mexico.

Mr. BURLESON. I beg your pardon; it was submitted by our Government through recommendations made by the International River Boundary Commission—a joint commission which had been considering the matter for many years.

Mr. BACON. In the first instance?

Mr. BURLESON. It was first suggested or submitted by Mr. Romero, and then it was amended by Mr. Olney, so that it was rejected. They could not get together.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Did Mr. Olney either affirm or deny the validity of the claim?

Mr. BURLESON. It is in the preamble to the treaty, to which I directed attention a moment ago, it is stated what occasioned the necessity for the effort to effect a settlement. The proposed convention was submitted and based on a report signed by a joint commission—the commissioner of Mexico and the commissioners of the United States—and I now read from its preamble:

The Government of the United States of Mexico and the Government of the United States of America, wishing to put an end in a friendly and equitable manner to the controversy arising from the use in the State of Colorado and the Territory of New Mexico of the waters of the Rio Bravo del Norte and its tributaries constituting the dividing line between the two countries from Paso del Norte to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, owing to which use the people living on its banks below Paso del Norte, who had a prior right to these waters from having used them in the irrigation of their lands for nearly four hundred years, have been deprived of them, as it appears at that part of the said river between El Paso and the Conchos River is left without water during several months of the year and as the freshets occasioned changes by avulsion and erosion giving rise to frequent disputes and difficulties have agreed, after considering the report of the special mixed commission appointed to investigate this subject and to suggest a fair settlement securing the mutual rights of the two countries interested, to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have appointed their respective plenipotentiaries—

The President of the United States of Mexico; Matias Romero, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington, and

The President of the United States of America; Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

Who, after showing their respective full powers and finding them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Mr. SULLIVAN. I think the two parts have been read—the substance of the preamble and Article II.

Mr. BACON. Both of which had recognized the importance of the claims by Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Davis, is there anything in the reclamation act which would prevent the Secretary of the Interior from going on with the work of constructing this reservoir dam and paying the entire amount out of the indefinite permanent appropriation for the Reclamation Service?

Mr. DAVIS. I think there is.

The CHAIRMAN. What is there?

Mr. DAVIS. That is against doing it in conformity with this treaty, which of course is the supreme law of the land. The treaty requires that 60,000 acre-feet of that water go to Mexico. The reclamation act is restricted in its operation to the States and Ter-

ritories named therein, amended afterwards by adding the State of Texas, and it does not include the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. BURLESON. And does not authorize the giving of water, stored under its provisions, to any one free, is what we claim.

Mr. DAVIS. The Secretary is not authorized to do what this treaty calls for.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary, then, for the commencement and execution of this project to go ahead and secure legislative authority for the construction of this dam?

Mr. DAVIS. Under this treaty, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. You have to have legislative authority to construct this reservoir in the first instance. If you can not give away a part of the water, you can not give away any of it, so that the indefinite permanent appropriation for the Reclamation Service could not be charged with any part of the cost of this construction without legislation?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. BACON. Is that so, Mr. Davis?

Mr. DAVIS. Under the provisions of this treaty, that is what I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, in order to convey to Mexico under the provision of this treaty 60,000 acre-feet of water, it is necessary to construct a dam for that purpose to enable citizens of the United States to use the remainder of the water. It could not be done under the reclamation act, as I understand you.

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; that is right.

The CHAIRMAN. No part of that fund would be chargeable with this cost without additional legislation?

Mr. DAVIS. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if we authorize the dam, the Government becomes responsible for the entire cost, to be paid out of the General Treasury of the United States?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I do not think so.

Mr. BURLESON. I feel sure not.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think that follows. I do not see how that is.

The CHAIRMAN. It furnishes water to the citizens of New Mexico and Texas—

Mr. BURLESON. I will ask now, Mr. Bacon, even conceding that that follows, though I do not think so at all. I ask you, Mr. Bacon, whether or not the Government is pledged under this treaty for the construction of this dam.

Mr. BACON. I believe it is, Mr. Burleson.

The CHAIRMAN. That is what I say. We have got to go into this thing with our eyes open. Then the whole cost of this thing is to be paid out of the Federal Treasury.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Let us find out about that. Mr. Davis, you say there is authority under the present law for the construction of this dam and the distribution of its waters to citizens of the United States under the reclamation act, leaving out of consideration now the question of the appropriation of 60,000 acre-feet of water to Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. If that had been provided by treaty, I think and I know that the reclamation act is sufficient.

Mr. SULLIVAN. At all events, we have authority to erect a dam and furnish the citizens of the United States with water, which they will subsequently pay for under the terms of the reclamation act?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The next proposition to consider is whether, having that authority, we also have authority under the reclamation act to give to the citizens of Mexico 60,000 acre-feet of water that is to be stored in this reservoir?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; there is no such authority.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The question arises whether there is not authority of law to give this 60,000 acre-feet of water under this treaty, which has been proclaimed and which is now the law of the land as much so as the reclamation act or any other act of Congress. That is the question we now have to consider, is it not?

Mr. DAVIS. The reclamation act is an appropriation act, and it is limited to certain purposes.

Mr. SULLIVAN. I understand that, but the reclamation act is not an act of such superior virtue that it may not be amended or modified by subsequent legislation or treaties with foreign countries?

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Now, then, if we have this authority to erect this dam and consume this water for the benefit of citizens of the United States under the reclamation act, the question is whether this treaty, which is the law of the land, gives us authority to use 60,000 acre-feet of the water so stored for the benefit of the citizens of Mexico, for the purpose of executing a treaty between the United States and Mexico. Is there any other question involved in it?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know that I appreciate the exact meaning of your question, for this reason: It does contain the authority, but it does not contain the appropriation.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is very true, but let us deal first with the question of authority. If we establish that the authority exists this committee has the authority to appropriate. Will the stenographer please read my preceding question?

(The stenographer read:)

Now, then, if we have this authority to erect this dam and consume this water for the benefit of citizens of the United States under the reclamation act, the question is whether this treaty, which is the law of the land, gives us authority to use 60,000 acre-feet of the water so stored for the benefit of the citizens of Mexico, for the purpose of executing a treaty between the United States and Mexico. Is there any other question involved in it?

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you get the meaning of the question now?

Mr. DAVIS. I think the authority is there.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Under the treaty?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That is my view of it. That is what I wanted established. Then, if I am right in my assumption, we have authority for both branches of this subject; and then the third question would be whether this committee should make the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Assuming, Mr. Davis, that we have authority under the treaty to construct the dam, and the authority under the reclamation act to construct the dam, is there any legislation or any part of the reclamation act which would charge the cost of the

construction of that dam onto the lands owned by private citizens of the United States—charge the entire cost or any part of that cost, in view of the fact that not all of the water is to be utilized by citizens of our own country under that act?

Mr. DAVIS. Do you refer to the whole water supply, or to the 60,000 acre-feet to be given to Mexico?

The CHAIRMAN. Can we charge onto the land that is irrigated in the United States all or any part of the cost of the construction of the dam—in view of the fact that 60,000 acre-feet of the water is given to the people of Mexico—under the reclamation act?

Mr. DAVIS. I think under the reclamation act we can charge them with their proportionate part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. With their proportionate part?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; but not with the cost of the part that goes to Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. Coming back to my first question, in order to construct this irrigation project would it or would it not be necessary to secure legislative authority in addition to the authority that you now have under the reclamation act?

Mr. DAVIS. In order to construct the dam?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. DAVIS. I think not.

The CHAIRMAN. I understood you to say a moment ago that there was no authority under the reclamation act to give you authority to construct this dam because 60,000 acre-feet of the water were to be used by people not citizens of the United States, and that the irrigation act affected only the water to be used by the citizens of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS. Would not that follow from the specific acceptance of this treaty, on the basis that the treaty had been negotiated?

The CHAIRMAN. My question was whether it would be necessary under the treaty and the law—the reclamation act—to secure legislative authority for the construction of this dam before you can go on with the actual work of construction.

Mr. DAVIS. I think as a matter of practical fact that is true because there is not money available for that purpose. Authority may be given without money to carry it out, and that is the present condition. The authority is contained in the reclamation act for a portion of it and in the treaty for the other portion, and the money is provided by Congress for the portion given in the reclamation act and no money is provided in the other portion.

Mr. TAYLOR. One moment. If this bill, or any bill, carried an appropriation of a million dollars for the purpose of furnishing 60,000 acre-feet of water to Mexico, would you not have full authority then to construct that dam and comply with the reclamation act and give the benefit of the contract to Mexico, too?

Mr. DAVIS. Unquestionably.

Mr. TAYLOR. And is such an appropriation authorized—the expenditure of \$1,000,000—under that treaty?

Mr. DAVIS. Undoubtedly.

Mr. SMITH. Under the practical operation of the Reclamation Service, you have to get contracts with all the owners of private lands, have you not, amounting to a mortgage upon their lands for ten years, for their share of the cost?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. SMITH. Have those contracts in fact been entered into?

Mr. DAVIS. The people have signed what amounts to a formal agreement to enter into those contracts, but there is no obligation on the part of the United States so far as they are concerned as yet, except possibly a moral obligation.

Mr. SMITH. So that if the United States should determine that this expense incident to the supplying of this water to citizens of Mexico was properly chargeable to the land, there would be no breach of contract with the people as yet—if the United States determined that the whole was properly chargeable to the land?

Mr. DAVIS. Not in any legal sense; no, sir. The people have been informed of the probable cost of the project, and, knowing the provisions of the reclamation act, they have made a request that on that basis it be constructed, and they have signed papers to that effect. But that binds the United States to nothing, and consequently it binds them to nothing.

Mr. SMITH. In view of the fact that this controversy is so active here to-day as to whether the cost should be taxed to them or taxed to the General Treasury, I trust you gave them no assurance that this million dollars would be paid out of the General Treasury?

Mr. DAVIS. We never give them any such assurances.

Mr. SMITH. So that there would be no breach of moral obligation on the part of the Government?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; except as to the expenses they have been put to in organizing and in securing this contract.

Mr. SMITH. Can you tell me whether there is any land in this vicinity that is well irrigated that is not worth more than \$46 an acre?

Mr. DAVIS. There is not any land in that vicinity that is well irrigated. I think it is worth under some conditions about \$60 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the land worth in the Salt River Valley?

Mr. DAVIS. I think about that; from \$50 to \$60 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not buy any of it for less than \$100 or \$200 an acre. I was out there last fall.

Mr. SMITH. This land is practically worthless without an irrigation project?

Mr. DAVIS. Without irrigation it is practically worthless. Some of it is under irrigation now, and is worth something, because they get occasional crops.

Mr. SMITH. It is practically worthless now.

Mr. DAVIS. It is not entirely worthless.

Mr. SMITH. What would this land sell for now?

Mr. DAVIS. Some 50,000 or 60,000 acres of it could be sold as an investment.

Mr. SMITH. I say, what is this land now worth that is to be irrigated in Texas and New Mexico—as it is to-day, if it is at once announced that there will be no national irrigation there?

Mr. DAVIS. I hardly feel competent to answer that question. It is a question of expert opinion that I am not very well posted on.

Mr. SMITH. It is a question of opinion, but hardly a subject of expert opinion as to what land sells for in the neighborhood.

Mr. DAVIS. I have a general impression; that is all.

Mr. TAYLOR. It is a right big neighborhood, is it not?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. It is a large valley.

Mr. SMITH. It is 150,000 acres. Is that worth \$25 an acre, or \$16 an acre, if the project is abandoned?

Mr. DAVIS. I think so. I doubt if you could buy that land that is now under public irrigation in the neighborhood of the experiment station for that money. I am satisfied you could not.

Mr. SMITH. What is that worth that is not under irrigation at all? What is it worth on the market if the Government project is abandoned?

Mr. DAVIS. Not more than \$3 or \$4 an acre.

Mr. SMITH. Do you think it would be a matter of injustice to make \$3 land worth \$60? Would that be an injustice?

Mr. DAVIS. So far as that is concerned, that would not be an injustice. A great deal of that land has been irrigated and is in the same condition as the Mexican land, and it has been deprived of its irrigation water.

Mr. SMITH. Not by Mexicans?

Mr. TAYLOR. By citizens of the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; and Congress is not asked to give anything to American citizens by the State Department. The only appropriation asked is for the benefit of the Mexican citizens.

Mr. SMITH. I can not agree to that at all. It is still a matter of controversy whether we have a right outside of the treaty to take this water for the benefit of Mexico. It is a matter now pending in the Supreme Court in the Arkansas River case between Colorado and Kansas and in the Rainy River case between the United States and Canada.

Mr. BACON. You are speaking irrespective of the treaty?

Mr. SMITH. Yes. My contention is that if we paid a million dollars for the privilege of taking six-sevenths of this water in place of one-half of it or less—if we did that these people ought to pay for it, and not the United States. I do not know what the United States gets out of it for the million dollars.

Mr. BURLESON. It gets a settlement of \$35,000,000 worth of claims that had been accumulating for years.

Mr. SMITH. But the Government never intended to pay for it.

Mr. BURLESON. In the irrigation projects that have been inaugurated in the West have the citizens who have taken the water been required to pay more than their proportionate part of the cost of the water, considering the acreage that was to be put under water by the particular projects?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. BURLESON. Has any citizen been required to pay for the water or any part of the water that is given to anybody else?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir. There is no authority to do that. No attempt has been made to do that.

Mr. BURLESON. Could you, under the reclamation act, force the people who own land in New Mexico and Texas to pay for the water which under this treaty we have pledged ourselves to give to the citizens of Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. Not unless they agreed to it. We can not force them to agree to it.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I now desire to say this: If there is any effort whatever made to force such payment from citizens of New

Mexico and Texas, we would decline to pay it, and in that event the Government of the United States will spend the \$7,200,000 out of its general revenues for the construction of this dam.

Mr. SMITH. Of course we will see about it, as to whether the Government has to complete that dam.

Mr. BURLISON. We will fight that question out on the floor of the House, and I have no fear of the result.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Davis, suppose we should proceed with the construction of this reservoir dam as contemplated and the citizens of Texas and the citizens of New Mexico hereafter should say that they had been taxed more than their proportionate share of the aggregate cost of the dam and refused to pay any part of their assessment and the court should sustain their contention. What would be the result?

Mr. DAVIS. If the courts sustained them, the Government would lose it.

The CHAIRMAN. The entire cost would then fall upon the United States Government?

Mr. DAVIS. That is true of any irrigation project.

The CHAIRMAN. Should there not be some legislation, then, in order to protect the Government, as to the relative distribution of the cost of the dam between the owners of the property and the Government—as to the amount which the Government should pay in consequence of delivering 60,000 acre-feet of water to Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. There should be some understanding. However, the contracts with the irrigators, which would all be executed before the scheme was inaugurated, would cover that. They would be bound to whatever they agreed to, and the Department would hold them to an agreement such as Congress outlines in this legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I say it would require legislation fixing the relative amount of the cost to be charged on the land and the amount that the Government is to pay. The contracts they have made in accordance with that legislation would be binding, of course; but what I am getting at is that there must be, in my judgment, some legislation before we proceed either to authorize the construction of the dam or to appropriate the Government's proportionate share.

Mr. DAVIS. I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. In making this appropriation of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of this dam, we do not thereby say that this is the maximum charge to the Government of the United States. That question is left open. If the owners of the land refuse to pay on the basis fixed by the Department without authority of law, the Government can not enforce its claim against them—

Mr. SULLIVAN. Or any portion of it.

Mr. DAVIS. I think the Government can enforce any agreement that the Secretary of the Interior makes with the people unless it is in violation of law.

The CHAIRMAN. He has to have the authority of law in making the agreement.

Mr. DAVIS. That is in the reclamation act.

The CHAIRMAN. I say there should be some legislation, in my judgment, fixing the relative cost contemplated to be charged to the Government of the United States and to the users of the water. Here is a project, the estimated cost of which is \$7,200,000. You say the proportionate share of the Government is \$1,000,000, and the balance

is to be paid by the landowners. But there is no legislative distribution of that cost.

Mr. DAVIS. I see no objection to such distribution in the law; but it would undoubtedly be carried out in that way by the Secretary, even if nothing was said about it in the law.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Your idea is that six-sevenths of the cost should be assessed upon the takers of water in the United States?

The CHAIRMAN. I do not see how you could do otherwise.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That would settle all questions if it was put in. I think it would be exceedingly dangerous to assess the whole cost of this enterprise upon the people in the United States. I think the people out there, according to what Mr. Davis has said, would feel that their treatment was exceptional, and that they had been discriminated against, and they might instigate an agitation by which eventually the project might be defeated in Congress.

Mr. BURLESON. I desire to state that Texas, at the time of her annexation, or shortly after her annexation, conveyed what now constitutes one-third of the present State of Colorado, one-half of New Mexico, a part of Wyoming, and a part of the new State of Oklahoma to the United States, and under a special agreement reserved to herself her public lands, with the pledge on the part of the United States that she should be treated just as other States in the Union are treated; and in consequence she has got the right to be treated just as any other public-land States are treated with respect to the disposition of public lands. She is also entitled to equal treatment in the enforcement and administration of the reclamation act.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If in consequence of the large proportion of cost which the people in the United States who would take this water would be compelled to pay, or would be charged with, this project were defeated, would the State Department regard that as a breach of the treaty between the United States and Mexico?

Mr. BACON. It would be difficult to contemplate such a thing. We have made this treaty with Mexico, you know.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do you think it is our obligation to make the terms of this treaty effective, whether we do it one way or another—to make it effective and keep our faith with Mexico?

Mr. BACON. It seems so to me.

Mr. BURLESON. The people of Texas and New Mexico are perfectly willing to bear their part, but they are not willing to bear that part which the United States should bear.

The CHAIRMAN. We have water enough down there to water all the land that is capable of irrigation and give Mexico 60,000 acre-feet of water besides.

Mr. BURLESON. Is that true?

Mr. BACON. I do not think that is the idea of the Reclamation Service.

Mr. DAVIS. If all the water supplied were used in the United States, never a drop will run away except in very exceptional years, and probably never. There would be still 50,000 acres of land in that valley available for irrigation, which could be covered by the same project.

The CHAIRMAN. Land that is available?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; land that could be covered by the same project.

Mr. BURLESON. The chairman asked a moment ago what led up to this treaty with Mexico and in what did it have its inception. I can throw some light on that subject, and it is because of that question that I now desire to make a statement. In April, 1905, at the time the President was absent from the capital upon one of his hunts—

Mr. SULLIVAN. In 1895?

Mr. BURLESON. In 1905—in the spring.

The CHAIRMAN. On what?

Mr. BURLESON. On one of his hunts. He left the Secretary of War, Mr. Taft, "sitting on the lid," as it was at that time expressed. In other words, the Secretary of War was exercising the functions of the office of President, Secretary of State, and Secretary of War, and exercising those functions, I will say, very efficiently, indeed. At that time I went to see Mr. Taft about the treaty recently ratified. Congress had just passed a law extending the terms of the reclamation act to Texas, with a view to having this dam constructed to irrigate certain lands in New Mexico and Texas. I believe that act could have been carried into effect, the dam built, and the rights of Mexico wholly disregarded.

But Texas adjoins Mexico, and I was thoroughly familiar with the claims of Mexico occasioned by the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande, and I went to Mr. Taft for the purpose of suggesting that the Government of the United States take the necessary steps to secure a treaty with Mexico in order that we might give them a just and fair proportion of the water of this river and settle the many claims she had been urging against us because of the diversion of these waters. It was at my instance and at my suggestion that a representative of the State Department and a representative of the Department of Justice and a representative of the Department of the Interior were appointed by Mr. Taft for the purpose of formulating the basis of a treaty, which should be negotiated through the State Department with the Republic of the United States of Mexico, looking not only to an equitable distribution of the water to Mexico, but also to the settlement or adjustment of many million dollars' worth of claims which had been piled up against the United States for many years by citizens of Mexico.

This treaty of January 16, 1907, was the result of the action initiated by Mr. Taft under those circumstances at that time. And I want to say that I am perfectly willing—and I speak in behalf of the landowners of Texas and New Mexico—I am perfectly willing that they shall bear their proportionate part of the cost of construction of this dam, such a part as the 180,000 acres will equitably bear to 25,000 in Mexico to be irrigated free; but I am not willing that the additional burden should be placed upon those people of paying for the 60,000 acre-feet of water that is to be given to Mexico for the settlement of these claims. You can make the provision just as stringent as you please, requiring Texas and New Mexico landowners to pay what they should justly pay—but not one cent more will they pay.

STATEMENT OF MR. ARTHUR P. DAVIS, ASSISTANT CHIEF ENGINEER, RECLAMATION SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You are the assistant chief engineer of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. We have a document, No. 548, being a communication from the State Department to the Secretary of the Treasury, and also a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a copy of the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, from which it appears that the United States engages to deliver to Mexico, after the completion of the proposed storage dam near Engle, N. Mex., and the distributing system auxiliary thereto, a total of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually.

The cost of this project as estimated will be \$7,200,000 for the irrigation of 180,000 acres, at a cost of \$40 per acre, and that in order to inaugurate this project there will be required during the next fiscal year \$1,000,000, which we are asked to appropriate. Is that the total amount that the Government of the United States will pay under this convention?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the balance of the \$7,200,000 is to be paid by Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir. Sixty thousand acre-feet is the proportion of the capacity or duty of that reservoir which will go to Mexico, the balance going to the United States, and the \$1,000,000 is the proportion that the 60,000 acre-feet bears to the whole duty—\$1,000,000 to \$7,200,000, as 60,000 acre-feet is to the total.

Mr. SMITH. This is a part of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Why would it not all come under the Reclamation Service?

Mr. DAVIS. The reclamation act provides that the money expended from the reclamation fund shall be expended by the Secretary under provisions for its return, making a revolving fund.

Mr. SMITH. Why should it not be assessed on the land benefited in the United States, and paid back in that way?

Mr. DAVIS. There are two reasons; in the first place we do not think the law permits that, and in the second place, it is doubtful if they would stand it. The charge is very high.

Mr. SMITH. I do not see why, if they get the full benefit. What part of the United States gets any benefit except this territory?

Mr. DAVIS. Sixty thousand acre-feet go to Mexico.

Mr. SMITH. We are paying out that much for the privilege of putting this dam in the river?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Then why do we do it?

Mr. DAVIS. Sixty thousand acre-feet will go to Mexico and the balance to the United States.

Mr. SMITH. Why is this not a proper expenditure for the Reclamation Service?

Mr. DAVIS. Because the water goes to Mexico.

Mr. SMITH. Then why do we pay this \$1,000,000?

Mr. DAVIS. The theory of the convention is that their rights have been violated in the past. They now have on file claims for damages against the United States amounting to more than \$30,000,000, and in view of this convention those claims are waived.

Mr. SMITH. Claims on account of this particular project?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; there has been no construction yet. The American citizens have in the past appropriated the waters of the Rio Grande which were formerly used for irrigation in Mexico. The Mexican citizens are the claimants and they have now on file claims for damages amounting to over \$30,000,000.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose we give Mexico \$1,000,000 in cash instead of furnishing water for the privilege of damming the Rio Grande?

Mr. DAVIS. We do not do it for that purpose. The purpose is to compensate for these damages. The water has been diverted and the Mexican citizens claim damages for diverting the water rights. The convention does not admit that, and expressly disclaims the admission of the claims.

Mr. TAYLOR. The convention does state that the United States is relieved from all these claims by furnishing 60,000 acre-feet of water annually?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, we are paying a million dollars for claims that Mexico has against the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Would this convention ever been made if you had not had the irrigation project in view?

Mr. DAVIS. Not in this particular manner, because it would not have been possible to pay them in this way, but these claims have been pending much longer than the Reclamation Service has been in existence.

Mr. SMITH. Had we not repudiated them?

Mr. DAVIS. I think not, officially. A good many American citizens, including the head of the Water Boundary Commission, admit their justice.

Mr. SMITH. As against the Government of the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. I think they have recommended for a good many years the construction of a reservoir for that sole purpose.

Mr. SMITH. How was the United States supposed to be liable for this diversion in the past if the United States had nothing to do with it?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not claim to be a lawyer, but a good many of our people and the head of the Water Boundary Commission have admitted the justice of the claims.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How was the diversion of the water accomplished against these Mexicans?

Mr. DAVIS. By private enterprise.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Not connected with the Government work?

Mr. DAVIS. Not at all. However, New Mexico being a part of the United States, had jurisdiction.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Had jurisdiction of what?

Mr. DAVIS. Everything.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Was the diversion the result of any irrigation project?

Mr. DAVIS. Not on the part of the Government, but by private enterprise.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Private enterprise?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; done long ago—a generation or more ago.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Do I understand that the remaining \$6,000,000 which are to be spent will be returned eventually by citizens of the United States who have received the benefits?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. And the \$1,000,000 we pay operates as a relinquishment of the claims, legal or moral, which Mexico has now filed against the Government?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What relation has this project to the act passed by Congress at the last session, making the irrigation law of the United States applicable to certain lands in Texas?

Mr. DAVIS. That act permits their taking some land in the El Paso Valley in Texas into a reclamation project of which this is a portion, and the Mexican project is a portion. Under the reclamation act Texas was not entitled to any benefits.

The CHAIRMAN. She was not entitled to any benefits because she had no public land, the Government owned no land in Texas?

Mr. DAVIS. I presume that was the reason of it. Texas was not mentioned in the 16 States and Territories named in the original act.

Mr. SMITH. No State or Territory was mentioned except a public land State?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The question before this committee is whether or not they shall appropriate sufficient money to carry out the terms of the treaty between the United States and Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. How much per acre will be the assessment upon the lands in the United States benefited by this project?

Mr. DAVIS. According to the estimate made in 1905 it is \$40 an acre.

Mr. SMITH. Suppose that Congress should believe that all this ought to be assessed—admit that for the sake of the question—then what would the assessment be per acre?

Mr. DAVIS. I could figure it up in a moment. There would be 155,000 acres over which the cost of \$7,200,000 would be assessed.

Mr. SMITH. That would be about \$46 an acre?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; nearly \$47.

Mr. SMITH. There is some irrigated land in that region now?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. What does it sell for?

Mr. DAVIS. I can not say very definitely. I presume that irrigated land is worth about \$30, but the water supply is inadequate. That is not as much as it would be with a good water supply.

Mr. SMITH. Is there any good land well irrigated in the United States selling at that price?

Mr. DAVIS. Not in the Southwest. In the Milk River, Montana, I think that is just about the price. Prices are booming a little now and it may be a little more.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of the installments and over how long a period do the installments extend?

Mr. DAVIS. "Not exceeding ten" is the language of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. Not exceeding ten installments?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Annual installments?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the entryman gets the land free, with the exception of the payment of these installments, covering a period not to exceed ten years?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir. In this case most of the land is private land—that is, the Rio Grande project.

The CHAIRMAN. Now owned by private parties?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the State of Texas own any of this land?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not know how that is.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government own any of the land?

Mr. DAVIS. A little of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it located?

Mr. DAVIS. Near the foothills, above the old canal.

The CHAIRMAN. In New Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SULLIVAN. If this provision were not made for giving this quantity of water to the Mexicans would it make any change in the plan of irrigating the proposed land in the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. Only that it would permit the irrigation of just that much more land in the United States. This quantity of water as designated in the convention is sufficient for about 25,000 acres of land, and supplying that to Mexico prevents the irrigation of an equal area in the United States.

Mr. SMITH. But we get, however, the larger portion of the water?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; 155,000 acres as against 25,000 acres.

Mr. SMITH. But with this dam erected it would be impossible for Mexico, would it not, to compete with us in a general way in getting an equal amount of water?

Mr. DAVIS. How do you mean?

Mr. SMITH. They have no right to build a dam themselves?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir. It would do them no good. The river is the international boundary below.

Mr. SMITH. We do not claim the right to build a dam there without an international convention?

Mr. DAVIS. I think there is no question of our right to build a dam.

Mr. SMITH. On an international navigable stream?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Does this dam run across the river?

Mr. DAVIS. But it is not at the boundary; it is north of the boundary.

Mr. SMITH. This dam is all in the United States?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; 100 miles north of the boundary.

Mr. SMITH. How much of this land to be irrigated is in Texas and how much in New Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. I do not remember exactly; but I should say, roughly, two-thirds in New Mexico and one-third in Texas. There is perhaps 120,000 acres of irrigable land in New Mexico, but it would be economical not to irrigate so much in New Mexico because that is nearer the dam site.

Mr. SMITH. You are only giving to Texas that portion that can not be utilized in New Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. That which can be utilized as favorably as in Texas or more favorably. It would not be proper to say that only such as could not be used in New Mexico would be used in Texas, but the great majority is in New Mexico.

Mr. TAYLOR. Is it the purpose of the Reclamation Service to make this improvement independent of the agreement with Mexico?

Mr. DAVIS. It could not for the reason that these Mexican claims are standing, and it would be a question about the division of water unless this convention were made.

Mr. TAYLOR. So, unless this convention remains and is carried out with Mexico this whole enterprise would fall to the ground?

Mr. DAVIS. We would have to wait until that is done.

Mr. TAYLOR. It has been done by this treaty?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; so far as the convention is concerned, but the appropriation is necessary to carry it into effect.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the cost of this dam, \$7,200,000?

Mr. DAVIS. That is not all in the dam portion of it; that includes the diversion work.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you recommend that before receiving any money in return from the sale of land or the owners of the land we should appropriate the full amount, \$7,200,000?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir; the balance above \$1,000,000 can eventually be appropriated or allotted from the reclamation fund. It is not ready for allotment at present, but will eventually be.

The CHAIRMAN. Could this \$1,000,000 be allotted from the reclamation fund?

Mr. DAVIS. Not under the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could the balance be allotted under the present law if this could not?

Mr. DAVIS. Because the balance has to be returned, as the law provides that the United States can make arrangements for its return; and furthermore the law now provides for irrigation only in certain States and Territories, seventeen of them altogether, including Texas, but that does not include Mexico.

The CHAIRMAN. This matter has not been yet considered by the committee, but suppose we should appropriate \$1,000,000 and then provide that the owners of the land, in consideration of receiving the benefits of this project, should pay \$46 an acre, which would cover the entire cost of the project, and that \$1,000,000 of the amount thus received should be turned back into the Treasury to reimburse the Government for this \$1,000,000 appropriated. Could not that be done under existing law?

Mr. DAVIS. That law could be passed—

The CHAIRMAN. But under existing law, just as well as to utilize the \$40 an acre for the payment for the balance of this project?

Mr. DAVIS. Not under existing law, because the existing law provides that this work shall be constructed for lands in certain States, and this is for the benefit of lands in Mexico. It would not be legal under existing law to deliver any water in Mexico.

Mr. SMITH. Of course if you are right and we are giving this water in fact in the settlement of claims, there is force in what you say. But if under international law this water can not be di-

verted without the consent of Mexico and if we did not have a right without this convention to take it from the Rio Grande and apply it to the United States, then what you pay for the privilege of taking this water is no different, in my judgment, from paying for a reservoir site, so that it all turns upon the question of whether we are really giving this to Mexico in the settlement of old claims or whether for the privilege of diverting waters from a navigable international stream.

Mr. DAVIS. I had not thought of it from the latter point of view, because it has been always presented in the other light. The purpose of entering into this convention was to get the claims out of the way.

Mr. SMITH. It was charged upon the floor of the House when this bill passed that it would not be many years before demands would be made upon Congress for appropriations out of the general fund of the Treasury for irrigation projects, and if we did not have an irrigation project down there I greatly doubt whether the Government would have made this convention, giving the million dollars in settlement of these claims.

Mr. DAVIS. Has not Congress received a recommendation from the State Department for the construction of international dams, and to settle those claims? Last year there was a recommendation of the Boundary Commission—

Mr. SMITH. I don't know. It probably has not acted upon them.

Mr. DAVIS. I know that the Boundary Commission made such a recommendation.

The CHAIRMAN. When was that Boundary Commission created?

Mr. DAVIS. I can not give you the date, but it has been in existence for many years. They had their international-dam project before the public for many years.

The CHAIRMAN. When will their work be completed?

Mr. DAVIS. I could not tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you familiar with the work?

Mr. DAVIS. Only in a general way. I have seen some of their work, and I am familiar with their report on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Davis, if we fulfill our obligation under this convention and deliver 60,000 acre-feet of water—

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir; annually.

The CHAIRMAN. But there is no time fixed by the convention when this delivery is to commence?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

Mr. SMITH. Excepting when we complete the dam.

The CHAIRMAN. Of course when we complete the dam we deliver the 60,000 acre-feet of water.

If this money is appropriated, how soon will the Reclamation Service be able to begin the work on the project?

Mr. DAVIS. That is a pretty difficult question to answer. I should say, in the state of the fund, if the authorities who have the power so view it, it could be begun in a large way—that is, in an active way—in two or three years. The preparations ought to begin right away if that is going to be done.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time will be required to make preparations for the beginning of the work?

Mr. DAVIS. We ought to have a year or two, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. You will not need \$1,000,000 to prepare for this work, will you?

Mr. DAVIS. No; we do not need \$1,000,000 to begin, but, of course, the Secretary probably would consider himself not justified in going to further expense beyond what has already been incurred with the intention of building a dam, but with no assurance that the money would be forthcoming.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose authority was given to begin the preparation for the work, the work to be completed within the limit of cost, not to exceed \$1,000,000, then how much would be required to prepare for commencing the work?

Mr. DAVIS. I have never made an estimate on that.

The CHAIRMAN. A comparatively small amount, would there not?

Mr. DAVIS. I presume it would be best by all means to appropriate enough to purchase the rights of way. The reservoirs would be mainly on private land, some of it on a Mexican grant, and some upon small holdings, and we have no means of knowing exactly how much that will cost.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you arrive at the estimate of \$7,200,000 as being the aggregate cost of the project?

Mr. DAVIS. The uncertain quantity of right of way is always a very difficult matter to estimate, and was estimated, of course, very roughly.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the purchase or acquisition of a right of way one of the essential elements in the preparation for beginning the work?

Mr. DAVIS. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. If Congress does not at this session appropriate \$1,000,000, would you go on with the preparation for carrying out the project?

Mr. DAVIS. Of course, I do not have the say on that. The Secretary of the Interior is the head of the Reclamation Service, and I am not authorized to speak for him. I can only say what the engineers of the Reclamation Service have considered wise, and that was to carry on no further investigations upon this project until its construction was certain.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the result of a year's delay in the beginning of the preparations for the work?

Mr. DAVIS. Simply the year's delay in the fulfilling of the obligations of the convention and in getting that large area of land under cultivation in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. I don't think you stated how many acres of Government land could be irrigated.

Mr. DAVIS. The acreage of Government land is small. I don't know exactly, but it is small. There is a little, I think, along the foothills that has not been filed upon, but not very much. It is mainly private land.

The CHAIRMAN. It is practically all private land to be irrigated, is it not?

Mr. DAVIS. I believe that would be a correct statement.

The CHAIRMAN. That is all, unless you have something further that you wish to say to the committee.

Mr. DAVIS. I would like to say, in reply to a remark that was made a while ago in the informal discussion that Mexico would not suffer;

that, as a matter of fact, the land formerly irrigated in Mexico is somewhat larger than this water will irrigate, and there is a larger area in the United States that has been irrigated, and people are living there and trying to farm now. There is, in ordinary years—all excepting extraordinary years—suffering in that region, both in Mexico and in the United States, because the water has been gradually diverted more and more higher up.

The CHAIRMAN. This is the Rio Grande Valley that runs from Albuquerque down to El Paso?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose that last year would be considered an exceptional year probably, but I never saw a more fertile valley in my life.

Mr. DAVIS. In the neighborhood of Albuquerque they have water. In the neighborhood of Las Cruces, where this would apply, they have been cultivating and are attempting to cultivate, but the water supply is very uncertain.

The CHAIRMAN. This valley extends above Albuquerque how far?

Mr. DAVIS. It goes up into Colorado. The largest valley in the whole Rio Grande drainage is in Colorado, the San Luis Valley.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that land irrigated in that valley now?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. From the waters of the Rio Grande River?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Clear down from Albuquerque to El Paso?

Mr. DAVIS. There are occasional tracts; not all the way, but occasional tracts.

The CHAIRMAN. You say that in dry years there is considerable suffering?

Mr. DAVIS. In the lower part.

The CHAIRMAN. Where is it proposed to build this dam?

Mr. DAVIS. We propose to build it right opposite Engle. The railroad leaves the river at San Marcial and comes in at Rincon, another station below, and this reservoir will be between. The land to be irrigated is mainly below the station of Rincon, and that lower part of the valley is the part that now has to go without water when there is a shortage, because the upper part takes all the water.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this treaty made?

Mr. DAVIS. The ratifications were exchanged on the 16th day of last month.

5 11 4

MONDAY, February 11, 1907.

COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL, NOME, ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK H. WASKEY, DELEGATE FROM ALASKA.

Mr. WASKEY. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the sundry civil bill which was approved June 30, 1906, there was this clause:

For the erection of a jail, repairs to the court-house, and construction of fireproof vaults for the records of the clerk of the court, all at Nome, Alaska,

ten thousand dollars. And the former marine-hospital building, now not in use, located on the reservation at Nome, Alaska, under the control of the Treasury Department, may be remodeled and used as a jail when turned over by that Department to the Department of Justice, and for the purpose of such remodeling so much of this sum as may be required may be used.

This \$10,000, which was appropriated last year, is still in the Treasury intact. It has not been used for the purposes for which it was appropriated, and Judge Moore, the Federal judge in our town of Nome, and the Federal officials there, are all of the opinion that it would be very unwise, from any standpoint, to use this \$10,000 in attempting to reconstruct or remodel this marine-hospital building. This marine-hospital building was erected in 1900. It is a mere shell, thrown up in the form of a frame and covered with corrugated iron, or, rather, it was, but the corrugated iron now has rusted out so that practically all that remains is the framework.

It is the desire of the people of the second judicial division of Alaska, if possible, to get an additional appropriation, so that they may build a building that will be adequate for their purposes—that is, a court-house and jail and fireproof vaults for the records. The present court-house is a building on Stedman avenue at the edge of town, on the tundra, and was built also in 1900. While at that time it served the purpose, it does not now, and is very overcrowded, and while the present building is inadequate, and were it even advisable to enlarge it, I would say that additional ground at that point can not be secured, and it is not advisable to build anything more in that part of town for the reason that it is on the tundra, a frozen swamp, which during the summer only thaws out for a depth of 2 or 3 feet, while underneath is perpetual frost. There is no drainage, and the jail foundations have sunk, and during the summer the prisoners are right in the water.

We can not drain it out. The only means they have of getting rid of the water is to bail it out by hand. The result is that it is very insanitary. This ground, which is locally known as the barracks, is a military reservation now owned by the Treasury Department. It is in the only part of Nome where there is high ground. Instead of being a frozen swamp, it is ground which is not frozen, and which drains right off to sea. The Treasury Department has sufficient ground, so that these old buildings could be torn down and new public buildings erected which would serve the purpose and of which we would be proud. The conditions there are something like those described by Mr. Kahn a few moments ago. We are in the business part of the city now, so that the danger of fire, which is very great at Nome, could be obviated by putting these buildings upon the location that I have named, where there would be no danger from the surrounding buildings of the city.

The business of Nome has increased greatly since 1900. Nome is, in every sense of the word, a permanent city. It is a mining city, it is true, but that is all we will ever have there. I am a mining man myself, and am fairly well informed, and will state that last year the output was between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000 from placer gold from the country contiguous to Nome. That output will be increased from year to year for a great number of years. When our placer mining is exhausted—and that will not be for at least twenty years—but it will necessarily begin to fall, and then we will

have the quartz mining to fall back upon. We have had a good deal of contention there about the mining, lots of litigation in the past, and we are going to have a great deal in the future.

We have a great area of land which is supposed to contain placer deposits. It was located originally about 1900, but very little was done upon it, and the ground lapsed to the Government. It was relocated in 1902, and again relocated in 1904, and in some instances wrongfully. These locations and relocations have brought about a great deal of litigation; consequently the courts there are crowded with business. This causes the present quarters to be inadequate, and such a condition is going to continue, as a matter of course.

Now we do not want to spend this money for this purpose; in fact, we will not, and we will keep this \$10,000 and continue to bring this matter before you to see if we can not get an amount that will build a proper building.

The CHAIRMAN. What you want is a court-house and a jail?

Mr. WASKEY. I think they should be built together, on account of the location; that is the only location that we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Government own the land on which it is to be constructed?

Mr. WASKEY. Yes, sir. I will say that unofficial communications have been going back and forth between the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice over this matter, and the Treasury Department has signified its willingness to transfer to the Department of Justice what they need of this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Department of Justice made an estimate?

Mr. WASKEY. I have taken it up with the Department of Justice, and talked the matter over with Colonel Clay. He said to me: "You know as well as I do that you can not get sufficient appropriation now to put up the building you want, but bring it before the committee and see what they will do." And I will say this: That if you will give us what appropriation you see fit, we can build the building in such a way that after a while we can add to it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you estimate will be necessary?

Mr. WASKEY. I think that if we had \$30,000 more we could put up a building that would last us a number of years, but it would not be an adequate building ten years from now by any means, for we would be crowded then. I do not believe in asking for too much, but in the line of precedent I will say that in the Fifty-fifth Congress \$40,000 was appropriated for building a court-house at Juneau, Alaska, and in the Fifty-seventh Congress \$15,000 additional was appropriated for that court-house. And it is in no way to be compared to Nome in importance.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee is not vested with legislative jurisdiction. If the committee should authorize the construction of a court-house, and make an appropriation for it, it would be subject to a point of order, because it is not authorized. It might not be subject to a point of order on account of the fact that the Government owning the site the committee had the authority to make the appropriation; but I doubt very much whether it would be possible for us to do that. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is the committee that authorizes the construction of public buildings. This committee makes the appropriation within the limit of cost authorized by that committee.

Mr. WASKEY. Of course, as I said, I took the matter up first with the Department of Justice. Colonel Clay seemed to be very well informed upon it, and he specifically informed me that this was the committee to consider it.

The CHAIRMAN. But after the building is authorized.

Mr. WASKEY. I see.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there was some condition locally that would take it out of the ordinary groove.

Mr. WASKEY. It is an anomalous condition that exists there now, and, indeed, I may say that it is a condition that really calls for urgent action. We are overcrowded; we haven't the room, and besides that we are keeping prisoners—

The CHAIRMAN. This committee is also embarrassed in another respect, and that is that there are a number of Members who, in the last session of Congress, secured authority through the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee for the purchase of sites for public buildings and who now come to us for an appropriation without any authorization for the construction of the building. If this committee should carry an appropriation for the construction of a building which was not authorized, and where the site was owned by the Government, it would be identically in the same position that the other Members of the House are in, including the chairman of this committee and some of the other members of the committee.

Mr. WASKEY. Would it be possible, in view of the fact that a precedent has been established by this appropriation of \$10,000?

The CHAIRMAN. That was for the remodeling of a building already owned by the Government, and that would be in the discretion of this committee. But this other matter is an authorization for new construction.

Mr. SMITH. Is this the same site?

Mr. WASKEY. The same site as the Marine Hospital building. The Marine Hospital building is there, but \$10,000 will not remodel it. Of course we could do this, we could put the jail and a fireproof vault there, but we would not have the court-house—

The CHAIRMAN. How far would the court-house be from the vault?

Mr. WASKEY. Between half a mile and three-quarters of a mile.

The CHAIRMAN. Would the vault be for the use of the court records?

Mr. WASKEY. Yes. We have no protection now. As I said, there is a great deal of danger of a fire in these northern cities, particularly in the winter, and we have no fire protection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Department has not made any recommendation in regard to this to Congress?

Mr. WASKEY. No. If the committee wishes, however, I am sure that I can get a report from the Department. Colonel Clay was very favorably disposed toward the matter.

The CHAIRMAN. There is no protection there now at all for the records of the court?

Mr. WASKEY. None whatever, sir. They have a vault, but it is by no means fireproof, and fire would eat right through it.

Now, just one thing more; I want to speak about the amounts involved in some of the cases that come before the court there. There were two civil cases tried there last summer in which there was a million dollars involved in each one of the two cases. So you see it is an important court.

MONDAY, *February 11, 1907.*

PURCHASE OF ADDITIONAL GROUND FOR SUBTREASURY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

**STATEMENTS OF HON. JULIUS KAHN AND HON. E. A. HAYES,
REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.**

Mr. KAHN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the Treasury Department, I believe, has sent a letter to the committee suggesting that the entire amount appropriated for the purchase of the additional ground and for the building of a new subtreasury at San Francisco be used for the purchase of additional ground.

One of the reasons for that is this: At the present time the subtreasury property, if they build on their present lot and then purchase the two lots at the corner, will leave the building with just two streets around it. In the recent catastrophe at San Francisco the Government had four buildings. Three of them were saved, and the reason why they were saved was that they had streets all around them; they were isolated. If the present site is used and these two corner lots purchased, it will not be enough ground to give them room around the building, so that in case of another conflagration there might be a repetition of what occurred at this last fire, and the building would probably be destroyed entirely.

Of course, since the fire, strange as this may appear, property values have increased in that section of San Francisco where the subtreasury is located, and lots there are selling for more than the lots were selling for before. That portion of the city bids fair to be built—in fact it is being built up very rapidly, and it will be the center of the great banking interests of San Francisco. And I want to say in that connection, that strange as it may seem, our bank clearances have increased probably 25 per cent during each month that has elapsed since the fire—that is, 25 per cent more than it was for the corresponding month of a year ago. For these reasons the Treasury Department has made this recommendation, and Mr. Hayes and myself feel that it would be in the interest of the Government to devote that entire amount for the purchase of a site so that a proper area could be had, and in case of another conflagration there would be better protection for that particular building than for the old building.

The CHAIRMAN. When this authorization was obtained in the last public building act \$75,000 was the amount which it was then estimated the additional ground could be purchased. Did that proposition include all the ground that you now want to buy?

Mr. KAHN. No. Through a misunderstanding that \$75,000 proposition arose in this way: I wired out to find out what the property could be bought for, and also the dimensions of the property, and one of the owners wired back that he would sell his property for \$75,000, but he failed to send the dimensions, and I assume, therefore, that it covered the entire 50 feet adjoining the subtreasury building. But it seems that it only covered 25 feet.

I want to say, too, that both Montgomery and Commercial streets are narrow streets, and it would be well to have the streets on the other sides of the building. The mint was situated that way and was

saved. The post-office building was situated that way and was saved, and the appraisers' building was also situated that way and was saved, and the only building that burned to the ground was the subtreasury building.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How wide are these adjoining streets?

Mr. KAHN. I think Commercial street is probably 35 feet wide, and I want also to say that Commercial street was one of the first streets laid out in San Francisco—in fact both Commercial street and Montgomery street are pointed out as the boundary streets where the water came in 1849. Montgomery street is about 66 feet wide, and Clay street is the same. They feel that they ought to purchase right up to Clay street and leave an alleyway in the rear.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you estimate the cost of this additional ground to be?

Mr. KAHN. They think that \$375,000 would be more than ample to purchase the whole thing.

Mr. HAYES. As I remember the letter, I think the suggestion is made that they be authorized to spend so much as is necessary, but they will not have to spend it all, as I understand it.

Mr. KAHN. Yes. I understand that they have figures on the different lots around there.

Of course, the business of the San Francisco subtreasury has increased very materially since the Philippine war. It is really the headquarters for all the money that goes over to the Philippines, and they transact all of that business from that point.

Mr. HAYES. I do not think there is anything further that I can say in addition to what Mr. Kahn has so well said. I second all that he has said, and I think it would be in the interest of the Government of the United States to secure this additional property. San Francisco is destined to be a great city, and if we are going to build a subtreasury building there, while I am not a citizen of San Francisco, I would like to see a building that would be a credit to the Government of the United States as well as to our city—not a shell-like building, which is all that could be built if they do not buy the additional ground. I would like to see the authorization made so that land sufficient can be bought to reach out to Montgomery and back to Clay street, and leave 35 to 40 feet in the rear of the building as a matter of light and fire protection.

Mr. KAHN. At least 25 feet anyway.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are there any buildings in that immediate neighborhood that are isolated?

Mr. KAHN. Well, the hall of justice is isolated, but the street in the rear of that is quite narrow; and while the hall of justice, after the fire, stands intact, the interior of it was burned out. The walls stand and appear to be in just as good condition as when the building was constructed. That building is within a block of the subtreasury.

Mr. HAYES. I would like to see a building built in San Francisco something like—well, it occurs to me that the subtreasury in New York is a building such as we ought to have, and although it is old, as everyone notices when they pass, yet it is isolated, and is pointed out as an old United States landmark. I would like to see a building like that built in San Francisco as a matter of pride.

Mr. KAHN. The old subtreasury building, the one that was destroyed by fire, while the ground floor of that was used for subtreasury purposes, the upper floors were used by the land offices. Of course the land office is now in rented quarters, and the purpose in constructing this new building was to devote the entire ground floor to the subtreasury, and the basement to vault rooms; and in that connection the Secretary of the Treasury said that what was needed in that part of the country particularly was plenty of vault room. They have intended to utilize the entire basement for that, because of the fact that out there our money is all silver and gold; we use very little paper money. And then it is the purpose of the Department to utilize the upper stories of the subtreasury building for various Government offices that are now occupying, and that occupied for a long time, rented quarters—for instance, the Light-House Board, the land office, the Hydrographic Office, the Geodetic Survey, and all those. They are all spread around in different parts of the city, occupying rented quarters, and the purpose was to put them all under one roof. In fact, they occupied rented quarters even before the catastrophe of last April.

We thank you.

MONDAY, *February 11, 1907.*

SPECIAL AGENTS TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC LAND ENTRIES.

STATEMENT OF HON. FRANK W. MONDELL, A REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF WYOMING.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Mondell, you have been Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you are familiar with land laws and administration in connection therewith, as well as being a member of the Committee on the Public Lands?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir; I think I am reasonably so.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has before it an estimate of \$500,000 for the employment of 75 additional special agents which, it is estimated, will be required to carry out in force and effect the special service demanded by the recent order of the Chief Executive. Have you made any investigation as to whether this force will be sufficient to make the investigations required by that order, and enable the settlers to file their final proofs as promptly as they have been?

Mr. MONDELL. How many special agents is it estimated the \$500,000 will furnish?

The CHAIRMAN. Seventy-five in addition to the 75 now employed, making 150 in all.

Mr. MONDELL. It would depend upon what they proposed to do. The Executive order provides that all entries shall be examined before patent.

Mr. SULLIVAN. The Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office when before the committee stated that the Land Office interpreted the Executive order to mean just what it said, and that they intended to carry it out, unless modified, in terms of requiring special agents to go on the land in each case as the order directs.

Mr. MONDELL. Then, Mr. Chairman, we will assume that the additional appropriation is intended for the examination of entries after proof.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Let me state that Mr. Pollock, the Assistant Land Commissioner, stated that the examination was also to go to the original entry before final proof.

Mr. MONDELL. With your permission I will treat both sides of that proposition.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Very well.

Mr. MONDELL. The present force of the General Land Office is engaged in the business of examining entries at all periods, the five-year homestead entry at any time during the five or seven years within which it has life, and before proof must be made; the desert-land entry at any time within the four years during which the entry runs before proof must be made, and the coal-land entry at any time during the fourteen months during which the entry runs. The timber and stone entry is an entry made at one time and completed, and therefore any examination must be made subsequent to final proof.

There have been an average of about 275,000 entries of all kinds of public lands per annum for the last ten years; that is about the average. The present force has been giving some attention to all those different classes of entries at all times at any period during the life of the entry when their attention was called to it.

From the President's order I should assume, if this appropriation is asked for the purpose of carrying out the President's order, that this sum is to be used for the examination of entries after proof. Now, the average number of proofs passed to patent per annum is about 65,000. Last year it was 61,000, the year before in the neighborhood of 90,000; but it runs between those two figures. We will take the figures of last year, of 61,000 cases finally proved for patent.

There are, I understand, now pending for examination in the neighborhood of 60,000 cases, in addition to which there are 5,000 cases written up, so that this fund would in the first instance have to be used, if the thought was to relieve the man who had already made proof, for the examination of approximately 65,000 cases now on hand; and of course, extending through the year, as it has during that year, there would be another 65,000 cases, approximately, accumulated, so that within the year that you are to clean the cases up, the cases that have gone to final proof, you would have to take care of at least 130,000 cases.

It is very difficult to find out at the Land Office how many cases—and it is very difficult for anyone to say—can actually be examined by one man in the course of a year. Careful inquiry at the Land Office brought out facts as to the most concrete cases, the cases of entries examined in Montana a year or two ago when they had 10 special agents, whose business it was to examine entries on the ground and do nothing else. Those men examined on the average of 1 entry per week, or 60 entries per year, or 600 entries to the 10 special

agents. How many entries 75 special agents could examine is therefore simply a matter of mathematics.

Mr. SULLIVAN. That would be 4,500.

Mr. MONDELL. They could examine 4,500 cases then, on the basis of those Montana examinations, in one year; and there would be at the end of the year, taking the present accumulations and those that would accumulate at the end of the year, approximately 130,000 cases. It is easy to figure out how many years it would take to examine the balance.

Now, it is possible that that is not a fair statement, because the Montana cases, it might be held, were more scattered possibly than the average cases upon which proof had been made. But I doubt it. If the agent must examine cases upon which proof has been made, he must travel great distances. The public domain covers an area, outside of Alaska, of some 400,000,000 acres. The land districts are from 50 miles square to 150 by 250 miles. It is difficult to say the average distance that an agent examining on the ground would have to go. Any estimate is more or less of a guess. The Department last year examined what they called the "Kinkaid homesteads," in western Nebraska. There was a case in which they were examining every case, every entry on the ground; and these entries were consolidated. There were 20 men working in a small area, and they were examining every homestead entry.

Mr. TAYLOR. In what State?

Mr. MONDELL. Western Nebraska. We passed a law several years ago under which the homestead entry was increased to 640 acres in western Nebraska. The Department was inclined to believe that the law was not working well, that it was used for the purpose of acquiring lands fraudulently, so they put 20 agents in the field to examine all of these homesteads, so that when a man went into a certain district he had no distance to travel at all, simply from one homestead to another, as he was taking in the entire country. I have not been able to learn from the Department just how rapidly they examined those cases, but I understand that they examined them about about twice as rapidly as in the Montana cases, so that that would double the number or make it 8,000 or 9,000 that could be examined under those conditions. But you never find any conditions surrounding the examination of the perfected proof like the Nebraska conditions, because the perfected proofs would necessarily be upon land widely scattered. No such favorable conditions for examinations could possibly be found if you were to examine final proofs, because final proofs are widely scattered and in many instances it would require travel of 200 miles to examine a single proof.

Mr. SMITH. I will ask you, concerning the extraordinary facilities in connection with the examinations under that act, if this law did not apply only to western Nebraska?

Mr. MONDELL. It was never applied elsewhere.

Mr. SMITH. We passed the same law through the House that applied to Colorado, to a limited area, giving an increased allowance and which resulted in a great rush, as I remember it, to locate under it.

Mr. MONDELL. And they practically took all the land.

Mr. SMITH. So that the entries were practically contiguous to one another and of the same date.

Mr. MONDELL. They were.

Mr. SMITH. No such cases as that will probably ever occur again, so far as facility of examination of the mass is concerned.

Mr. MONDELL. They never could occur, even in the case of examination of original entries elsewhere; but we are discussing now more particularly the examination of finals, where no such condition as that could occur in that country, because in that very region, if you were to examine finals, you would find them running all the way from the commutation period to seven years, the end of the homestead period. But looking that whole field over the other day. I made an estimate; of course, whether it is of any value or not depends upon my knowledge of the situation. I do not give it to you, gentlemen, as being worth anything especially as an argument. It is my view. I do not believe it would be possible to examine the entries, taking them as a whole, after final proof was made, for less than \$50 apiece. And if you take 60,000 of those entries and figure them out at \$50 apiece, you have a figure very much larger than they have asked for for the examination of entries.

I understand that the examinations in Montana, where it took 10 agents, and where 1 agent only examined 60 entries, cost very much more than that. Probably the average salary and allowance of an agent would be upward of \$2,000 or \$2,500, and he would examine 60 entries. The cost per entry would then run up within—

The CHAIRMAN. As I understand you, Mr. Mondell, according to your estimate the cost of examining the final proof before patent was issued would aggregate nearly \$3,000,000.

Mr. MONDELL. I think so. I think that is a very low estimate; I think it is an exceedingly low estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. If, as the Land Office proposes, they have these inspections made also with respect to the original entries, how much would that increase the cost of the inspection service under the Executive order?

Mr. SMITH. Not so much per entry if we started to examine all classes of entries, because then the entry could be examined at any time during the period when it appeared upon the tract books, and therefore an inspector going out into the field could examine all classes of entries without regard to date as to when they were made, and more rapidly. But it would take thousands of men to examine all of the original entries, unquestionably.

Mr. SMITH. Nor would an examination made during the early period of the homestead entry be sufficient to demonstrate whether a man had actually made a home in the five years, so as to be sufficient to pass upon the final proofs. Isn't that true?

Mr. MONDELL. Unquestionably an examination of the homestead entry the first, second, third, or fourth year might prove nothing that would be of value in passing upon the right of the entryman finally.

Mr. SMITH. So that if we made these inspectors complete the original entries that would not, under the present plan, do away with the necessity for inspection upon final proof.

Mr. MONDELL. No; and let me call your attention to this fact: That inspection after final proof on many classes of entry can by no possibility be conclusive proof of the right of the entryman to his

claim. A homestead entryman who has lived upon his land seven years has earned it, and under all decisions of courts he can do with it as he sees fit the minute he has proved up on it. While it is true that the fact that a man moves away at the end of seven years, or lets his improvements run down, or leaves for a visit might in the mind of a special agent raise a doubt as to its being a bona fide and legal proposition, it can have nothing to do with the rights of the entryman to his claim. If he did live there for seven years or five years or two years, under the commutation law he is entitled to the claim under all decisions, without regard to what he does with it after he makes proof.

The special agents may travel through that country in the dead of winter the year after proof has been made, while the entryman is away somewhere with his family, sending his children to school at some town, which is a common thing in our country, leaving his house uninhabited, and according to the fastidious notions of the special agent it is not such a house as he himself would like to live in; he would have some doubts as to whether any entryman could live there the required length of time. There might not be any steam heat; it may only be one story high; it may not be finished in hard wood, and there are many things which might not please him; or he may get the wrong claim, and that is an exceedingly common occurrence with special agents.

If they send a man out who would not know the southwest quarter of section 36, township 4 north, range 62 west, from lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 20, range 6 north; or he might go up into a territory and would ask where Jones's house was; there might be two Joneses who are neighbors; they might not be in a communicating frame of mind, and might not tell him which house was Jones's house. And to know the exact location of every man's entry he must be acquainted with the country, particularly if the entry, as many of these entries are, is off in the wilds of a mountain valley, or in the center of the plains, in the midst of the great range country. A man who is not acquainted with that country, unless he can find some one who will tell him where these particular men live, may report on one entry with the idea that he is reporting on an entirely different entry; and that has occurred very many times.

I understand that the special agent's report leads to notification to the entryman to show cause why the entry should not be canceled. Of course the entry can not be canceled, it simply calls for a hearing. That means that every settler against whom a complaint has been made is compelled to go with his witnesses to the local land office, 40, 50, or 150 miles, possibly over the mountains, across the plains, and with witnesses whom he must pay and whom he must take care of, board, transport back and forth, and the expense of which he must bear. And once there, he must contest with the Government for the right to hold his claim. Of course, if he can bring in the proper sort of evidence, he can hold his claim; but in the meantime we would have put the man to \$200 or \$300 of expense, and possibly require him to report in connection with a claim that is not his at all. Or possibly bring him there on a report of a condition of affairs that does not in any way relate to the legal questions connected with

his rights of entry, because in the case of a completed homestead all that the special agent can possibly know is whether or not there are improvements.

It is the commonest thing in the world for a tract to have splendid improvements and mighty little residence. And it is also a very common thing to find a desert entry upon which the entryman has lived every day of his life during the time of entry, but with improvements so sparse and so poor and so miserable that the average special agent would say that the man who lives there is not a bona fide entryman.

When I was in the General Land Office we had this kind of a case; and I have been wondering what one of these sleuths would say about it: A poor fellow crippled in one leg and palsied in one arm, had, in North Dakota, 160 acres of land. He did chores for a neighboring farmer. He had less than a quarter of an acre under cultivation, but it was well cultivated, as the proof indicated. He had a dugout on the hillside, which he had made himself and covered with poles and some sod, with a piece of canvas hung over the door. He had one pane of glass set in front as a window. All of his dishes consisted of a few tomato cans, together with a few iron knives and forks, but it was proven that the man had lived on that claim every day and night for five years and over.

Now, your special agent coming along at the end of five years and running across a residence like that, I assume, would say that the man was not entitled to his place, but would compel him to take his witnesses, go to the land office and make proof. Further than that, there are many classes of entries where it is utterly impossible for the special agent to determine by an examination after final proof that his entry is valid. Take a timber and stone entry, for instance. There is not one case in a hundred where timber and stone entries are made upon lands that are not legally taken under the law. The only question that arises in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred in the timber and stone entry is the question of good faith, the question of whether the timber and stone entryman took the entry for his own use and benefit.

How is the special agent going to tell that? By riding over the land? He goes to a brushy piece of land, rocky and broken and of little value, a few trees here and there, and a little additional pasture. He rides by it. In the majority of cases he would have to have a surveyor, and in many instances he would have to have them run lines for a mile, to determine where that tract was, because while everybody would know where John Smith's or Mr. Brown's homestead was, there would not be one man in a hundred who could tell the exact location of the claim. So it would have to be surveyed. After the survey, what would be developed? He could not read the man's mind by examination of the land, and I know of no one who has claimed that there is any question with regard to the average timber and stone entry excepting the question of good faith of the entryman in making the entry, and that question can never be determined by examination on the ground. And that is true of a great many entries.

The average special agent—the man that you would get for \$1,200 a year to do this work—must bear great hardship if he attends to his

business. He must ride great distances over mountains and alkali plains, hunting out these lands to report on them, and does not have a pleasant duty. And I would like to ask of what value that man would be in the examination of a mineral claim, for instance? What could he tell about it? The only question there is, Is the land valuable for the mineral it contains? In many instances it requires a good many years of hardship for a man to determine that himself. Many a man has put thousands of dollars into the ground before he discovers that he made a mistake when he swore that the land was valuable for mineral. Men do not take up mineral claims unless they think that the mineral is valuable. Their desire to examine them arises now from the fact that sometimes in the forest reserves they think that some mineral entries are being made with a view of securing timber. I know of no case where final mineral entries have been made under those conditions, and I assume that the forestry service has watched that kind of entry pretty closely, and it does not require any special agents of the General Land Office to attend to that sort of thing.

Now, let us see what the special agents have done in the last ten years. I have the figures here from 1890 to 1905, and I find that in that time there were 4,179,160 entries made of all kinds and character. Of that number 95,194 entries were protested by special agents, or 2¼ per cent of all the entries made, originals and finals, were protested by special agents.

THE CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "protested by special agents?"

MR. MONDELL. I mean that a special agent had notified the local officers of his protest against the party and that particular tract. And this is done in various ways. Sometimes a special agent simply gets a letter from some one, an individual, protesting, and he forwards that to the local land office as a protest against the issuance of a final certificate or patent, as the case may be, and it is held up. There are various ways in which they protest entries, but that is the term used where anything relates to the record in a case, original or final, to indicate that the passing of a patent is protested by a special agent of the Department.

Now, 95,194 protests were made between 1890 and 1902, and, as I say, that is 2¼ per cent of all entries. Of this number, there were canceled 13,394 entries of all sorts, or 15 per cent of entries protested which were canceled.

The canceled entries after protest by special agents amounted to one-third of 1 per cent of all entries. You can imagine the expense to the Government if, in addition to these examinations which have been made under each, we have gotten a final cancellation of one-third of 1 per cent, after you have examined in the field every final entry. I think the lowest possible estimate that anybody would place upon it would be that the cost per entry canceled would certainly not be less than \$10,000. I think there is no way that you can figure it out, forward or backward, on the basis of the number of special agents, the examinations in a year, the cost of the entry, or any possible way, so that the cost per entry canceled will not exceed \$10,000.

I understand these are lands that in the majority of cases the

Government is trying to get rid of under the homestead law. In some cases it is trying to sell them at \$5 an acre under the mineral-land law, and in some cases they have endeavored to sell them for \$2.50 per acre under the timber and stone act, and that the highest price for any portion is \$20 per acre under the coal-land law. It ranges from \$10 to \$20 per acre—\$10 for land more than 15 miles from a completed line of railroad and \$20 per acre for land within 15 miles of a railroad.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Are these in 160-acre tracts?

Mr. MONDELL. They are mineral entries, say, 20-acre tracts.

Mr. SULLIVAN. What are the others?

Mr. MONDELL. Desert entries, averaging 160 acres. Homesteads will average a little less than 160 acres, except under the mineral-land laws.

Mr. SMITH. The average mineral entry is not 20 acres.

Mr. MONDELL. A lode claim is about 15 and a fraction acres. A placer claim is 20 acres.

Mr. SMITH. A lode mining claim is 300 feet by 1,500 feet.

Mr. MONDELL. 600 feet by 1,500 feet. Of course, those are fixed by the local law not to exceed that.

Mr. SMITH. In Colorado I think it is 300 by 1,500 feet, and in most of the western States.

Mr. MONDELL. Not many of them. In some of the States there are two or three different sizes of claims in the same State. It is so in my State.

Mr. SMITH. And there is also a rule or custom in a mining camp—

Mr. MONDELL. Any district can reduce the area of the mining claims, but no local custom can increase it.

It seems to me that we are going into this proposition of examining claims to such an extent that it is very clear we are going to use up very nearly as much public money as we get from the sale of the public lands. The average receipts for the sale of public lands would run all the way, in the last ten years, from \$4,500,000 to \$8,000,000. Last year, I think, it was about \$5,500,000, including fees and commissions due registers and receivers.

Mr. TAYLOR. Can you state the percentage of cost for the sale of public lands during the history of the country?

Mr. MONDELL. There is no charge on the Treasury for the sale of public lands excepting the cost of maintaining the land office here, because the fees always exceed the expenses of the local offices. That is, in addition to the moneys paid for the land, the fees themselves more than cover the cost.

Mr. SMITH. But, Mr. Mondell, the appropriations aggregate close to \$2,000,000 a year.

Mr. MONDELL. The cost of administration of public lands is the total of your appropriations for the Land Office.

Mr. TAYLOR. What does that amount to?

Mr. MONDELL. You know what the total of your appropriation is.

Mr. SMITH. What do you get back from the surveys?

Mr. MONDELL. You get back the cost of the surveying in the sale of the land.

Mr. SMITH. That is \$400,000 a year.

Mr. MONDELL. I should say that would not be an item, because you get back more than that in the sale of the land.

Mr. SMITH. Where do we get back the cost of surveying?

Mr. MONDELL. In the sale of the lands.

Mr. SMITH. That is \$400,000 a year?

Mr. MONDELL. That would not be an item discounted, because you get more than that in the sale of the lands.

Mr. SMITH. What we are trying to get at is what it cost us for this \$3,000,000 to \$8,000,000 that we get?

Mr. MONDELL. There is the \$400,000.

Mr. SMITH. For necessary expenses of survey, appraisal, and sale of abandoned military reservations, \$3,000, the expense of this inspection in the field, \$250,000, you have to take that out under existing law?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes. You have to take out the entire expense of the General Land Office, which is carried in the legislative bill.

Mr. SMITH. If they should get the increase that they ask now for inspectors the aggregate cost to the land office, surveys, inspections, and items of that kind, without charging anything for the land offices on the assumption that that is paid by the fees, it amounts to practically \$2,000,000. That is practically 25 per cent of the highest receipts we get from the sale of public lands in a year and runs up to about 40 per cent of the lowest sales.

I want to ask you a question of law that I am not familiar with, whether in turning the money over to the irrigation fund the \$2,000,000 is deducted from the amount turned over or whether we pay all the expenses of the land office here and the surveying and inspectors in the field out of the General Treasury and turn the gross amount practically over to the Irrigation Service?

Mr. MONDELL. From the proceeds of the sale of public lands, cash receipts from sales, the fines, and commissions there is subtracted the amounts due registers and receivers and the 5 per cent due the States, and the balance is turned into the reclamation fund.

Mr. SMITH. So that allows, if this Reclamation Service becomes perpetual, this \$2,000,000?

Mr. MONDELL. If you spend that much for this work; yes, sir.

Mr. SMITH. To make it perfectly clear about turning the proceeds of the public lands over to the Irrigation Service, there is not deducted the cost of the Washington office, the cost of surveying, the cost of special agents, or similar cost?

Mr. MONDELL. No, sir; I do not know whether the committee wants my views as to the necessity of anything of this kind, but my notion is that it is practically impossible to do it within any reasonable cost.

The CHAIRMAN. It is your judgment that unless there is a very large sum of money appropriated for this purpose, sufficient to enable the Land Office to employ a very large number of inspectors, that it would seriously delay obtaining final proof and final certificate of patent and title?

Mr. MONDELL. It is my opinion that if you only give the Department the \$500,000 that they ask—that is, the additional sum—and if they actually use that for the examination in the field of all entries upon which proof has been made and no patent was issued until their

examination, my belief is that three-quarters of all the entries now ready for patent will not have been examined at the end of the fiscal year after the fund is exhausted.

The CHAIRMAN. Just state briefly what effect that will have upon the entrymen. In consequence of this delay, how will the entrymen be affected one way or the other?

Mr. MONDELL. It is an unfortunate fact, from the entryman's standpoint, that most of the entrymen on the public lands are very poor men. It is pretty difficult to get a man who has very much of this world's goods to tackle a piece of public land. The conditions and surroundings are not such as to make it attractive to him. Almost all entrymen live as best they can up to the time when they can make proof upon their land and use the land as a basis for a loan. If they are not allowed to make final proof, or if after final proof is made a certificate is not issued and a patent is not issued, their land is valueless as a basis for a loan and their credit is absolutely wiped out. A man has some credit during the period which he resides upon his claim before making final proof, the expectation being that when he makes final proof he will be able to settle with his creditors.

The CHAIRMAN. That credit, however, has been practically wiped out?

Mr. MONDELL. That is entirely wiped out when he is told that he is not going to get his final receipt and patent, so that the order itself has wiped out millions of dollars of credit, and it is continuous and of course continues to wipe out the credit of entrymen.

Mr. SULLIVAN. How will that affect unpaid loans made in good faith upon the assumption that existing conditions would continue?

Mr. MONDELL. It will be impossible for the men to pay their loans without the ability to borrow with a view to paying outstanding loans, and possibly get a little more money and buy stock. There are a very few cases where an entryman does not borrow on his land as soon as he gets title with a view to building a better house and buying a little stock and paying up his outstanding indebtedness. Of course, if he has no hope of getting a patent he has no credit either before the proof is made or afterwards.

The CHAIRMAN. All the expense of administering our public land laws to-day comes out of the Treasury?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir; except the expense of the local land offices which comes out of the sales of land.

Mr. SMITH. That is paid out of the fees, so that it does not in fact come out of the sales?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir; it is taken from the fees.

The CHAIRMAN. But none of the receipts from the sales of public lands goes back into the Treasury to reimburse the Treasury for the expense incident to the investigation and administration of the public land laws outside of the local land offices?

Mr. MONDELL. No part of it.

The CHAIRMAN. All this money goes to the credit of the Reclamation Service?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir; except 5 per cent which is paid the States for school purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. In view of the hardship that this will work upon the entrymen and in view of the other unnecessary expense which will

be incurred, in view also of the fact that inspection of some claims is necessary, can you suggest any language or limitation upon this appropriation, in the event it is made, that will give to the entryman all the security he has now or did have before this order and facilitate his obtaining a patent as he was obtaining it before and at the same time protect the interests of the Government against possible fraud in the obtaining of public land?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, I believe that the sum that you gave the Department last year is abundant, possibly more than abundant, for all proper investigation of land entries. To give more would be to give it for the investigation on the ground of entries upon which proof had been made. Now, I do not believe any condition exists that necessitates any such sum any more than at any time heretofore, and my notion is that whatever appropriation is made, the use of that appropriation should be limited to preliminary original entries such as they may need to investigate or care to investigate and that it shall not go to the examination on the ground of any entry against which no protest or contest of any kind or character has been lodged and upon which proof has been made in accordance with the provisions of law. It might be said that there are cases where it might develop that fraud occurred that had escaped the eyes of everyone, that the special agent had not known of it, and that the neighbors had not known of it.

You must remember, Mr. Chairman, that the most potent agency in the prevention of fraud is not the Government service at all. The right to contest is infinitely a more effective enforcer of law than all the Government sleuths you can put on the public domain. No one is going to let anybody get away with anything valuable on the public domain contrary to the law, and they will guard it by contest. If a piece of ground homesteaded is of any considerable value to anybody and the law is not complied with there are scores of people always looking for the chance to contest, and it is the right to contest that guards the public domain infinitely more than all the special agents you can send out there, and that right applies to every class of entry. That right exists up to the time final proof is made, and all the world is given notice of the fact. It is published in all the newspapers and the entryman comes up with his witnesses. It is true if the land is utterly valueless and no man in the community gives a whoop for it or would not have it as a gift that the man might come up and commit perjury and nobody would protest.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not also true that in most mining camps where men are seeking to jump claims that are of any value that they have a mining committee, and if a man has not in fact done the assessment work somebody will jump his claim and the committee will award it to the jumper, and without any protest they will get rid of the original entryman?

Mr. MONDELL. That is done. As to mining claims, they do not know anything about them until an application is made for a patent. There are hundreds of thousands of acres covered by mining claims that so far as the land office is concerned are simply upon public lands. They have no knowledge until the man comes forward and makes his final application, but anyone who believes that the entry

has not been made in good faith and that the entryman has not complied with the law and has not made the necessary assessment work has the right to contest, and the right to contest is the guardian of the public domain. It is infinitely more effective than all the special agents you can provide for by appropriation, because it is utterly impossible for a man to get away with a real valuable track of public land under the public land laws without some one in the community knowing about it and proceeding to profit by it by entering a protest or contest.

Mr. SMITH. Is it not a fact, especially in mining camps, that whenever a man fails to do the necessary assessment work his claim is absolutely certain to be jumped?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir; it is very likely to be done when he has done the assessment work. I have had experience where I did not live in the camp and the boys who did live in the camp and were there all the time took occasion to jump the claims of the fellow who was away and whose rights oftentimes were not very much respected, but the right of contest stands always as the best guardian of the public domain and it prevents fraud in nine-tenths of the cases. There are a great many cases where the entrymen turn over their lands rather than fight a contest, a relinquishment is filed. I noticed somewhere the other day where the land office referred to the very great number of cancellations in the course of a year as indicating the great work on the part of the Land Office in guarding the public domain. Those cancellations are matters that the inspection service has nothing to do with. They are either cancellations made on relinquishments where the parties sell their homes or cancellation made on abandonment, and those classes of cases the Department has nothing at all to do with.

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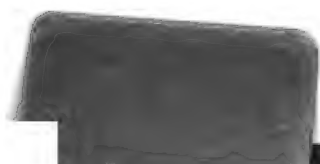
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